World Club Football Directory 1984-85

Edited by Keir Radnedge

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WORLD CLUB FOOTBALL DIRECTORY

—1984-85—

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Keir Radnedge

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Cover photograph of Liverpool skipper Graeme Souness, triumphant after European Champions' Cup Final win over Roma, courtesy of Colorsport.

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INTRODUCTION

On September 4 1955 a football match which revolutionised the game was played in Lisbon. The result was a 3-3 draw between Sporting Club of Portugal, and Partizan of Yugoslavia. It was the first match ever played in the European Champion Clubs' Cup; and football has never looked back.

The inception of the Champions' Cup – forced onto a doubting officialdom by the Paris sports daily *L'Équipe* – widened the horizons not just of clubs and players, but of fans too.

The success of the Champions' Cup, the Cup-winners' Cup and the Fairs'/UEFA Cups meant that very soon exotic club names such as Real Madrid, Inter Milan, Juventus, Barcelona, Benfica and Ajax soon became almost as familiar as Arsenal, Liverpool, Rangers and Celtic. But the likes of Barcelona and Benfica represent just the tip of an international club football iceberg. This book aims to provide a glimpse of the wider picture as well as a handy reference source for fans – and maybe more than a few officials and football reporters too.

Every club in the world could not, of course, be included if the book were to be kept to a reasonable size both in terms of pages and price. All those European first division teams with international experience, plus clubs of major achievement who have fallen on temporary hard times, are included, as are all those South American first division clubs who have taken part in that continent's equivalent tournament.

The choice of clubs in North and Central America, in Africa, the Middle East and Oceania has been more subjective. But in whatever region of the world the yardstick for inclusion has been the same: achievement, both on the pitch and as a force within the game.

TEXT KEY

Details for all clubs are listed in the same way: club name, year of foundation, colours, stadium (capacity), club address and honours list. Foundation dates for some clubs vary because of the lack of early records or, more often, because of confusion over the merger with, or takeover of, another club. Club colours are listed in the form of shirts/shorts. Because many clubs now alter kit styles so often, no attempt has been made to describe every minor quirk of fashion; basic colours must suffice. As for addresses, many clubs beyond Europe, North America and the major South American countries use their domestic federation as a 'post office'. In such cases the federation address is given. As regards honours, the term 'league' has been used to describe the home-and-away system most commonly used to decide a nation's top club each season. The term 'championship' is used, particularly with reference to South America, where a play-off or bonus points system is applied in conjunction with the league formula. Runners-up placings are noted only for international, not domestic, competition. In South America, Scandinavia and parts of Africa, the season rums from March or April to November, hence text references to domestic competition in 1983. The 1984 tournaments were still under way at the time of going to press.

ALBANIA

Shock champions in Albania this year were Labinoti from Elbasan, a small town fifty miles south-east of the capital, Tirana. Labinoti first made what passes for headlines in this secretive Eastern European country when they won the cup in 1975, defeating Lokomotiva Durres 1-0, 1-0 in the two-leg final. In 1980 they returned to the cup final only to be beaten 1-1, 0-1 by Partizani.

But in this past season they have underlined their 'arrival' among the domestic front-runners by capturing the league championship for the first time. They are only the second provincial club since the war – the others are Vllaznia Shkoder – to have held off the Tirana 'giants' such as Dinamo, 17 Nëntoria and Partizani.

Coached by Frederik Jorgaqi, Labinoti nosed ahead at the start of November when the season was little more than a month old. They held a two-point lead until the start of May when 17 Nëntori started to put on the pressure. But a 2-1 win away to third-placed Partizani on the penultimate day of the league campaign ensured Labinoti's title.

Ironically, with the pressure off, they then lost their last game of the season 3-0 at home to Luftëtari, who thus avoided relegation. Had it not been for that defeat, Labinoti goalkeeper Bujar Gogunja's record for the season would have been even more impressive. As it was he conceded only fourteen goals in the twenty six league matches.

On the international scene, Albania's football showed some promise with their youngsters qualifying for the quarter finals of the European under-21 championship, before being predictably beaten by Italy. In the senior European championship the Albanians came close to eliminating defending champions West Germany, losing the last game in the qualifying group only 2-1 after being reduced to ten men by the expulsion of Tomori.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Labinoti	26	15	7	4	26	14	37
17 Nëntori	26	10	14	2	34	18	34
Partizani	26	10	10	6	25	23	30
Flamurtari	26	10	9	7	30	23	29
Lokomotiva	26	8	9	9	30	29	25
Besa	26	8	9	9	20	22	25
Skënderbeu	26	6	13	7	15	18	25
Vllaznia	26	9	6	11	28	24	24
Tomori	26	7	10	9	16	19	24
Luftëtari	26	6	12	8	29	34	24
Dinamo Tirana	26	5	13	8	23	23	23
Naftëtari	26	7	8	11	22	28	22
Traktori	26	6	10	10	18	25	22
31 Korriku	26	7	6	13	12	28	20

Cup final: Nëntori 2, Flamurtari 1.
Top scorer: Ruci (Flamurtari) 12 goals.

BESA KAVAJE
Founded: 1948.
Colours: White/black.

Stadium: Besa (12,000).
Club address: Klubi Sportiv Besa, c/o Albanian football federation, Rruga Kongresi Permetit 41, Tirana.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Besa, domestic cup runners-up on five occasions, have taken part in European competition just once. They reached the Cup-winners' Cup second round in 1972–73, before losing 8-2 on aggregate to Hibernian of Scotland. Besa entered only because Vllaznia Shkoder, who beat them 6-3 on aggregate in the two-leg Albanian final, were under European suspension at the time.

DINAMO TIRANA
Founded: 1950.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Dinamo (12,000). Big matches in the national stadium, Qemal Stafa (19,293).
Club address: Klubi Sportiv Dinamo, c/o Albanian football federation, Rruga Kongresi Permetit 41, Tirana.
League: 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1960, 1967, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1980 (13 – joint record with Partizani).
Cup: 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1960, 1971, 1974, 1978, 1982 (10).
Dinamo Tirana, despite being one of the country's leading clubs, have done little over the years to dispel the cloud of mystery which hangs over Albania in general. Indeed, the first time they entered for a European competition – the Champions' Cup in 1967–68 – they withdrew before a ball had been kicked. But it was Dinamo who demonstrated that slow progress is being made in Albania when they lost only 0-1, 0-0 against Aberdeen in the 1982–83 Cup-winners' Cup first round. No other team that season could restrict Aberdeen to one goal over 180 minutes – not even Bayern Munich.

FLAMURTARI (Vlöre)
Founded: 1945.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Flamurtari (10,000).
Club address: Klubi Sportiv Flamurtari, c/o Albanian football federation, Rruga Kongresi Permetit 41, Tirana.
League: – .
Cup: –.
Yet to appear in European competition.

LABINOTI (Elbasan)
Founded: 1945.
Colours: Red/black.
Stadium: Labinoti (12,000).
Club address: Klubi Sportiv Labinoti Elbasan, c/o Albanian football federation, Rruga Kongresi Permetit 41, Tirana.
League: 1984.
Cup: 1975.
In European competition this season for the first time.

17 NËNTORI TIRANA
Founded: 1945.
Colours: Blue and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Qemal Stafa (19,293).
Club address: Klubi Sportiv 17 Nëntori, c/o Albanian football federation, Rruga Kongresi Permetit 41, Tirana.
League: 1965, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1982 (5).
Cup: 1963, 1976, 1977, 1983, 1984 (5).
Suspended from European competition as punishment for pulling out of a Champions' Cup second round tie in 1982–83, the Albanians having objected on political grounds to playing Dynamo Kiev of the Soviet Union. The club's name means '17 November' to record the date on which modern Albania achieved independence.

PARTIZANI TIRANA
Founded: 1945.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Qemal Stafa (19,293).
Club address: Klubi Sportiv Partizani, c/o Albanian football federation, Rruga Kongresi Permetit 41, Tirana.
League: 1947, 1948, 1949, 1954, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1971, 1979, 1981 (13 – joint record with Dinamo).
Cup: 1948, 1949, 1957, 1958, 1961, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1973, 1980 (11 – record).
Partizani are, with Dinamo, the major club force in Albanian football, providing the backbone of the national team. Partizani have appeared in European competition more often than any other team, making Albania's competitive club debut in the Champions' Cup in 1962–63. Then they lost 3-1 on aggregate in the first round to the Swedish club, Norrköping. Partizani were also the first Albanian side to enter the Cup-winners' Cup in 1968–69 – losing 3-2 on aggregate in the first round to the Italian club Torino. Partizani are the army team, and were led for many years by Panajotis Pano. He was three times the league's leading scorer as well as Albania's most-capped player, having appeared forty times for the national team.

VLLAZNIA SHKODER
Founded: 1919.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Vllaznia (10,000).
Club address: Klubi Sportiv Vllaznia, c/o Albanian football federation, Rruga Kongresi Permetit 41, Tirana.
League: 1945, 1946, 1972, 1978, 1983 (5).
Cup: 1965, 1972, 1979, 1981 (4).
Vllaznia are another Albanian club to catch a European club suspension. In Vllaznia's case it was imposed after they refused to play Dynamo Moscow in a Cup-winners' Cup first round tie in 1979-80. Vllaznia are the oldest Albanian club, football having first been recorded in the country in their home town of Shkoder in 1913.

ALGERIA

High drama marked the conclusion of the 1983–84 league programme. Defending champions JET lined up for their last game of the season leading the division only on goal average from their opponents, Mascara. JET made the trip knowing that their crown was under threat from yet another source, USMH of El-Harrach. Under the Algerian system of three points for a win and two for a draw, if JET forced a draw against Mascara, and USMH won their game against MP Oran, then USMH would win the title on goal difference!

In fact, there was just one goal in the key match, scored in the twelfth minute by Mascara's Kheilli. JET battled frantically to force their way back into the game, but Mascara held out to win the championship at the end of their first season back in the top flight after one year's relegation.

It was the first time Mascara had won the championship, but cup-winners MP Oran were not quite such strangers to honours. They won the cup for the second time in their history – the previous victory was a decade earlier, in 1974 – thanks to an extra time success against second division J H Djezair. The underdogs went ahead in the twenty seventh minute through Bousnada, and it was not until the eighty ninth that Benmimoun equalised to send the match into extra time.

It wasn't that MP Oran hadn't been trying: they had dominated play. But in the goal area their forwards were right out of form, so it wasn't until the eighth minute of extra time that Sebaa converted a cross from right-back Benouaki for the winner.

One shock in the league was the relegation of MAHD, one of the most famous of Algerian clubs, for the first time in their history. They went down despite winning their last game 2-0 away against Kouba, who only thus escaped the drop themselves.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Mascara	30	15	6	9	44	36	66
U S M H	30	13	9	8	27	25	65
J E T	30	13	8	9	43	24	64
M P Algiers	30	11	11	8	36	30	63
Chief	30	12	8	10	33	24	62
E P Sétif	30	12	7	11	28	30	61
A S C Oran	30	10	10	10	32	28	60
E S M Bel-Abbès	30	11	8	11	29	25	60
Boufarik	30	11	8	11	23	25	60
M P Oran	30	9	10	11	24	24	58
R S Kouba	30	9	10	11	29	34	58
C M Belcourt	30	10	8	12	30	36	58
Collo	30	9	9	12	25	30	57
Bordi-Menaiel	30	7	13	10	23	33	57
M A H D	30	8	11	11	32	27	57
E S M Guelma	30	8	8	14	24	48	54

Note: Three points for a win, two for a draw, one point basic.
Cup final: M P Oran 2, J H Djezair 1 (after extra time).

J E T
Founded: 1962.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Stade Omnisport (Tizi-Ouzou; 30,000).
Club address: Jeunesse Électronique de Tizi-Ouzou (JET), c/o Fédération Algérienne de Football, 4 rue Emir Abdelkrim El Khattabi, Algiers.
Afr. Champions' Cup: 1981.
Afr. Cup-winners' Cup: – .
JET were re-formed after the reorganisation of Algerian football following independence at the start of the 1960s. They are backed by the country's electricity corporation and first won the national league title in 1978. Their first outing in the African Champions' Cup was ended by Vita Club of Zaire in the quarter-finals. JET were beaten 4-0 in front of their own fans on the synthetic turf in Tizi-Ouzou. They had their revenge in 1981. JET were given a walk-over in the semi-finals when the Egyptian club, Al Ahly, were refused a postponement by the African confederation after the assassination of President Sadat. In the final JET faced old rivals Vita and this time won 4-0, 1-0. The following summer three JET players – goalkeeper Mourad Amara, defender Salah Larbes and outstanding midfield general and skipper Ali Fergani – were in the Algerian squad at the World Cup finals in Spain. Algeria's coach was also the JET boss, Mahieddine Khalef.

MOULOUDIA CHALIA
Founded: 1921.
Colours: Green/red.
Stadium: Important matches in the Stade Olympique (Algiers; 80,000).
Club address: Mouloudia Chalia, c/o Fédération Algérienne de Football, 4 rue Emir Ebdelkrim El Khattabi, Algiers.
Afr. Champions' Cup: 1976.
Afr. Cup-winners' Cup: – .
Mouloudia are the best known club in Algeria as well as being the oldest. They were the first club from Algeria to enter the African club tournaments and made an instant impact, winning the Champions' Cup at first attempt. In the final against Hafia of Conackry, Guinea, Mouloudia were 0-3 down after the first leg. Back on the synthetic turf in Algiers, however, they reversed that score-line and then won on penalties. The President of Guinea was so incensed that he suspended Hafia's centre forward and goalkeeper and sacked the country's Minister for Sport. Mouloudia's success prompted a swoop on their star players by French clubs – which explains why they had little representation in the Algerian 1982 World Cup squad, and why their last league title was won in 1979.

ARGENTINA

Football in Argentina appears to have reached crisis point in the wake of the loss of the World Cup in Spain in 1982.

The 1983 first division and the 1984 national championship were both marred by appalling scenes of hooliganism on the terraces and outside stadia, while thousands of fans stayed away to exacerbate the professional game's financial problems.

It was significant that the 1983 first division title was collected by a club, Independiente, whose economic husbandry over the past two decades has brought them comparative financial stability without affecting their domestic or international success.

Independiente further demonstrated their sense of responsibility in rejecting a demand for a massive pay rise from their star midfielder Ricardo Bochini after their league victory. After Bochini had had the financial facts of Argentine football explained to him, he signed a new contract at a realistic rate.

On the club scene the saddest aspect has been the virtual collapse of River Plate and Boca Juniors, Argentina's two greatest clubs. River finished in an unprecedented next-to-bottom position in the first division, avoiding relegation thanks only to a fortunate twist in the rules, which condemned Racing, 1967 world club champions, to a spell in the second division for the first time in their history.

River did recover to finish runners-up in the 1984 national championship – their final against Ferro Carril Oeste being marred by crowd riots in the second leg which forced the referee to abandon the game with twenty minutes to go, and led to seventy arrests.

As for Boca Juniors, they were still paying the penalty for their financially disastrous flirtation with Diego Maradona in 1981. Debts piled up and their famous Bombonera stadium was seized by the local authority as security against a failure to pay rates and local taxes.

1983 First Division Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Independiente	36	16	16	4	54	38	48
San Lorenzo	36	20	7	9	69	42	47
FC Oeste	36	16	14	6	43	27	46
Velez Sarsfield	36	18	8	10	61	45	44
Unión Santa Fe	36	14	10	12	47	43	38
Estudiantes La Plata	36	13	12	11	42	43	38
Boca Juniors	36	14	9	13	57	61	37
Argentinos Juniors	36	13	10	13	44	45	36
Newell's Old Boys	36	11	13	12	56	49	35
Instituto Corodaba	36	12	11	13	45	48	35
Platense	36	11	12	13	41	44	34
Temperley	36	12	9	15	46	51	33
Talleres Córdoba	36	11	11	14	41	58	33
Huracán	36	11	10	15	44	47	32
Nuevo Chicago	36	10	12	14	38	48	32
Rosario Central	36	11	8	17	50	60	30
Racing (Avellaneda)	36	11	8	17	38	49	30
River Plate	36	10	9	17	37	50	29
Racing Córdoba	36	7	13	16	46	51	27

Note: Relegation was decided on an average of points obtained in the 1982 and 1983 season. Thus: River Plate 31.5, Platense 31, Nuevo Chicago 30, Racing 29. Relegated clubs: Nuevo Chicago and Racing.

National championship final (1984): Ferro Carril Oeste bt River Plate 3-0, 1-0 (second leg halted after 70 minutes because of crowd trouble).

Top scorer: Ramos (Newell's Old Boys) 29 goals.

BOCA JUNIORS
Founded: 1905.
Colours: All blue with a broad yellow hoop round the shirt.
Stadium: La Bombonera ("Chocolate Box" – 58,850).
Club address: Club Atlético Boca Juniors, Brandsen 805, 1161 Buenos Aires.
First Division/metropolitan champ.: 1919, 1920, 1923, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1934, 1935, 1940, 1943, 1944, 1954, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1976, 1981 (17).
National champ.: 1969, 1970, 1976 (3).
World Club Cup: 1977.
S. American Club Cup: 1977, 1978. Runners-up in 1963 and 1979.
Interamerican Cup: Runners-up in 1978.

Essentially there are two clubs in Argentina: River Plate and Boca Juniors. Between them they have won the majority of the prizes and grabbed most of the limelight, even if their ambition has lately fallen foul of the harsh financial realities of the professional game.

Boca were founded by an Irishman named Patrick MacCarthy and a group of newly-arrived Italian immigrants to Buenos Aires. They joined the league in 1913 and were immediately caught up in a domestic fooball 'war' which saw two championships being organised simultaneously for most of the 1920s and part of the 1930s.

Boca bestrode two eras. They won the last Argentine amateur championship in 1930s and also the first professional tournament the following year. Throughout the 1930s they held sway, thanks to some fine players who included the great Brazilian defender, Domingos da Guia.

In the 1940s and 1950s Boca slipped into River's shadow, re-emerging in 1963 when a team fired by the goals of Jose Sanfilippo reached the final of the South American Club Cup. Boca were the first Argentine team to get this far – though they would not win the Cup for another fourteen years. Then they reached the final three years in a row – beating Cruzeiro of Brazil in 1977 and Deportivo Cali of Colombia in 1978 before losing to Olimpia of Paraguay in 1979.

Boca's rugged style proved controversial. Not one Boca player figured among the squad of twenty two with which Cesar Menotti managed Argentina's 1978 World Cup triumph. The only man Menotti might have selected, veteran goalkeeper Hugo Orlando Gatti, voluntarily retired from the national team six months before the finals. Gatti had already become a world champion, however, when Boca beat West German club Borussia Mönchengladbach 5-2 on aggregate to win the 1977 World Club Cup. Held 2-2 in Buenos Aires, Boca caught the injury-hit, uninterested Germans partway through pre-season training to win the second match 3-0 in Karlsruhe.

Over the years Boca have spent lavishly in the chase for success. It is ironic that it was spending £500,000 on Diego Maradona from Argentinos Juniors that brought them not only the 1981 first division title, but also all their recent financial problems.

ESTUDIANTES DE LA PLATA
Founded: 1905.
Colours: Red and white stripes/black shorts.
Stadium: La Plata (25,000).

Club address: Club Estudiantes de la Plata, Calle 53, 620, 1900 La Plata, Provincia de Buenos Aires.
First division/metropolitan champ.: 1913, 1931, 1934, 1967, 1982 (5).
National champ.: 1983.
World Club Cup: 1968. Runners-up in 1969, 1970.
S. American Club Cup: 1968, 1969, 1970. Runners-up in 1971.
Interamerican Cup: 1969.
Estudiantes de la Plata have become a byword in the game for the ultimate in the use of whatever means are available to justify success. That sad reputation stands as the legacy of their domination of South American club football in the late 1960s, although none of the Estudiantes teams since have approached the ruthless levels of those days.

The club were founded on 4 August 1905, by twenty rebel members of the Gimnasia y Esgrima club of La Plata. They were a power in the early days of Argentine soccer, and then again briefly in the 1930s, when their outside-right was Enrico Guaita – a World Cup winner in Italy's colours in 1934.

Alejandro Scopelli, later a famous coach, was another member of that forward line. But the coach who built the relentless machine of the 1960s was Osvaldo Zubeldia.

Teamwork, hard work, fierce tackling and lethal counter-attacking skills were the hallmark of Zubeldia's team. For three years in a row from 1968 they won the South American Club Cup and earned the right to fight out (!) the World Club crown.

In 1968 this Estudiantes team, which included a fine left-winger in Juan Veron – nicknamed The Witch – and a future national team manager in half-back Carlos Bilardo, crossed swords with Manchester United. Nobby Stiles was sent off in South America, and then George Best and Estudiantes defender Medina at Old Trafford; Estudiantes won 2-1 on aggregate.

In 1969 three Estudiantes players – goalkeeper Poletti, defender Manera and midfielder Aguirre Suarez – spent a night in jail on the express orders of the President of Argentina, so ashamed was he by the way in which they expressed their anger at defeat by Milan in the World Club final.

A year later and Estudiantes still hadn't learnt their manners. Once again they lost in the World Club final, this time to Feyenoord of Holland. But it was sadly typical that the bespectacled Feyenoord match-winner, Van Daele, had his glasses snatched from his head and trampled into the pitch by an Estudiantes player.

Those days have gone, but the fiery reputation remains. In the 1983 South American Club Cup, Estudiantes had four players sent off against ultimate winners Gremio of Brazil – yet came back from 3-1 down to draw their semi-final match 3-3!

FERRO CARRIL OESTE
Founded: 1904.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Martín de Gainza (30,000).
Club address: Club Ferro Carril Oeste, Cucha Cucha 350, 1405 Buenos Aires.
First division/metropolitan champ.: – .
National champ.: 1982, 1984.
FC Oeste finished bottom of their first-round group on their first appearance in

the South American Club Cup in 1983. Founded by a group of railway workers, they were the club who discovered the great 1920s star forward, and later coach, Renato Cesarini.

HURACÁN
Founded: 1908.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Estadio Tomás Adolfo Ducó (48,500).
Club address: Club Atlético Huracán, Avenida Caseros 3121/59, 1263 Buenos Aires.
First division/metropolitan champ.: 1921, 1922, 1925, 1928, 1973 (5).
National champ.: – .
Huracán's greatest star was inside-forward Guillermo Stabile, who scored eight of Argentina's goals when they finished runners-up in the inaugural World Cup in 1930. But in the late 1940s the club committed a huge blunder by turning down the opportunity to sign the then inexperienced and unknown Alfredo Di Stefano from River Plate. One man who did make his name with Huracán is Cesar Menotti. His success in managing them to their one modern trophy – the 1973 first division crown – was the springboard which took him on to the Argentine national team and the 1978 World Cup victory.

INDEPENDIENTE
Founded: 1904.
Colours: Red/blue.
Stadium: Cordero (55,000).
Club address: Club Atlético Independiente, Mitre 470, 1870 Avellaneda, Provinica de Buenos Aires.
First division/metropolitan champ.: 1922, 1926, 1938, 1939, 1948, 1960, 1963, 1970, 1971, 1983, 1984 (11).
National champ: 1967, 1977, 1978 (3).
Interamerican Cup: 1973, 1974, 1976.
World Club Cup: 1973. Runners-up in 1964, 1965, 1972 and 1974.
S. American Club Cup: 1964, 1965, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1984 (7 – record).
Club Atlético Independiente are perhaps the most shadowy of all the world's greatest clubs, outside Argentina at least. This is because despite two lengthy periods of domination in South American club football, they won the World Club title only once in five attempts, and that at a time when the competition's prestige was tarnished.

A star of two continents who made his name with Independiente was Raimundo Orsi. He was a left-winger who played for Argentina but then moved to Europe with Juventus and scored Italy's vital equalising goal on their way to extra time victory over Czechoslovakia in the 1934 World Cup Final.

Later the Independiente fans had the great Paraguayan centre-forward Arsenio Erico to idolise. Erico came to Buenos Aires with a team representing the Paraguayan Red Cross to play a charity match. He was then nineteen and his potential was so obvious that Independiente signed him up – for a one pound fee plus another one pound donation to the Red Cross!

Erico was the boyhood idol of Alfredo Di Stefano, hitting in the 1937 Argentine first division championship a total of forty seven goals, which stood as a record for more than forty years.

After his departure Independiente faded during the 1940s and 1950s. But under the shrewd managership of Manuel Giudice they recovered to win the South American Club Cup twice in succession in 1964 and 1965. The first Argentine team to win the Cup, Independiente modelled their game on the realistic, if ultra-defensive style which had become the vogue in Italy.

Ironically it was an Italian club, Internazionale of Milan, under their Argentine manager Helenio Herrera, who then beat Independiente in both their World Club finals.

Independiente later put together a record run of four consecutive South American club successes in the mid-1970s, and won the World Club crown for the only time in 1973. It was an odd victory: European champions Ajax refused to face them, but European runners-up Juventus agreed — as long as Independiente agreed to play the final as a one-off match in Italy. The Argentines agreed and surprised even themselves when they came away from Roma's Olympic Stadium with a 1-0 win thanks to a seventy ninth minute goal from Ricardo Bochini.

NEWELL'S OLD BOYS
Founded: 1903.
Colours: Red and black stripes/black.
Stadium: Parque Independencia (35,000).
Club address: Club Atlético Newell's Old Boys, Parque Independencia, 2000 Rosario, Provincia de Santa Fe.
First division/metropolitan champ.: 1974.
National champ.: – .
Newell's were founded by the British. Their only success was in winning the first division title in 1974. Yet not one Newell's player made the World Cup squad for the finals in West Germany that year, and only winger Santiago Santamaria got into the pre-selection squad of forty!

QUILMES ATHLETIC CLUB
Founded: 1897.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Quilmes (25,000).
Club address: 'Quilmes', c/o Asociacion del Futbol Argentino, Viamonte 1366/76, 1053 Buenos Aires.
First division/metropolitan champ.: 1912, 1978.
National champ.: – .
Quilmes are now the oldest club left in the Argentine first division. Quilmes were fortunate to win the 1978 first division title as most of the other leading challengers had their stars taken out of the league firing-line to prepare for the World Cup finals.

RACING CLUB
Founded: 1903.
Colours: Sky blue and white stripes/black.
Stadium: Mözart y Cuyo (70,100). Formerly Estadio Presidente Perón.
Club address: Racing Club, Mitre 934, 1970 Avellaneda, Provincia de Buenos Aires.

First division/metropolitan champ.: 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1921, 1925, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1961, 1966 (14).
National champ.: – .
World Club Cup: 1967.
S. American Club Cup: 1967.
The origins of many Argentine clubs are obvious: Newell's Old Boys from the British, Boca Juniors from the Italians, and Racing Club so clearly from French immigrants.

Founded on 25 March 1903, Racing were admitted to the first division in 1910 and three years later were champions. In those early years they clung to the amateur principle – being one of the founding members of the breakaway Argentine amateur championship which existed for most of the 1920s.

Racing earned the nickname of the 'Academy' and prospered after Juan Perón came to power, thanks to help in the corridors of power from one of Perón's Ministers, Ramon Cereijo. It says much both for Cereijo and for Racing's own officials and players, that they won the championship three years in a row at the end of the 1940s in an era dominated by River Plate's legendary *Maquina* forward line.

Racing, whose colours are the same as those of the Argentine national team, moved onto the world stage in 1967. The previous year, under former international forward Juan Jose Pizzutti, they had gone a record thirty nine games unbeaten to win the first division title. They followed up by defeating Nacional of Uruguay to win the South American title, and then beat Celtic for the World Club Cup.

Those games are memorable only for mayhem. Racing lost 1-0 in Glasgow, then won the return 2-1 in Argentina, albeit Celtic had to change their goalkeeper just before the kick-off when Ron Simpson was felled by a missile from the crowd. All the pent-up ill-feeling boiled over in the Montevideo play-off. Racing won 1-0 with a goal from Cardenas, but six players were sent off: Racing's Basile and Rulli and Celtic's Johnstone, Lennox, Hughes and Auld.

Racing's glory didn't last long. They immediately lost their South American title, dwindling support led to the sale of star players and when they could no longer afford basic maintenance costs, their stadium had to be closed. At the end of the 1983 Argentine first division campaign came the ultimate failure: Racing were relegated to the second division for the first time in their history.

RIVER PLATE
Founded: 1901.
Colours: white with a red sash/black.
Stadium: Antonio Liberti 'Monumental' (76,000).
Club address: Club Atlético River Plate, Avenida Figueroa, Alcorta 7597, 1428 Buenos Aires.
First division/metropolitan champ.: 1920, 1932, 1936, 1937, 1941 1942, 1945, 1947, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1980 (17).
National champ.: 1975, 1979, 1981 (3).
S. American Club Cup: Runners-up in 1966 and 1976.
Club Atlético River Plate are one of the world's great clubs, founded on 25 May 1901, and members of the Argentine first division from 1908. River took a leading role in the split over professional football in the 1920s and have been making headlines ever since.

In the early 1930s they spent heavily on star players, earning the *Millionarios* nickname which persists even to these days when Argentine football is beset by a major financial crisis.

River's team, led by the great Bernabé Ferreyra, proved so popular that the club built a vast new stadium. On the day they opened the Monumental, in 1938, River suffered the indignity of a 4-2 defeat by Independiente. But it wasn't long before the tables were turned. In the mid-1940s River's forward line of Munoz, Moreno, Pedernera, Labruna and Loustau was feared throughout South America. And when Pedernera left they introduced a young reserve centre-forward named Alfredo Di Stefano.

Jose Manuel Moreno and Angel Labruna were two of the very greatest inside-forwards ever produced by Argentina. Labruna later went on to prove a successful first-team coach with River in the 1960s. But their greatest ambition – to win the South American Club Cup – remains unfulfilled. The nearest they got was in 1966. Then they led Peñarol of Uruguay 2-0 in the final play-off in Santiago, only to lose 4-2 in extra time.

ROSARIO CENTRAL
Founded: 1889.
Colours: Blue and yellow stripes/blue.
Stadium: Cordiviola (40,567).
Club address: Club Atlético Rosario Central, Avenida Genova y Bvd Avellaneda, 2000 Rosario.
First division/metropolitan champ.: – .
National champ.: 1971, 1973, 1980 (3).
Rosario began life as the Central Argentine Railway, changing to Rosario Central in 1903. Among the stars of the modern game to have made their initial reputations with Central are Peru's controversial World Cup goalkeeper Ramon Quiroga, Argentina's goal-scoring hero in 1978 Mario Kempes, and those fearsomely-named defenders, the Killer brothers.

SAN LORENZO DE ALMAGRO
Founded: 1908.
Colours: Blue and red stripes/black.
Stadium: Share Estadio Amalfitani of Velez (49,300).
Club address: Club Atlético San Lorenzo de Almagro, Avenida La Plata, 1250 Buenos Aires.
First division/metropolitan champ.: 1923, 1924, 1927, 1933, 1946, 1959, 1968, 1972 (8).
National champ.: 1972, 1974.
Originally called Los Forzosos de Almagro, they later changed their title to adopt the name of the priest, Lorenzo Massa, who was instrumental in founding the club. A fine team put together in the late 1940s – and which included star players in right-winger Mario Imbelloni and inside-forwards Roque Olsen and Rene Pontoni – made a great impression on a series of friendly match tours in Spain. In the late 1950s San Lorenzo discovered Jose Francisco Sanfilippo, one of Argentine football's most remarkable goal-grabbers. He was league top scorer for four years from 1957 and later went on to top the 500-mark in a career which took him to Uruguay and Brazil.

VELEZ SARSFIELD
Founded: 1910.
Colours: White with blue 'V'/blue.
Stadium: Jose Amalfitani (49,300).
Club address: Club Atlético Velez Sarsfield, Avenida Juan B. Justo 9200, 1408 Buenos Aires.
First division/metropolitan champ.: – .
National champ.: 1968.
Velez were guided to their one domestic triumph – the 1968 first division title – by Manuel Giudice, the coach who plotted Independiente's victories in the South American Club Cup in both 1964 and 1965.

AUSTRALIA

The 1983 Australian season will go down as the last year of a single-system national league table. From 1984 the national championship has been turned into a regionalised, twenty four team tournament in an attempt to resolve the financial problems arising from high travel costs in a country where – since soccer is not the national No 1 sport – attendances are only modest.

The last champions of the unified national championship, which began in 1977, were the Sydney club St George Budapest, the club and their fans determinedly hanging on to the name which gives a clue to their Hungarian immigrant origins.

Over the previous couple of years a bitter administrative war had taken place over top-level attempts to anglicise club names and kill off the ethnic titles. One soccer magazine was even banned from covering matches because it refused, to the fans' delight, to recognise the name changes.

1983 National League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
St George Budapest	30	15	10	5	47	27	55
Sydney City Hakoah	30	15	9	6	48	30	54
Preston Makedonia	30	15	7	8	47	32	52
S. Melbourne Hellas	30	15	7	8	44	36	52
Newcastle KB United	30	14	7	9	45	26	49
Heidelberg-Alexander	30	11	10	9	39	38	43
Sydney Olympic	30	12	5	13	37	36	41
APIA-Leichhardt	30	11	6	13	43	36	39
Marconi-Fairfield	30	9	11	10	43	41	38
Canberra Arrows	30	11	5	14	47	53	38
Adelaide City Juventus	30	10	6	14	37	38	36
Footscray JUST	30	9	9	12	25	42	36
West Adelaide Hellas	30	7	12	11	25	37	33
Brisbane City	30	8	9	13	33	50	33
Woolongong	30	4	15	11	41	55	27
Brisbane Lions	30	6	8	16	36	61	26

National cup final: Sydney Olympic beat Heidelberg-Alexander 1-0, 1-0.
Top scorer: D. Brown (South Melbourne Hellas) 16 goals.

St George Budapest owe much of their success to the work of Frank Arok, originally an ethnic Hungarian from Novisad in Yugoslavia (!), who had

emerged in recent years as the most forceful management figure in soccer 'Down Under' and who has, this year, been appointed national team manager.

Life wasn't so rosy for one of his predecessors, Rale Rasic, the man who took Australia to the World Cup finals in West Germany in 1974. Rasic was axed in mid-season by South Melbourne Hellas and immediately began legal action to back a claim for a £40,000 settlement.

Foreign coaches dominate the league. In 1983 only one of the sixteen national league teams had an Australian-born boss, Ken Kaiser at Newcastle.

MARCONI-FAIRFIELD
Founded: 1965.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Marconi (12,000).
Club address: Marconi-Fairfield, Marconi Road, Bossley Park, New South Wales 2176.
National League (set up 1977): 1979.
National Cup (set up in 1977): 1980.
Les Scheinflug, later to be appointed Australia's national team manager, was the mastermind behind the successes of 1979 and 1980. In the 1980 Cup Final Marconi beat Heidelberg-Alexander 3-0 in a replay. The second goal came from the Yugoslav-born Aussie international forward Eddie Krncevic. He later moved to Europe with Dinamo Zagreb and was, briefly, a transfer target of Queen's Park Rangers.

ST GEORGE BUDAPEST
Founded: 1957.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: St George (15,000).
Club address: St George Budapest, 84 Victoria Avenue, Mortdale, New South Wales 2223.
National league (set up 1977): 1983.
National Cup (set up 1977):–.
St George are the Hungarian-supported club who won the 1983 National title just two years after coming close to relegation. The recovery owed much to the coaching of Frank Arok, Australia's caretaker-manager for the 1983 three-match tour against England. A run of ten games without defeat in the second half of the season helped take St George two points clear of outgoing champions Sydney City Hakoah.

SYDNEY CITY HAKOAH
Founded: 1939 (as Hakoah).
Colours: Sky blue/white.
Stadium: Sydney Athletic Field (10,000).
Club address: Sydney City/Hakoah, 61 Hall Street, Bondi, New South Wales 2026.
National League(set up 1977): 1977, 1980, 1981, 1882 (4).
National Cup (set up 1977): – .
Sydney City Hakoah have been the dominating club since the launch of the National League in 1977. Consolation for missing out on the 1983 title was the award of Player of the Year to winger Joe Watson.

WEST ADELAIDE HELLAS
Founded: 1946.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Hindmarsh Stadium (14,600).
Club address: West Adelaide Hellas, 98 North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia 5000.
National League (set up 1977): 1978.
National Cup (set up 1977): Runners-up in 1981.
West Adelaide Hellas specialise in inconsistency. They were champions in 1978, yet bottom of the table three years later.

AUSTRIA

The two most famous old clubs in Austria split the honours between them in the early summer of 1984 and they could hardly have been more evenly matched. Proof of the remarkable similarity in form and temperament both at FK Austria and at Rapid Vienna was all too clear in the season's statistics. FK Austria won the league by virtue of a goal difference which was just three better than Rapid. But in the cup it was Rapid's turn: they beat FK Austria in the two-leg final *on the away goals* rule after the teams had finished 3-3 on aggregate.

At least FK Austria had the undisputed top scorer of the league campaign in Hungarian Tibor Nyilasi. He crowned his first season of officially-approved exile from Budapest with vital goals in the last couple of games when FK Austria squeezed ahead of Rapid at the top of the table. But FK Austria's overall success wasn't due only to Nyilasi, with his delight in running up hat-tricks in both league and UEFA Cup. Equally important was the man who created the openings, Herbert Prohaska, back from Italy after spells with Internazionale and then Roma.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
F K Austria	30	21	5	4	85	29	47
Rapid Vienna	30	19	9	2	71	18	47
Linzer ASK	30	17	8	5	54	25	42
SSW Innsbrück	30	13	11	6	54	31	37
Sturm Graz	30	15	7	8	52	43	37
Admira Wacker	30	12	12	6	47	36	36
Klagenfurt	30	12	10	8	55	38	34
Grazer AK	30	13	6	11	45	37	32
Wiener SK	30	10	7	13	53	52	27
Salzburg	30	10	7	13	39	46	27
Eisenstadt	30	9	7	14	39	49	25
VÖEST Linz	30	8	9	13	35	47	25
Favoritner AC	30	8	9	13	35	52	25
St Veit	30	7	7	16	37	59	21
Neusiedl	30	1	2	27	10	102	4

Note: Wels withdrew from the league because of financial problems halfway through the season.
Cup final: Rapid beat F K Austria 1-3, 2-0 (agg 3-3; Rapid won on away goals rule).
Top scorer: Nyilasi (FK Austria) 26 goals.

FK Austria found the money for their transfer deals without too many problems. But provincial club Union Wels found themselves so heavily in debt midway through the season that they folded. They were failures both off the field and on it: bottom of the first division when the roof fell in.

Even then, the Austrian first division was left with another club hardly any better off. Neusiedl ended the season with just one win to show for their thirty matches, and that the 'judicial victory' awarded them in the second half of the season because of Wels's collapse. Neusiedl's game against fellow strugglers VÖEST Linz pulled a record low of 151 spectators.

ADMIRA WACKER
Founded: 1905.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Bundesstadion Südstadt (15,600).
Club address: F C Admira Wacker, 2344 Maria Enzersdorf, Johann Steinböckstrasse, Vienna.
League: 1927, 1928, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1937, 1939, 1947, 1966 (9).
Cup: 1928, 1932, 1934, 1964, 1966 (5).
With four past appearances in European competition, Admira's greatest success to date was only in reaching the UEFA Cup second round in 1973–74. Defenders Gerald Messlender and Josef Degiorgi were members of Austria's 1982 World Cup final squad. Degiorgi has since joined F K Austria.

CASINO SALZBURG
Founded: 1933.
Colours: Claret/blue.
Stadium: Salzburger stadion (22,000).
Club address: S V Casino Salzburg, 5020 Salzburg, Schumacherstrasse 14.
League: – .
Cup: Runners-up in 1974, 1980 and 1981.
Casino Salzburg were promoted to the first division in 1953. They have been three times in Europe, but have never yet got past the second round.

F K AUSTRIA
Founded: 1911.
Colours: All mauve.
Stadium: Horr (20,000). But important matches in the Prater (69,996).
Club address: F K Austria Memphis, 1010 Vienna, Schellinggasse 6.
League: 1924, 1926, 1949, 1950, 1953, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1969, 1970, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1984 (16).
Cup (Vienna Cup until 1950): 1921, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1933, 1936, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1967, 1971, 1974, 1977, 1980, 1982 (18 – record).
Cup-winners' Cup: Runners-up in 1978.
F K Austria were one of Europe's greatest clubs in the 1930s when they twice won the Mitropa Cup, the central European predecessor to the current club tournaments. F K Austria's inspiration then was the thin, skilful centre-forward Matthias Sindelar, known as the Man of Paper.

More great players followed later, among them Ernst Ocwirk, the last of the attacking centre-halves. In the 1960s F K Austria were regulars in European competition and in 1978 they became the only Austrian team to reach a

European club final. However they lost 4-0 in Paris to Anderlecht, in the Cup-winners' Cup final.

The next year F K Austria might have been in the Champions' Cup final in Munich, but were surprisingly beaten 1-0 on aggregate by the Swedish club, Malmö, in the semi-finals.

F K Austria supplied the backbone of the national team squad for the finals of the World Cup in both 1978 and 1982. Among these players were the goalkeeper Friedl Koncilia and the midfield general Herbert Prohaska. The latter agreed to return to F K Austria, his original club, from Roma in the summer of 1973 on learning that the club had also signed the Hungarian captain Tibor Nyilasi. Other international players included Robert Sara, Ernst Obermayer, Karl Daxbacher, Josef Degiorgi and the promising striker, Toni Polster.

GRAZER A K
Founded: 1902.
Colours: All white, with red trimmings.
Stadium: Bundesstadion Liebenau (19,000).
Club address: Grazer A K Ring Schuh, Wickenburggasse 40, 8010 Graz.
League: – .
Cup: 1981.
Grazer AK beat Casino Salzburg 2-1 in the 1981 cup final to win their first major domestic trophy.

LINZER A S K
Founded: 1908.
Colours: Black and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Linzer stadion (22,000).
Club address: LASK (Linz), 4020 Linz, Köglstrasse 14.
League: 1965.
Cup: 1965.
Remarkably, Linzer ASK won nothing before the 1965 league-and-cup 'double' and have won nothing since. They lost 5-2 overall to Gornik of Poland in the first round in 1965–66 on their only appearance so far in the Champions' Cup.

RAPID
Founded: 1899.
Colours: White with green trimmings/white.
Stadium: Hanappi stadion (20,000).
Club address: S K Rapid Wien, 1140 Vienna, Keisslergasse 6.
League: 1912, 1913, 1916, 1917, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1930, 1935, 1938, 1940, 1941, 1946, 1948, 1951, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1960, 1964, 1967, 1968, 1982, 1983 (27 – record).
Cup: 1919, 1920, 1927, 1946, 1961, 1968, 1969, 1972, 1976, 1983, 1984 (11).
Along with F K Austria in the 1930s, Rapid helped provide the backbone for Hugo Meisl's famous *Wunderteam*. The club maintained their identity even after Austria was swallowed up by Greater Germany after the *Anschluss* of 1938. The following January, Rapid won the German Cup by defeating FSV Frankfurt3-1 in Berlin, and, in 1941, they won the German championship.

After heading the regional sections of the championship, Rapid defeated Schalke 4-3 in a thrilling final before a 95,000 crowd in the Berlin Olympic stadium. For Rapid, Franz 'Bimbo' Binder scored a hat-trick. Later he would be hailed as the first-ever player to reach 1,000 goals in first-team football.

After the war Rapid maintained their stance as a dominating force in Austrian football. They took part, too, in the early Champions' Cup tournaments and, had today's rules applied, would have eliminated Real Madrid in the competition's second season.

In their tie in the first round proper, in 1956–57, Madrid beat Rapid 4-2 in Spain but then lost the return 3-1 in Vienna. For Rapid, centre-back Ernst Happel scored a hat-trick with two free kicks and a penalty. Today, Madrid would have been eliminated on the away goals rule. But at that time teams all-square on aggregate had to play-off.

Madrid bought the right to stage the game in Madrid and won 1-0 to continue their European reign. Rapid, meanwhile, have yet to reach the final in any of the three club tournaments.

S S W INNSBRUCK
Founded: 1914.
Colours: Green/black.
Stadium: Tivoli stadion (14,400).
Club address: S S W Innsbruck, 6020 Innsbruck, Höttinger Au 73 b.
League: 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977 (5).
Cup: 1970, 1973, 1975, 1978, 1979 (5).
Innsbruck broke the Vienna grip on Austrian football in the early 1970s. They owed much of their success to good fortune in discovering a string of outstanding young players. These included goalkeeper Friedl Koncilia, sweeper Bruno Pezzey, striker Kurt Welzl and winger-turned-midfielder Kurt Jara. Innsbruck reached the 1978 Champions' Cup quarter-finals before losing unluckily on the away goals rule to Borussia Mönchengladbach.

STURM GRAZ
Founded: 1909.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Bundesstadion Liebenau (19,000).
Club address: S K Sturm Graz, 8010 Graz, Maiffredygasse 14.
League: – .
Cup: Runners-up in 1948 and 1975.
Sturm have been frequent European competitors since 1970, getting as far as the Cup-winners' Cup quarter-finals in 1976, and the UEFA Cup quarter-finals in 1984 when they fell 0-2, 1-1 to Nottingham Forest.

VÖEST LINZ
Founded: 1946.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Linzer stadion (22,000).
Club address: S K VÖEST Linz, 4020 Linz, Muldenstrasse 5.
League: 1974.
Cup: – .
First promoted to the top division in 1969.

WIENER SPORT-CLUB
Founded: 1883.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Elterleinplatz (12,000).
Club address: Wiener Sport-Club, 1170 Vienna, Elterleinplatz 7.
League: 1922, 1958, 1959 (3).
Cup: 1923.
Wiener were Fairs' Cup regulars in the 1960s, but their greatest claim to fame remains the 7-0 thrashing of Juventus – Omar Sivori, John Charles and co – in the opening round of the 1958–59 Champions' Cup.

BELGIUM

The 1983–84 Belgian season will go down in the history books for all the wrong reasons.

Overshadowing everything was the Standard Liege bribes scandal which surfaced in February when fraud squad investigators, checking up on tax returns, came across discrepancies in club accounts which led to the discovery of a string of 'slush funds'.

Former Standard Liege captain Eric Gerets was taken away for questioning on the eve of an international against West Germany and admitted that he had, at the instigation of senior club officials, bribed players at Waterschei to lose the last game of the 1981–82 season. Standard's victory in that match ensured their overall victory in the championship.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Beveren	34	22	7	5	59	33	51
Anderlecht	34	20	7	7	80	39	47
Brugge	34	17	10	7	73	39	44
Standard	34	17	6	11	55	44	40
Seraing	34	15	8	11	62	51	38
Mechelen	34	12	14	9	47	43	38
Waregem	34	13	9	12	50	44	35
Waterschei	34	13	7	14	45	50	33
Antwerp	34	12	11	11	50	44	35
Lokeren	34	12	7	15	43	50	31
Cercle	34	12	7	15	36	46	31
Courtrai	34	10	9	15	34	45	29
Lierse	34	10	9	15	41	58	29
Gent	34	10	8	16	37	43	28
FC Liege	34	10	9	15	40	51	29
Beerschot	34	7	12	15	43	71	26
Beringen	34	8	7	19	32	65	23
RWDM	34	7	11	16	35	48	25

Cup final: Gent 2, Standard 0.
Top scorer: Claesens (Seraing) 27.

The consequences were fraud squad raids on all Belgium's top clubs and a federation inquiry which led to *sine die* suspensions of Standard President

Roger Petit – for years a senior figure in UEFA – and coach Raymond Goethals. Some thirteen players of both Standard and Waterschei received suspensions of between six months and two years and five more players were fined.

Since the banned included star names such as Gerets, Walter Meeuws, Gerard Plessers, Simon Tahamata (the Dutch international), and Guy Vandersmissen, the national team had to be hastily recast for the 1984 European championship finals in France.

As for Standard, they had to field a team packed with reserves for the closing stages of the league programme yet still finished in fourth place and reached the cup final, where they were beaten by Gent.

Beveren won the league for the second time in five years despite faltering towards the season's end. Fortunately, closest pursuers Anderlecht also dropped silly points, their attention diverted by the vain attempt to retain the UEFA Cup.

ANDERLECHT
Founded: 1908.
Colours: Mauve/white.
Stadium: Stadion Constant Vanden Stock (40,300).
Club address: Anderlecht RSC, Stadion Vanden Stock, Theo Verbeecklaan 2, 1070 Brussels.
League: 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1972, 1974, 1981 (17 – record).
Cup: 1965, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1976 (5).
Cup-winners' Cup: 1976, 1978. Runners-up in 1977 and 1984 (UEFA Cup).
UEFA Cup: 1983. Runners-up (in the Fairs' Cup) in 1970.
European SuperCup: 1976, 1978.

It was an English coach, Bill Gormlie, who set Anderlecht on the path which has seen them dominate Belgian football in the post-war era. Gormlie, a former goalkeeper, was Anderlecht's manager during their initial successes in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Later he was followed by French coach Pierre Sinibaldi, whose application of possession play and the offside trap was in stark contrast to the rugged defensive attitudes being developed elsewhere.

In the early 1950s Anderlecht owed much to their powerful centre-forward Jef Mermans. Then, under Sinibaldi, it was the more subtle skills of bespectacled midfield general Jef Jurion and the great Paul Van Himst up front which proved decisive. Van Himst, Belgium's record international with 81 caps, was later coach of the team who won the UEFA Cup in 1983. That success was a far cry from Anderlecht's initial experience in European competition. Beaten 10-4 on aggregate by Hungary's Vörös Lobogo (now MTK) in the 1955–56 Champions' Cup first round, they were then thrashed 2-0 and 10-0 by Manchester United's Busby Babes a year later.

Belgian football was still then mainly part-time. But as full professionalism arrived, so standards improved. In 1970 Anderlecht became the first Belgian club to reach a European final, losing 4-3 on aggregate to Arsenal in the Fairs' Cup.

They had to wait six more years to become Belgium's first European winners. Then it was in the Heysel Stadium in Brussels that an Anderlecht team, inspired by Dutchmen Arie Haan and two-goal Rob Rensenbrink,

carried off the Cup-winners' Cup thanks to a 4-2 victory over West Ham.

Beaten in the final the next year by Hamburg, they regained the 'Recopa' thanks to a 4-0 thrashing of F K Austria in Paris in 1978. Anderlecht, now coached by Raymond Goethals, had become a far more practical unit than under Sinibaldi in the 1960s. Their professionalism off the field meant they could afford the star players to keep them in the forefront both at home and in Europe – as their 1983 UEFA Cup triumph proved.

ANTWERP
Founded: 1880 (Belgium's oldest club).
Colours: White/red.
Stadium: Bosuil stadion (60,000).
Club address: Antwerp F C, Bosuil stadion, Oude Bosuilbaan 54a, 2100 Deurne.
League: 1929, 1931, 1944, 1957 (4).
Cup: 1955.
This club is a popular home-from-home for Yugoslav and Hungarian players trying their luck in western Europe. Imports over the past few years have included Yugoslav goalkeeper Ratko Svilar and schemer Vladimir Petrovic, as well as Hungarian midfielder Jozsef Poczik and free-scoring right winger Laszlo Fazekas. However in the spring of 1984 the club hit the headlines for the wrong reasons when president Eddy Wauters became the subject of a fraud squad investigation into alleged currency conversion irregularities.

BEERSCHOT
Founded: 1899.
Colours: Mauve/white.
Stadium: Olympisch stadion (25,000).
Club address: K Beerschot VAV, De Geyterstraat 133, 2020 Antwerp.
League: 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1928, 1938, 1939 (7).
Cup: 1971, 1979.
Their most outstanding player was 1950s centre forward Rik Coppens, who was three times the league's top scorer.

BEVEREN
Founded: 1934.
Colours: Yellow/blue
Stadium: Freethiel (21,000).
Club address: S K Beveren-Waas, Freethiel stadion, Klapperstraat 151, 2750 Beveren.
League: 1979, 1984.
Cup: 1978, 1983.
Beveren were narrowly beaten 1-0, 1-0 by Barcelona in the 1979 Cup-winners' Cup semi-finals. The decisive goal in each leg came from a penalty.

CLUB BRUGGE
Founded: 1891.
Colours: All sky blue.
Stadium: Olympisch Stadion (32,000).

Club address: Club Brugge KV, Olympisch Stadion, Olympialaan 74, 8200 Brugge 2.
League:1920, 1973, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1980 (6).
Cup: 1968, 1970, 1977 (3).
Champions' Cup: Runners-up in 1978.
UEFA Cup: Runners-up in 1976.
Brugge are also known as Bruges, the French language style for the town's name. Apart from one lone championship success in 1920, their success story is rooted in the 1970s. In seven years from 1973 they won the championship five times, the cup once, and reached the finals of both the Champions' Cup and the UEFA Cup.

In both finals Brugge met defeat at the hands of Liverpool, though the 1976 UEFA Cup defeat was a particularly dramatic one. At one stage in the first leg of the final Brugge were two goals ahead at Anfield through veterans Raoul Lambert and Julien Cools. Liverpool staged a remarkable second-half recovery to win 3-2 and then held out for a 1-1 draw in Belgium.

The 1978 Champions' Cup final was a far less impressive affair. Brugge, coached by the famous Austrian Ernst Happel, were outsiders right from the start. They were facing holders Liverpool, at Wembley, with a team wrecked by injuries. In the end to lose 'only' 1-0 to a Kenny Dalglish goal was probably a reasonable result.

Brugge's key player in recent years has been forward Jan Ceulemans. Signed from Lierse as a centre-forward he later moved back into midfield and was a member of the Belgian national team who reached the 1980 European Championship final.

GENT
Founded: 1898.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Ottenstadion (25,000).
Club address: A A Gent, Ottenstadion, Tennis-straat 9, 9219 Gentbrugge/Gent.
League: – .
Cup: 1964, 1984.
The playing of football in and around Gent can be traced back to 1865. But despite this tradition the club – also known, French-style, as La Gantoise – have made only half a dozen European club appearances.

LIÉGEOIS
Founded: 1892.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Stade de Rocourt (34,000).
Club address: R F C Liégeois, Stade de Rocourt, Chaussée de Tongres, 4420 Liège.
League: 1896, 1898, 1899, 1952, 1953 (5).
Cup: – .
Liège lost 2-0 in a play-off against ultimate trophy winners Zaragoza in the Fairs' Cup semi-finals in 1963–64. Liège were, in 1896, the first-ever Belgian champions.

LIERSE
Founded: 1906.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Het Lisp (20,000).
Club address: K Lierse SV, Het Lisp stadion, Voetbalstraat 4, 2500 Lier.
League: 1932, 1942, 1960 (3).
Cup: 1969.
Lierse were the club who 'discovered' latter-day stars Jan Ceulemans and Erwin Vandenbergh. While with Lierse, Vandenbergh – who joined Anderlecht in 1982 – was league top scorer three years in succession.

LOKEREN
Founded: 1970.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Daknam-stadion (18,000).
Club address: K S C Lokeren, Daknam-stadion, Daknamstraat 91, 9100 Lokeren.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Lokeren were regular UEFA Cup competitors in the early 1980s when they achieved some notable results thanks to the attacking strength of Danish left winger Preben Elkjaer-Larsen.

R W D MOLENBEEK
Founded: 1973 (out of the succession of mergers between Brussels/Molenbeek clubs Racing, White Star and Daring).
Colours: White and red halves/black.
Stadium: Edmond Machtens-stadion (31,750).
Club address: R W D Molenbeek, Machtens-stadion, rue Charles Malis 61, 1080 Brussels.
League: 1975.
Cup: – .
RWD were formed from the ruins of three famous old clubs and threatened briefly in the mid-1970s to alter the power balance in Belgian football. They were UEFA Cup semi-finalists in 1977.

SERAING
Founded: 1900.
Colours: Red/black
Stadium: Stade du Pairay (18,000).
Club address: R F C Seraing, Stade du Pairay, Rue de la Bouverie 253, 4100 Seraing/Liège.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Seraing emerged from obscurity in 1981 when, despite being a second division club, they signed Peruvian World Cup men Percy Rojas and Juan Carlos Oblitas. A year later they gained promotion to the first division. They are the 'third' Liège club.

STANDARD LIÈGE
Founded: 1898.
Colours: All white (red trimmings).
Stadium: Stade de Sclessin (43,000).
Club address: R Standard Liège C L, Stade de Sclessin, Rue de la Centrale 2, 4200 Sclessin/Ougrée/Liège.
League: 1958, 1961, 1963, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1982, 1983 (8).
Cup: 1954, 1966, 1967, 1981 (4).
Cup-winners' Cup: Runners-up in 1982.
Standard, little-known until the late 1950s, were the club who were quickest to embrace professionalism on its arrival in Belgian football.

Proof lay in the fact that, while the Belgian game was still largely unrated abroad, Standard reached the semi-finals of the Champions' Cup in 1962. Their cheque-book realism had paid off with the presence at the club of the vastly experienced Hungarian coach Geza Kalocsai, Belgian internationals such as goalkeeper Jean Nicolay and temperamental spearhead Roger Claessen, and talented foreigners such as Irishman Johnny Crossan and Hungarian exile Istvan Sztani.

Since those days Standard have established themselves as main domestic rivals to Anderlecht. But they have yet to underline that challenge with a European trophy. In 1967 they reached the Cup-winners' Cup semi-finals only to fall to eventual winners Bayern Munich. Then, after reaching the final in 1982, they were unlucky in having to face Barcelona in the Spaniards' own Nou Camp stadium. Standard actually went ahead through Guy Vandersmissen, but lost 2-1 and had key defender Walter Meeuws sent off in the closing seconds.

Chief among their star players then was right back Eric Gerets, Belgium's World Cup captain. However, he was disgraced in the spring of 1984 when it emerged that, two years earlier he had, with the connivance of club president Roger Petit and coach Raymond Goethals, paid a bribe to the players of Waterschei to ensure that Standard won their last game of the 1981–82 season, and with it the league title.

WAREGEM
Founded: 1946.
Colours: White/red.
Stadium: Regenboogstadion (20,000).
Club address: K S V Waregem, Regenboogstadion, 8190 Waregem.
League: – .
Cup: 1974.
Waregem are rare competitors in European competition, whose greatest claim to fame at continental level has been earned through the displays of Belgian international brothers Luc and Marc Millecamps.

WATERSCHEI
Founded: 1925,
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: André Dumont-stadion (22,200).
Club address: K Waterschei T H O R Genk, André Dumont-stadion, Stadionplain 4, 3600 Genk-Waterschei.
League: – .

Cup: 1980, 1982.
Waterschei players became central figures in a Belgian fraud squad investigation in the spring of 1984 when it was revealed that, two years earlier, they had accepted a bribe to lose an important league game against Standard Liège who, by virtue of buying that result, became league champions.

In European circles the only occasion on which Waterschei achieved any attention was in reaching the semi-finals of the 1983 Cup-winners' Cup. They were then thrashed 2-5 on aggregate by eventual winners Aberdeen.

BOLIVIA

Knock-out cup competitions being virtually unknown in South America, many countries go to complicated lengths to extend a league tournament throughout the year. In Bolivia the professional league continues from March through to October with the top eight teams then entering a second round play-off series. The top two clubs then play-off in a mini-league of their own for the title. To make it worthwhile winning the first stage of the tournament, however, the top team are allocated one of Bolivia's places in the following year's South American Club Cup.

First stage winners in 1983 were Blooming, who overtook The Strongest on the run-in. The Strongest lost concentration because of a row over defender Eligio Martinez, who was suspended by the federation for nine months for a bad foul on Walter Gallo of Chaco. Gallo was put out of the game for six months with a double fracture of the leg.

Blooming met problems of their own in the second stage of the championship. Their fans were to blame. At 1-1 against San Jose, the referee awarded a penalty against Blooming. Angry supporters invaded the pitch, mobbed the referee and made him get down on his knees to beg forgiveness. The penalty kick was not taken but justice was done in the long term when Blooming failed to qualify for the final.

Bolivar of La Paz beat Oriente Petrolero 2-1 in the first leg and were thrashed 5-1 away. Since the play-offs are decided on a points system, however, goal aggregate did not count and Bolivar duly won the play-off 2-1 in Cochabamba, with goals from Borja and Silva. Bolivar's Chilean coach, Andres Prieto, was delighted. That qualified Bolivar for a South American Club Cup clash with Universidad Catolica of Chile, who are coached by his brother, Ignacio.

1983 Professional Championship

First stage qualifiers' placing: 1, Blooming. 2, Bolivar. 3, The Strongest. 4, Oriente Petrolero. 5, San Jose. 6, Guabira. 7, Chaco. 8, Aurora.
Leading non-qualifiers: Jorge Wilsterman.
Championship decider: Bolivar beat Oriente Petrolero 2-1, 1-5, 2-1 (play-off in Cochabamba).

AURORA
Founded: 1935.
Colours: Sky blue/white.

Stadium: Félix Capriles (35,000).
Club address: Aurora, Jordán 3797, Cochabamba.
Championship: – .
Aurora made one disastrous appearance in the South American Club Cup, in 1964, drawing one and losing the other three of their first round games. Aurora scored two goals, conceded fourteen, and haven't been back to Europe since.

BLOOMING
Founded: 1946.
Colours: Sky blue/white.
Stadium: Ramon 'Tauhichi' Aguilera (40,000).
Club address: Blooming, 24 de Setiembre, Santa Cruz de la Sierra.
Championship: – .
Blooming finished bottom of their first-round group in their first appearance in the South American Club Cup in 1983.

BOLIVAR
Founded: 1925.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Important matches in the Estadio Nacional Olímpico (55,000).
Club address: Bolivar Independiente Unificada, Ed. Litoral, Calle Colón, La Paz.
Championship: 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1950, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1968, 1976, 1978, 1982, 1983, 1984 (14).
Bolivar have, since their founding, been the main rivals over the years to the traditional domination of the other big La Paz club, The Strongest.

DEPORTIVO CHACO
Founded: 1944.
Colours: Green and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Nacional Olímpico (55,000).
Club address: Deportivo Chaco Petrolero, YPFB, La Paz.
Championship: – .
Deportivo Chaco were eliminated in the first round in their only South American Club Cup entry in 1971.

GUABIRÁ
Founded: 1962.
Colours: Red/blue.
Stadium: Ramon 'Tauhichi' Aguilera (40,000).
Club address: Guabirá, Ingenio Azucarero, Guabirá, Santa Cruz de la Sierra.
Championship: 1975.
Guabirá were hopelessly outclassed in the South American Club Cup in 1976.

JORGE WILSTERMAN
Founded: 1949.
Colours: Red/blue.
Stadium: Estadio Félix Capriles (35,000).
Club address: Club Jorge Wilsterman, San Martín S–0348, Cochabamba.
Championship: 1958, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1972, 1973, 1980, 1981 (8).

Wilsterman have appeared in the South American Club Cup on eight occasions, more than any other Bolivian team. They reached the semi-finals in 1981 thanks to the timely signing of veteran Brazilian World Cup star Jairzinho.

MUNICIPAL
Founded: 1944.
Colours: Crimson/white.
Stadium: Luis Lastra (10,000).
Club address: Deportivo Municipal, Honorable Municipalidad de la Paz.
Championship: 1955, 1960, 1961, 1965 (4).
Municipal have made two vain appearances in the South American Club Cup first round groups.

ORIENTE PETROLERO
Founded: 1955.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Ramon 'Tauhichi' Aguilera (40,000).
Club address: Oriente Petrolero, YPFB, Santa Cruz de la Sierra.
Championship: 1971, 1974, 1979 (3).
Oriente Petrolero have not gone beyond the first round of the South American Club Cup despite five attempts. They were unlucky runners-up in the 1983 domestic championship.

PETROLERO
Founded: 1950.
Colours: Green and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Félix Capriles (35,000).
Club address: Petrolero, YPFB, Cochabamba.
Championship: 1962, 1970.
Petrolero have had one disastrous appearance in the South American Club Cup, in 1972.

THE STRONGEST
Founded: 1908.
Colours: Black and yellow stripes/black.
Stadium: Achumani (40,000).
Club address: The Strongest, Comercio esq. Colón 512, La Paz.
Championship: 1914, 1916, 1917, 1920, 1924, 1929, 1930, 1932, 1935, 1937, 1938, 1943, 1945, 1952, 1963, 1964, 1974, 1977 (18 – record).
The Strongest are the greatest Bolivian club, and have lived up to their name. They were the first-ever Bolivian champions in 1914, although the championship at that time was restricted to clubs in La Paz. Despite their dominance of the domestic scene, The Strongest have not been the luckiest of clubs. In 1969 their entire first-team squad was wiped out in an air disaster as they returned to La Paz on a domestic flight from Santa Cruz. In 1982 their best-ever result in the South American Club Cup, a 1-0 win over Argentina's River Plate, was reversed by a disciplinary commission because The Strongest had fielded two ineligible players.

BRAZIL

Domestic football in Brazil is run on what would appear to most Europeans to be staggeringly complex lines because of the size of the country. There is no national league competition. Instead the various states all run their own league tournaments which take up most of the footballing year. The leagues in Rio de Janeiro (Carioca) and São Paulo (Paulista) are the best known, mainly because of the fame of clubs such as Fluminense and Corinthians (respective champions), as well as Flamengo, Botafogo and Santos and São Paulo. But Brazilian football draws its strength in depth from the high standard of competition elsewhere, particularly in the states of Minas Gerais and Rio Grande do Sul.

Not all of these championships are run in the same way. Unlike the other conventional leagues, the Rio and Sao Paulo tournaments are split into sections with overall title play-offs at the end of the season in December.

Spring is now set aside for the Brazilian championship, a mongrel tournament mixing home and away league competition with a progressive knock-out element. This proved highly unpopular with the big-city clubs, because of the extensive travel involved, until the confederation linked success with Brazil's two allocated places in the following year's South American Club Cup.

Current Brazilian champions are Fluminense of Rio. Their victory over Vasco da Gama in the final in May 1984 carried ironic significance: Fluminense manager Carlos Alberto Parreira had just been replaced as national boss by Vasco's Edu!

1983 State League Tables

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd stage placings: 1 Flamengo. 2 Bangu. 3 América. 4 Goytacaz. 5 Americano. 6 Camp Grande. 7 Botafogo. 8 Vasco da Gama. 9 Fluminense. 10 Volta Redonda. 11 Bonsucesso. 12 San Cristovao.
2nd stage play-offs: Fluminense 1, Bangu 1 – Fluminense 1, Flamengo 0 – Flamengo 2, Bangu 0. **Winners:** Fluminense.
Top scorer: Luisinho (América) 22 goals.

São Paulo, semi-final placings: Gp 1-1 Corinthians. 2 Santos. 3 Ponte Preta. 4 São Bento. Gp 2-1 São Paulo. 2 Palmeiras. 3 Portuguesa. 4 Santo André.
Play-offs: São Paulo beat Santos 2-1, 1-1 – Corinthians beat Palmeiras 1-1, 1-0. Championship final: Corinthians beat São Paulo 1-0, 1-1.
Top scorer: Serginho (Santos) 22 goals.

Minas Gerais, final placings: 1 Atlético Mineiro. 2 Cruzeiro. 3 América. 4 Uberlandia. 5 Uberada. 6 Villa Nova. 7 Valério. 8 Nacional.
Top scorers: Paulinho (Atlético Mineiro) and Tostao (Cruzeiro) 13 goals each.

Rio Grande do Sul, final placings: 1 Internacional. 2 Brasil. 3 Gremio. 4 Juventude. 5 N.Hamburgo. 6 Esportivo. 7 São Paulo (RG). 8 São Borja.
Top scorer: Quita (Juventude) 15 goals.

National Championship final: Fluminense beat Vasco da Gama 1-0, 0-0.
Top scorer: Roberto Dinamite (Vasco da Gama) 16 goals.

ATLETICO MINEIRO
Founded: 1914.
Colours: Black and white stripes/black.
Stadium: Important matches in the Magalhaes Pinto stadium (110,000).
Club address: Clube Atletico Mineiro, Avenida Olegario Maciel 1516, Lourdes, Belo Horizonte.
Minas Gerais champ.: 1914, 1925, 1926, 1931, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1939, 1941, 1942, 1946, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1962, 1963, 1970, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 (30).
National champ.: 1977.
Atletico are one of the great clubs of Brazil, although their reputation didn't reach much beyond their home state of Minas Gerais until the introduction of the Brazilian championship in 1967. This they won three times in addition to a remarkable six-year domination of their state tournament. Leading players included the much-injured centre-forward Reinaldo and the powerful-shooting left-winger Eder. No luck in the South American Club Cup, however. Controversy surrounded their first-round play-off against fellow Brazilians Flamengo in 1981, when Atletico had five players sent off inside the first thirty five minutes. The game was abandoned and awarded to Flamengo.

BAHIA
Founded: 1931.
Colours: White/sky blue.
Stadium: Important matches in the Otavio Mangabeira stadium, Salvador (84,300).
Club address: Esporte Clube Bahia, Rua Carlos Gomes 85, 2nd andar, Centro, Salvador.
Baiano champ.: 1931, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1944, 1945, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1967, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1981, 1982, 1983 (33).
National champ.: – .
Bahia were the first Brazilian club to compete in the South American Club Cup, in the inaugural 1960 tournament. However they were eliminated 3-5 on aggregate by San Lorenzo of Argentina in the first round.

BOTAFOGO
Founded: 1904.
Colours: Black and white stripes/black.
Stadium: Estadio General Severiano ('Sugar Loaf'; 23,000). Important matches in Maracana stadium (200,000).
Club address: Botafogo de Futebol e Regatas, Rua Xavier Curado 1705, Rio de Janeiro 21610.
Rio champ.:1935, 1948, 1957, 1961, 1962, 1967, 1968 (7).
Rio/São Paulo champ.: 1962, 1964 (shared with Santos), 1966 (shared).
National champ.: – .
Botafogo were named after a Rio suburb near the world-famous Copacabana beach. But Botafogo had to wait until the early 1960s for the football club to become famous. For a few brief years they rivalled Pele's Santos in ability and ambition thanks to World Cup stars who included the great left-back Nilton

Santos and forwards Garrincha, Didi, Amarildo and Zagalo. They reached the semi-finals of the South American Club Cup in 1963, before crashing 0-4, 1-1 to Santos, and again ten years later. On this latter occasion they were edged out of a place in the final by Chile's Colo Colo.

CORINTHIANS
Founded: 1910.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Important matches in the Morumbi stadium (150,000).
Club address: Sport Club Corinthians Paulista, Rua São Jorge 777, Tatuapé, São Paulo 03087.
São Paulo champ.: 1914, 1916, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1941, 1951, 1952, 1954, 1977, 1979, 1982, 1983 (19).
Rio/São Paulo champ.: 1950, 1953, 1954, 1966 (shared).
National champ.: – .
Corinthians were founded as a result of the impact of a Brazilian tour by the famous English amateur club. The founding members were all Brazilians, however, one a house painter and the other four railway workers. Corinthians joined the São Paulo league in 1913 and won their first title the following year during an era of strife over the introduction of professionalism.

'Timão' won the first official Rio/São Paulo cup in 1950 and remain one of the country's most popular clubs. Star players over the years have included Gilmar, the 1958 and 1962 World Cup-winning goalkeeper, the 1970s hero Roberto Rivelino and still more recently Brazil's captain at the 1982 World Cup, Socrates.

CRUZEIRO
Founded: 1921.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Magalhaes Pinto (110,000).
Club address: Cruzeiro Esporte Clube, Rua Guajaras 1722, Barro Preto, Belo Horizonte.
Minas Gerais champ.: 1928, 1929, 1930, 1940, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1977 (20).
National champ.: – .
World Club Cup: Runners-up in 1976.
South American Club Cup: 1976. Runners-up in 1977.
When Cruzeiro won the South American Club Cup in 1976 they ended a spell of twelve years in which Brazilian clubs had appeared strangely powerless at international level. Since the demise of Santos and then a row between the Brazilian clubs and the tournament organisers, power had been taken over by Argentina.

It was thus appropriate that in the 1976 final Cruzeiro should have beaten the Buenos Aires club, River Plate, though they needed a play-off before winning the title 3-2 in Santiago, Chile. Goalkeeper Raul, the free-kick specialist and right-back Nelinho, and 1970 World Cup-winning defender Piazza were Cruzeiro's key players.

But apart from one more state championship, the club have had to take second place ever since in Belo Horizonte to traditional rivals Atletico Mineiro. Cruzeiro were beaten by Bayern Munich in the 1976 World Club

Cup, beaten by Boca Juniors in the 1977 South American final, and then beaten to the state championship six years in a row by Atletico.

Cruzeiro were founded as Societa Sportiva Palestra Italia by Italian immigrants. Anti Italian feeling led to the name being changed in 1941. Briefly known as Ipiranga, the club members finally settled on Cruzeiro (after the Southern Cross, Cruzeiro do Sul).

FLAMENGO
Founded: 1895 as a sailing club, 1911 as a football club.
Colours: Black and red hoops/white.
Stadium: Estadio da Gavea (20,000) but important matches in the Maracana stadium (200,000).
Club address: Clube de Regatas do Flamengo, Praça Nossa Senhora Auxiliadora, Gavea, Rio de Janeiro.
Rio de Janeiro champ.: 1914, 1915, 1920, 1921, 1925, 1927, 1939, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1963, 1965, 1972, 1974, 1978, 1979, 1981 (20).
Rio/São Paulo champ.: 1961.
National champ.: 1980, 1982, 1983 (3).
World Club Cup: 1981.
South American Club Cup: 1981.
Flamengo are the most popular club in Brazil, having been organised by dissident members of the Fluminense club in 1911, but under the umbrella of the Flamengo sailing club. Now the club have more than 70,000 members.

They first competed in the Rio league in 1912, winning the title two years later. In 1915 they retained the crown without having lost a game. A string of great names have graced the red and black hoops over the years, among them defender Domingos da Guia and the legendary centre-forward Leonidas in the 1930s. Known as the Black Diamond, Leonidas played for Flamengo from 1936 to 1942, inspiring two state championship triumphs and earning a worldwide reputation through his brilliance in the 1938 World Cup finals in France.

Flamengo ran up a Rio championship hat-trick in the mid-1950s with their team nicknamed The Steamroller, but didn't reach a pinnacle of success until 1981. Now, riding high on the goals of a new star in Zico, they won the South American Club Cup and then the World Club Cup.

This was Flamengo's first appearance in the South American Cup, and it proved an explosive one. In the first round they topped a four-team group which included two Paraguayan clubs and Brazilian rivals Atletico Mineiro. Flamengo and Atletico finished level on points but their play-off lasted only thirty five minutes. In that time Brazilian referee José Roberto Wright sent off five Atletico players and then abandoned the game which was awarded to Flamengo.

Flamengo easily topped a semi-final group ahead of Colombia's Deportivo Cali and Bolivia's Jorge Wilsterman before facing Cobreloa of Chile in a rugged final. Flamengo won 2-1 in Rio and lost 1-0 in Santiago before triumphing 2-0 in a play-off in Montevideo which was little less than a battle. Five players were sent off, including Flamengo's Andrade and Anselmo, the latter having only been sent on as a late substitute to even the personal scores with one of Cobreloa's roughest players.

Fears about the outcome of Flamengo's World Club final with Liverpool in

Tokyo proved groundless. Flamengo were in a class of their own; Zico created all the goals in a 3-0 win which the players dedicated to the memory of former coach Claudio Coutinho, who had been drowned in a skin-diving accident.

FLUMINENSE
Founded: 1902.
Colours: Red and green stripes/white.
Stadium: Estadio Laranjeiras (20,000) but important matches in the Maracana (200,000).
Club address: Fluminense Futebol Clube, Rua Alvaro Chaves 41, Rio de Janeiro 22231.
Rio de Janeiro champ:. 1906, 1907 (shared), 1908, 1909, 1911, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1924, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1940, 1941, 1946, 1951, 1959, 1964, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1980, 1983 (25).
Rio/São Paulo champ.: 1957, 1960.
National champ.: 1970, 1984.
Fluminense were founded by English emigrants, chief among them one Oscar Cox. The club played a key role in setting up a Rio league, creating the Brazilian football governing body and organising a national team. Traditionally considered the richest club in Brazil, they have won more Carioca (Rio) league titles than any other club, including their greatest rivals, Flamengo. The fans still consider the Fla-Flu derby matches as the highlights of the season. Top players over the years have included Ademir, the seven-goal top scorer in the 1950 World Cup finals, and the midfield generals Didi and later Roberto Rivelino.

GREMIO
Founded: 1903.
Colours: Blue and black stripes/black.
Stadium: Estadio Olimpico (100,000).
Club address: Gremio Foot-Ball Porto-Alegrense, Largo dos Campeóes, Azenha, Porto Alegre.
Rio Grande do Sul champ.: 1911, 1912, 1913 (shared), 1914 (shared) 1915 (shared), 1919, 1920 (shared), 1921, 1923, 1925, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1946, 1949, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1977, 1979, 1980 (36).
National champ.: 1981.
World Club Cup: 1983.
S. American Club Cup:1983, Runners-up 1984.
Gremio's success in the South American and World Club Cups in 1983 demonstrated that the rich vein of football talent in Brazil is not confined to the Carioca (Rio) and Paulista (São Paulo) state leagues. Although for most of the 1970s they were overshadowed by deadly rivals Internacional, Gremio are level in state championship titles, with thirty six each. In fact, since the Rio Grande do Sul league was launched in 1911 only on four occasions has the so-called Gaucho title *not* been won by either of the two giants.

Gremio first entered the South American Club Cup in 1982, but were eliminated in the first round. Their group rivals were fellow Brazilians São Paulo and Uruguay's Peñarol and Defensor but Gremio could win only one of their six games. That was a 3-1 win over Peñarol, but by that time the Uruguayans were certain of qualifying anyway.

The next season brought spectacular revenge. In the first round Gremio topped a group which included Flamengo of Rio and two Bolivian teams. Ironically it was attacking general Tita, whom Gremio had taken on loan for the season from Flamengo, who made all the difference. Gremio dropped just one point in heading the group.

They were lucky in the semi-finals to be opposed by the weak Colombians of America Cali, and an Estudiantes club from Argentina who were selling off their best players to stay solvent. That didn't rob the Argentines of their traditional fighting spirit, however, and the match in La Plata was remarkable. Estudiantes had two players sent off in the first half and two more twenty minutes from the end. By the seventy fifth minute Gremio were 3-1 up. Yet instead of going for more goals, the Brazilians tried to play for time and seven-man Estudiantes hit back to draw 3-3. Not that this kept Gremio out of the final where they defeated Peñarol, the Uruguayans who had abruptly ended their Cup interest in the previous year's first round. This time an early Tita goal helped Gremio to a 1-1 draw in Montevideo, which they followed up with a 2-1 win in Porto Alegre. The winning goal came three minutes from time, from Cesar.

Gremio also left it late in the World Club final against Hamburg in Tokyo. Although the Germans were hit by injuries, a form crisis and the hangover of European Cup elimination, it wasn't until extra time that Gremio clinched a 2-1 win. Right-winger Renato scored both goals to earn Gremio the Cup – and the man of the match prize of a car for himself.

GUARANI
Founded: 1930.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Brino de Ouro (30,000).
Club address: Guarani FC, Estadio Brinco de Ouro, Campinas.
São Paulo champ: – .
National champ.: 1978.
Guarani sprang such a surprise with their 1978 championship victory that not one of their players made Brazil's pre-World Cup squad of forty. Their star then was seventeen-year-old spearhead Careca. He did make Brazil's squad for the 1982 World Cup finals but was forced to pull out because of injury on the very eve of the tournament in Spain.

INTERNACIONAL
Founded: 1910.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Estadio Beira Río (100,000).
Club address: Sport Club Internacional, Avenida Padre Cacique, Menino de Deus, Porto Alegre.
Rio Grande do Sul champ.: 1913 (shared), 1914 (shared), 1915 (shared), 1916, 1917, 1920 (shared), 1922, 1927, 1934, 1936, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1947, 1948, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1961, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1981, 1982, 1983 (36).
National champ.: 1975, 1976, 1979 (3).
S. American Club Cup: Runners-up in 1980.
It is an ironic feature about the history of Internacional that despite the club's

name they were formed by Brazilians whose express intention was opposed to any foreigners joining in. Their feelings stemmed from concern over political problems which had arisen in clubs in Rio and São Paulo.

The Gaucho league began in 1911 and right from the start the now traditional rivalry with Gremio began. The Gre-Nal derbies still draw the biggest crowds today in Porto Alegre.

The style of play practised in this huge southern state has been compared to a mixture of Brazilian technique and Uruguayan strength, for Uruguay is next door to the south. It's a mix which has proved effective, particularly in Internacional's great run of eight successive state championship victories from 1969 to 1976.

Internacional were eliminated in the first round of the South American Club Cup in 1976, reached the semi-finals in 1977, and then the final in 1980. Despite the midfield brilliance of World Cup stars Joao Batista and Paulo Roberto Falcao, they lost 0-0, 0-1 to Nacional of Uruguay. Falcao, voted Footballer of the Year, later moved to Italy to inspire Roma.

PALMEIRAS
Founded: 1914.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Parque Antártica (35,000).
Club address: Sociedade Esportiva Palmeiras, Rua Turiacu 1840, Agua Branca/São Paulo.
São Paulo champ.: 1920, 1926, 1927, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1947, 1950, 1959, 1963, 1966, 1972, 1974, 1976 (18).
Rio/São Paulo champ.: 1951, 1965.
National champ.: 1967, 1969, 1972, 1973 (4).
S. American Club Cup: Runners-up in 1961 and 1968.

An Italian immigrant named Luigi Cervo was responsible for setting up the club, originally formed as Palestra Itália. He wrote an open letter to the São Paulo magazine *Fanfulla* appealing for help from the Italian community in founding a sports club to rival similar projects set under way by other immigrant communities.

The appeal was such a success that six years later the immigrant Italians were celebrating the club's first São Paulo championship. Palmeiras and Corinthians were the dominant clubs in the next twenty years, the club's name having been changed in 1942 after political pressure because of events in Europe.

Goal-scoring forward Romeu was a hero of this era, to be succeeded at the start of the 1950s by Jair da Rosa Pinto, Brazil's inside-left in the 1950 World Cup finals.

Ironically, considering the Italian influence in the club's founding, it was because of Italian interest that Palmeiras didn't perhaps fulfil their potential later in the 1950s. Both mid-field general Dino Sani and free-scoring centre-forward Jose Altafini finished up instead helping Milan win the 1963 European Champions' Cup. Altafini had been known in Brazil as Mazzola, because of his similarity to the great Italian inside-forward of the late 1940s. Palmeiras were pressured into selling him after he had led Brazil's attack in their early matches in the 1958 World Cup finals. Palmeiras invested the money sensibly, buying the World Cup-winning right-back Djalma Santos from Portuguesa and

bringing home veteran right-winger Julinho from Italian club Fiorentina. Both men held key roles in Palmeiras' run to the 1961 South American Club Cup final. But here they lost to Peñarol just as, in 1968, they would lose to Estudiantes in the final again.

SANTOS
Founded: 1912.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Vila Belmiro (20,000) but important matches in the early 1960s were played in Maracana (200,000) and lately in the Morumbi (150,000).
Club address: Santos Futebol Clube, Rua Princesa Isabel, Vila Belmiro, Santos/São Paulo.
São Paulo champ.: 1935, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1973 (shared) (13).
Rio/São Paulo champ.: 1959, 1963, 1964 (shared), 1966 (shared) (4).
National champ.: 1968.
World Club Cup: 1962, 1963.
S. American Club Cup: 1962, 1963.
The name of Santos will always be synonymous with one man, Edson Arantes do Nascimento, better known the world over as Pelé, perhaps the greatest footballer of all time.

Santos had been founded by three members of the Americano club, who stayed at home in the port of Santos when 'their' team moved to the city of São Paulo nearby. The three – Raimundo Marques, Mario Ferras de Campo and Argemiro de Sousa – had, at first, no name for the new club. But some of their first games were against former members of a club which had collapsed, and they quickly adopted that name: Santos.

They joined the São Paulo league in 1916, became only the second club in Brazil to adhere to professionalism in 1933, but didn't hit the headlines until the mid-1950s. Then, to organise their talented new youngsters, they signed 1950 World Cup veteran Jair (Jair da Rosa Pinto) and discovered the fifteen-year-old Pelé.

To say that Santos were a one-man-team, as it often appeared from the publicity which followed Pelé everywhere, would be untrue. Santos spared no expense surrounding him with fine players – World Cup-winners in goalkeeper Gilmar, wing-half Zito and centre-back Mauro; an outside-left with a ferocious shot in Pepe; and the awakening talents of inside-right Mengalvio, right-winger Dorval and the centre-forward Coutinho, with whom Pelé established an almost telepathic relationship.

Santos were more than a football team, they became a circus, touring the world, playing around one hundred matches a year for lucrative fees all over South America and – especially – in Europe. Sadly, the constant touring for cash burned out many of these promising younsters before they had built their careers, but not before Santos had reached the pinnacle of the world club game.

In 1962 they became the first Brazilian club to win the South American Club Cup, Pelé returning from injury to score twice in the decisive 3-0 play-off victory over Peñarol.

He was at his best again in the ensuing World Club final against Benfica, scoring twice in the 3-2 home win, and then running up one of the most

sensational of hat-tricks as Santos won 5-2 in Lisbon. That completed a South American and World Club double which Santos repeated the next year, albeit their victory over Milan for the World Club crown was accomplished only over three bitterly-fought matches.

One more year and it was all over. Independiente beat Santos in the South American semi-finals and the spell had been broken. But Santos went on touring and raking in the cash for as long as they could...which meant until Pelé's retirement from Brazilian football in 1974.

SÃO PAULO
Founded: 1930.
Colours: All white, with one red and one black hoop.
Stadium: Morumbi (150,000).
Club address: São Paulo Futebol Clube, Praça Gomes Pedrosa, Jardim Leonor, São Paulo.
São Paulo champ.: 1931, 1943, 1945, 1946, 1948, 1949, 1953, 1957, 1970, 1971, 1975, 1980, 1981 (13).
Rio/São Paulo champ.: – .
National champ.: 1977.
S. American Club Cup: Runners-up in 1974.
Considering the problems Uruguay have given Brazil over the years at both national and club team level, it's perhaps surprising that more Brazilian clubs haven't looked to the south for star names. São Paulo must be exempted from that criticism, however. In 1974, when they lost in the South American Club final to Independiente in a Santiago play-off, São Paulo fielded two Uruguayans. One was right-back Pablo Forlan, the other the gifted World Cup inside-forward Pedro Rocha.

Such good value did these men, Rocha in particular, provide, that in 1981 São Paulo went head-hunting in Uruguay once more. This time they came up with Alfonso Dario Pereyra, a skilled mid-fielder whom they converted into the most effective – and stylish – centre-back in the São Paulo championship, which they duly won later that year.

However, São Paulo didn't have money to splash around in the early days. In fact, they owed their formation to an enforced merger between two struggling clubs, Paulistano and A A das Palmeiras. That was in 1930. Five years later more cash problems saw the directors dissolve the club. This decision provoked so much anger that São Paulo FC were reborn with a new determination. This was underlined by the signing in 1942 of the great centre-forward Leonidas, just the first in a long line of star names which have included 1970 World Cup-winner Gerson.

VASCO DA GAMA
Founded: 1898 as a sailing club, 1915 for football.
Colours: All white with a black sash.
Stadium: Estadio de São Januario (50,000) but important matches in Maracana (200,000).
Club address: Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama, Rua General Américo de Moura 131, Rio de Janeiro.
Rio de Janeiro champ.: 1923, 1924, 1929, 1934, 1936, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1956, 1958, 1970, 1977, 1982 (15).

Rio/São Paulo champ.: 1958, 1966 (shared).
National champ.: 1974.
Like Flamengo, Vasco da Gama grew from a sailing club, the impetus for the inclusion of football coming from former members of a controversial club called Luzitania FC who had been refused entry to the Rio championship because of their Portuguese-only policy. As Vasco da Gama, however, they entered the third division in 1915 and progressed to the top flight by 1923.

Support, both vocal and financial, has come to the club over the years from the city's Portuguese community. In spite of their original policies, Vasco soon became noted for their inclusion of mixed-race players. They led the way too in creating the São Januario stadium which staged all the major club and international matches put on in Rio before the advent of Maracana.

In 1958 Vasco supplied Brazil's World Cup-winning team with centre-back and captain Luiz Bellini, and centre-forward Vava. They provided rich consolation for the disappointment of 1950 when no fewer than eight Vasco men had figured in the Brazilian squad pipped for the Cup – in Maracana – by Uruguay.

BULGARIA

A thrilling duel between arch-rivals Levsky-Spartak and army club CSKA ended with Levsky – the most popular club in Bulgaria – winning the league and thus completing the league-and-cup double.

Levsky began the season in a state of crisis. In the summer of 1983 their entire coaching staff was dismissed and former Lokomotiv Sofia international Vasil Metodiev installed in charge.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Levsky-Spartak	30	19	9	2	64	29	47
CSKA Sofia	30	18	9	3	72	24	45
Sleven	30	11	9	10	39	37	31
ZSK Spartak	30	13	5	12	41	37	31
Beroe Stara Zagora	30	11	9	10	38	40	31
Chernomoretz	30	12	7	11	43	47	31
Lokomotiv Sofia	30	11	8	11	35	29	30
Botev	30	10	9	11	31	32	29
Trakia Plovdiv	30	11	7	12	64	58	29
Etar Tirnovo	30	13	2	15	47	48	28
Shumen	30	11	5	14	35	46	27
Belasitsa	30	11	5	14	25	49	27
Cherno More	30	9	5	13	36	43	26
Slavia	30	10	5	15	40	38	25
Lokomotiv Plovdiv	30	10	4	16	43	63	24
Haskovo	30	7	5	18	30	63	19

Cup final: Levsky-Spartak 1, Trakia 0.
Top scorer: Eranosyan (Lokomotiv Plovdiv) 19 goals.

CSKA, record champions, were early title favourites, particularly after thrashing Lokomotiv Plovdiv 8-2 in one of their first league fixtures. Just before

the winter break they lost 1-0 across the capital, Sofia, against Levsky, who then repeated the medicine on the season's restart in March to take a one-point league lead.

Levsky beat CSKA in the cup semi-finals too, but CSKA edged ahead in the first division on goal difference at the start of May. A hat-trick from Stoiko Mladenov provided victory over Belasitsa, so CSKA led by one point with two games remaining.

Levsky were now full of confidence. They had by this time won the Bulgarian cup and also the Soviet Army Friendship trophy. They won their penultimate game 5-3 against Etar Tirnovo while CSKA were held goal-less by Spartak.

And then, as luck would have it, CSKA wound up their season with a home fixture against of all teams, Levsky-Spartak.

A 50,000 crowd turned out to see Bulgaria's domestic match of the decade. In the twenty first minute Spassov put Levsky, the visitors, ahead. CSKA roared into attack only to be caught on the break in the fifty fifth minute by Iskrenov. Levsky went on to win 3-1 and emerge not only as winners of the match but of the league title with a clear two-point advantage.

AKADEMIK SOFIA
Founded: 1947.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Akademik Sports Complex (15,000).
Club address: Akademik Sofia, c/o Bulgarian football federation, Stadium Vassil Levsky, Sofia.
League: – .
Cup: – .
The club's last European appearance was in the UEFA Cup in 1981–82. They lost in the first round to West Germany's Kaiserslautern and, to add insult to injury, were relegated at the season's end. Akademik are the students' team.

BEROE STARA ZAGORA
Founded: 1920.
Colours: White-green-red.
Stadium: Stadium Stara Zagora (15,000).
Club address: F C Beroe, I. Aleksiev 10, 6000 Stara Zagora.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Beroe were promoted back to the first division in 1983. The present club was formed from a merger of local sides Udarnik and Botev.

BOTEV VRAZA
Founded: 1921.
Colours: Red/black.
Stadium: Hristo Botev (24,000).
Club address: F C Botev, Jordan Lütibrodsski 23, 3000 Vraza.
League: – .
Cup: – .
This club was founded two years before the Bulgarian football federation. Botev were beaten 8-2 on aggregate by Dinamo Zagreb in the first round of

their only European tournament to date – the inaugural 1971–72 UEFA Cup.

C S K A
Founded: 1948.
Colours: All red.
Stadium: Nardonia Armia (35,000) but important matches in the National Vassil Levsky stadium (70,000).
Club address: CSKA Septemvrijsko Zname, Narodnia Armia Stadium, 1102 Sofia.
League: 1948, 1951, 1952, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 (23 – record).
Cup: 1951, 1954, 1955, 1960, 1961, 1965, 1969, 1972, 1973, 1974 (10).
CSKA were founded in 1948 as CDNA and have since taken over at least eight other sports clubs, bringing them under the wing of the army. The last merger brought together CDNA and the Red Banner club in 1964, the club then adopting the new name of CSKA Septemvrijsko Zname.

The 1948 founding had taken place at a time when the idea of the army team was highly popular in eastern Europe. Honved in Hungary and Dukla in Czechoslovakia were just two of the other army teams who dominated their championships.

CDNA, as they were then, proved the most efficient. In the fifteen seasons after being set up they won the league on twelve occasions. Their best player was inside or outside-left Ivan Kolev, nicknamed the 'Pocket Puskas'. Their switch to CSKA was accompanied by a switch in political direction as well. The army team was no longer pampered to the detriment of the other clubs. Yet they still hold the record number of championships and are in hot pursuit of Levsky-Spartak's record of fourteen cup triumphs.

CSKA have proved tough opponents for reigning European champions. Ajax Amsterdam, Nottingham Forest and Liverpool have all had their reigns ended by CSKA. The closest to victory the Bulgarians have come was in 1967, when Internazionale beat them 1-0 in a semi-final play-off. CSKA also reached the last four in 1982, only to be eliminated 7-4 overall by Bayern Munich.

DUNAV ROUSSE
Founded: 1949.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Rousse (20,000).
Club address: Dunav Rousse, A. Zlatarov 31, Rousse.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Dunav were in the second division last season, and have had one European appearance, in the UEFA Cup in 1975–76.

ETAR TIRNOVO
Founded: 1924.
Colours: Violet/black.
Stadium: Spartak (10,000).
Club address: Etar Tirnovo, A. Stamboliyski, Veliko Tirnovo.
League: – .

Cup: – .
Etar were beaten 0-0, 0-3 by Internazionale of Italy in the UEFA Cup first round in 1975, their only European appearance to date.

LEVSKY-SPARTAK
Founded: 1914 as Levsky; merged with Spartak Sofia in 1969.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Levsky-Gerena (45,000). Important matches in the Vassil Levsky (70,000).
League: 1933, 1937, 1942, 1946, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1965, 1968, 1970, 1974, 1977, 1984 (13).
Cup: 1942, 1946, 1947, 1949 (Levsky won the third replay with CDNA 1-0 after extra time), 1950, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1967, 1968 (for Spartak), 1970, 1971, 1976, 1977, 1979, 1984 (16 for Levsky – record).
Levsky-Spartak are the most popular club in Bulgaria, despite the greater recent successes of CSKA. Levsky-Spartak are the product of the 1968 merger which was completed in such a hurry that Akademik Sofia were promoted, in mid-season, and handed the complete half-way record of Spartak! Levsky-Spartak's greatest player was the centre-forward Georgi ('Gundi') Asparoukhov. He had scored nineteen goals in forty nine internationals, including appearances in the World Cup finals in 1966 and 1970, before being killed a year later at twenty eight in a car crash on his way to a match. The club have lately won the league and cup double.

LOKOMOTIV PLOVDIV
Founded: 1936.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Deveti Septemvri (50,000).
Club address: Lokomotiv Plovdiv, Otez Paisiy 31, Plovdiv.
League: – .
Cup: – .
League Cup: 1983.
Lokomotiv Plovdiv returned to the first division 1983 in unusual circumstances. They won the League Cup as a second division side, but then failed in the promotion play-offs. In August, however, Spartak Pleven were relegated from the first division as punishment for trying to 'buy' an important match the previous season. Lokomotiv had to play off for this late promotion chance, and this time made no mistake with a 2-0 victory over Lovich. There was no reprieve in the UEFA Cup, however: they lost 5-2 on aggregate to Aris Salonika.

LOKOMOTIV SOFIA
Founded: 1929.
Colours: Red and black stripes/black.
Stadium: Lokomotiv (30,000).
Club address:F C Lokomotiv, Georgi Dimitrov 106, 1233 Sofia.
League: 1940, 1945, 1964, 1978 (4).
Cup: 1948, 1953, 1982 (3).
The club was founded as JSC, then reorganised after the war as Torpedo (briefly) and then Lokomotiv. In 1969 the club were merged with Slavia, but Lokomotiv were reinstated two years later.

SLAVIA SOFIA
Founded: 1913.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Slavia (35,000).
Club address: F C Slavia, 9 Septemvri 128, 1618 Sofia.
League: 1928, 1930, 1936, 1939, 1941, 1943 (6).
Cup: 1952, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1975, 1980 (6).
Slavia have made eleven appearances in European competition, more than any other Bulgarian club apart from CSKA and Levsky-Spartak.

SPARTAK VARNA
Founded: 1914.
Colours: White/blue.
Stadium: Spartak (25,000).
Club address: FC JSK-Spartak, Varnensska Komuna 1, 9000 Varna.
League: 1932.
Cup: – .
This is one of Bulgaria's oldest clubs. Football first caught on in Bulgaria in the resort town of Varna where, in 1914, a club named Shiptchenski Sokol was formed. After the war they had to alter their name to Spartak and, in 1969, merged with Lokomotiv Varna.

TRAKIA
Founded: 1912.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Hristo Botev (40,000).
Club address: F C Trakia, D. Blagoer 10, 4000 Plovdiv.
League: 1929, 1963 (for Spartak), 1967.
Cup: 1981.
Trakia are another club to have developed thanks to a string of takeovers. In 1912 they were formed as Botev, but in 1967 merged with Spartak and Akademik Plovdiv. Trakia appeared on the verge then of a major UEFA Cup break through. Instead, after holding Hertha Berlin goal-less away, Trakia lost 2-1 at home, in the 1979 UEFA Cup first round.

CAMEROON

Cameroon established their place on the world football map with their exploits in the 1982 World Cup finals, where they were eliminated in the first round yet held ultimate winners Italy to a draw. That success indirectly upset the balance of power in the domestic league the following year because of key players transferring abroad, most notably goalkeeper Thomas N'kono, who stayed in Spain to play for Espanol Barcelona.

Without N'kono's agility at the back, Canon finished only in sixth place in the league, while Yaoundé neighbours Tonnerre won the title by completing the season undefeated. Tonnerre finished twelve points clear of league runners-up Etoile Filante of Garoua.

This was Tonnerre's second championship success in three seasons. Not surprisingly they boasted both the best attack of the tournament (sixty one

goals scored) and the best defence (thirteen goals conceded in thirty games).

Two of Tonnerre's championship-winning players went on to further international success in the following months. Right-back Charles Toube and forward Ernest Ebongue were starring members of the Cameroon national team who qualified for the Olympic Games finals in Los Angeles, and who also won the 1984 African championship.

Cameroon defeated Nigeria 3-1 in the final in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, and Ebongue scored their third goal to ensure victory five minutes from time.

Such international commitments seriously interrupted the running of the 1984 league championship when the early stages were dominated by newly-promoted Rail FC of Douala. They owed their success to the experience of veteran international defenders Francois N'Doumbe Lea and Rene Ndjea, both of whom had been signed from Union Douala at the end of the 1983 season.

1983 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Tonnerre	30	19	11	0	61	13	49
Etoile Filante	30	13	11	6	47	31	37
Dynamo Douala	30	7	18	5	32	23	32
Unisport Bafang	30	9	13	8	19	18	31
Ent. Ngaoundéré	30	8	15	7	35	31	31
Canon Yaoundé	30	10	10	10	39	36	30
PWD Bamenda	30	10	10	10	29	32	30
Union Douala	30	8	14	8	35	39	30
F. Akonolinga	30	10	10	10	32	38	30
Dragon Douala	30	9	11	10	30	35	29
Dihep Di Nkam	30	7	14	9	26	47	28
Federal Foumban	30	8	11	11	28	37	27
Kohi de Maroua	30	8	11	11	28	44	27
Lion Yaoundé	30	8	10	12	29	43	26
Léopard Douaka	30	9	6	15	35	44	24
Bamb. de Mbida	30	5	10	15	19	39	20

Cup winners: Canon Yaoundé.

CANON

Founded: 1934.
Colours: All red.
Stadium: Ahmadou Ahidjo (50,000).
Club address: Canon Yaoundé, c/o Fédération Camérounaise de Football, BP 1116 Yaoundé.
Afr. Champions' Cup: 1971, 1978, 1980 (3 – record).
Afr. Cup-winners' Cup: 1979. Runners-up in 1977.

Canon are the most popular club in Cameroon, the backbone of the national team who did so well in the 1982 World Cup finals, and the most successful side to take part in the African international club tournaments.

Their run of success began in 1971 when they beat Asanté Kotoko of Ghana 1-0 in a play-off in the Champions' final after each team had won their home leg 3-0. Fortunately for Canon, luck of the draw decided that the play-off should be in their home city of Yaoundé. Young newcomers then were a goalkeeper, Thomas N'Kono, and a mid-fielder, Theophile Abega, who would become African superstars. In 1977 Canon were runners-up in the Cup-Winners' Cup,

just missing out on a treble after winning domestic league and cup. They won the Champions' Cup the next year, then the Cup-Winners' crown, then the Champions' Cup again in 1980. Veteran centre-forward Jean Manga Onguene was voted African Footballer of the Year – a title N'Kono had already won once, in 1979, and would win again in 1982.

Canon's 1980 success did have its tragic side, however. Their semi-final victory over Nigeria's Bendel Insurance provoked rioting in Benin City, Nigeria, which left eight fans dead and many injured.

Canon sent six players to the 1982 World Cup finals but only five came home. N'Kono stayed on in Spain to sign for Español Barcelona.

TONNERRE
Founded: 1938.
Colours: Green/red.
Stadium: Ahmadou Ahidjo (50,000).
Club address: Tonnerre Kalara Club, c/o Fédération Camérounaise de Football, BP 1116, Yaoundé.
Afr. Champions' Cup: – .
Afr. Cup-winners' Cup: 1975. Runners-up in 1976.
Tonnerre won their first league title back in 1952 and their most recent, their fourth, in 1983. They were the first winners of the African Cup-Winners' Cup in 1975, when they beat Stella of the Ivory Coast 1-0, 4-1 in the final. Defender Charles Toubé and forward Ernest Ebongué went to the 1982 World Cup in Spain and it was Ebongué who, two years later, scored Cameroon's decisive last goal in their 3-1 win over Nigeria in the final of the African Nations' Cup.

UNION DOUALA
Founded: 1958.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Réunification (Douala; 40,000).
Club address: Union Douala, c/o Fédération Camérounaise de Football, BP 1116, Yaoundé.
Afr. Champions' Cup: 1979.
Afr. Cup-winners' Cup: 1981.
Union first emerged from Canon's long shadow when they won the Champions' Cup in 1979, beating Ghana's Hearts of Oak on penalties. In 1981 they set an African competition record in scoring twenty nine goals in their ten games on the way to beating Stationery Stores of Nigeria in the final. Union were held goal-less at home, but won in Nigeria thanks to two goals from centre-forward Ekoulé. He was not, surprisingly, in Cameroon's 1982 World Cup squad, but four other Union players were – including Cameroon's most experienced defender, François N'Doumbé Lea.

CANADA

Canada played a major role in keeping alive the North American Soccer League during the 1983 season. Both Toronto and Montreal reached the play-off semi-finals and even though Toronto were surprisingly beaten in the Soccer Bowl final by Tulsa, the match in Vancouver drew a sell-out 60,000 crowd.

Sadly, however, in the weeks after the end of the season it was decided to wind up the Montreal Manic operation, and the Vancouver club – who had reached the play-off quarter-finals – saw coach Johnny Giles return to England to take over as manager of West Bromwich Albion.

Toronto Blizzard had maintained their popularity thanks to the signing, in the summer of 1983, of the veteran Italian World Cup star Roberto Bettega from Juventus.

Yet although Canadian clubs have played an important part in the history of the NASL, Canada has domestic competitions running comparatively successfully. These gain their support, however, mostly from ethnic immigrant communities such as Panhellenic, backed by the Greeks in Toronto, and Toronto Italia, who won the domestic cup last year under the guidance of former Italo-Argentine star, Omar Sivori.

Eight teams – mainly Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Yugoslav – are involved in the National Soccer League, with a further twenty seven clubs competing in the Toronto-based Italian Soccer League.

In the long-term, organisers hope that Canada's success in reaching the 1984 Olympic soccer finals will help spread the game beyond the ethnic communities.

1983 NASL League Table

Eastern Conference	P	W	D*	L	F	A	Pts
Cosmos	28	21		7	81	47	185
Chicago	28	13		15	62	72	132
Montreal	28	13		15	57	62	125
Toronto	28	15		13	45	42	123
Southern Conference	**P**	**W**	**D***	**L**	**F**	**A**	**Pts**
Tulsa	28	15		13	50	48	131
Fort Lauderdale	28	13		15	58	61	127
Tampa Bay	28	8		20	44	71	79
Team America	28	8		20	29	53	67
Western Conference	**P**	**W**	**D***	**L**	**F**	**A**	**Pts**
Vancouver	28	22		6	57	32	167
Golden Bay	28	19		9	68	47	145
Seattle	28	11		17	58	58	111
San Diego	28	10		18	45	61	96

Note: Six points for a victory (including overtime wins), four points for a shoot-out victory. One point for each goal scored up to three but not counting those scored in overtime or in a shoot-out.

* No draws in the NASL. Matches level at the end of ninety minutes go to overtime and then a shoot-out.

Play-offs: Quarter-finals – Tulsa bt Ft Lauderdale 3-2, 4-2 – Montreal bt Cosmos 4-2, 1-0 (S/O) – Golden Bay bt Chicago 6-1, 0-1, 5-2 – Toronto bt Vancouver 0-1, 4-3, 1-0. Semi-finals: Toronto bt Golden Bay 1-0 (S/O), 2-0 – Tulsa bt Montreal 2-1 (S/O), 0-1, 3-0. Final: Tulsa bt Toronto 2-0.

Top scorer: Roberto Cabanas (Cosmos) 25.

(N.B.: Canadian teams in these leagues are italicized.)

TORONTO BLIZZARD

Founded: 1971.

Colours: Red and white/blue.

Stadium: Varsity (21,700).
Club address: Toronto Blizzard, 720 Spadina Avenue, Suite 409, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2T9.
NASL championship: 1976 (as Toronto Metros-Croatia). Runners-up in 1983.
Toronto began life as the Toronto Metros, merged with Croatia in 1975 to become Toronto Metros-Croatia, became simple Toronto Metros two years later and, finally, in 1979, took up the much more comfortable name of the Blizzard.

They had already claimed a Soccer Bowl success. That was in 1976 when Toronto had the great Portuguese veteran Eusebio to inspire them. Eusebio scored sixteen goals in twenty one games at one end, while former Bologna goalkeeper Paolo Cimpiel kept them out at the other. It proved a winning combination. In the play-offs Toronto beat Rochester and Tampa Bay before scoring a clear-cut 3-0 victory over Minnesota in the Soccer Bowl.

After all the name changes, Toronto returned to the Soccer Bowl in 1983 as favourites against Tulsa. Eusebio had long gone, but now there was a new European hero in Italian Roberto Bettega on whom to rely – in vain, as it turned out. Toronto never got their game together and Tulsa won 2-0.

VANCOUVER WHITECAPS
Founded: 1974.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: B. C. Place (60,000).
Club address: Vancouver Whitecaps, 44 West Pender, Vancouver BC V6B 1R3.
NASL championship: 1979.
Vancouver's average crowd in 1983 was 29,130, the best in the North American Soccer League and virtually six times the figure when chairman Herb Capozzi launched the Whitecaps in 1974. They won their first divisional championship in 1978 under the management of former England goalkeeper Tony Waiters, but lost to Portland in the play-off semi-finals.

Another divisional title followed the next year, and this time there was no stopping Waiters's men as they went charging through to beat Tampa Bay 2-1 in the Soccer Bowl in Giants Stadium, New Jersey. Vancouver's star was England goalkeeper Phil Parkes, who was acclaimed the best in the NASL both as a matter of general opinion and as a matter of statistical fact.

In 1981 Irishman Johnny Giles became manager and Vancouver won the divisional title but were eliminated in the first round of the play-offs by Tampa Bay, taking a belated revenge for that 1978 Soccer Bowl. In the 1983 play-offs Vancouver were beaten in the quarter-finals by their Canadian arch-rivals Toronto.

CHILE

An exciting title race between traditional favourites Colo Colo and 'new boys' Cobreloa kept Chilean fans on the egde of their seats until the last day of league competition.

The two clubs pulled away from the pack early in the season with Colo Colo just keeping their noses ahead until they went down to a 3-2 defeat against

Iquique in mid-February. Cobreloa pulled level on points, then relaxed fatally to lose 3-1 against struggling O'Higgins and allow Colo-Colo to go two points clear.

In mid-March the two teams met on Cobreloa's controversial home pitch at Calama, up in the Andes. It was a bad day for Colo-Colo. They lost the match by 1-0, as well as goalkeeper Roberto Rojas with a broken hand. Rojas alleged later that a Cobreloa player had deliberately trodden on it during a goal-mouth scramble.

Everything would be decided on the last day of the season. Colo Colo won easily 2-0 at home against bottom club Audax Italiano, who were reduced to ten men just before half-time after defender Anabalon was sent off. But Cobreloa had to travel to face Iquique. Cobreloa went ahead early on through Letelier, but with less than fifteen minutes to go Iquique's Dávila snatched a surprise equaliser, which gave Colo Colo the championship by one point.

Colo Colo owed their success in the main, however, to the attacking inspiration provided by their veteran forward Carlos Caszely. He was later voted Footballer of the Year.

Football runs virtually all year round in Chile. The league was followed by a mini-league to decide who should accompany Colo Colo into the 1985 South American Club Cup and which was won, surprisingly, by Magallanes. Cobreloa missed out again.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Colo Colo	42	27	9	6	92	41	63
Cobreloa	42	29	10	6	96	36	62
Un. de Chile	42	21	11	10	59	45	53
Magallanes	42	19	12	11	85	62	50
Un Catolica**	41	15	16	10	78	61	48
Naval*	42	18	11	13	63	54	48
Rangers	42	15	17	10	63	52	47
Everton	42	16	12	14	46	46	44
Arica	42	15	11	16	57	58	41
Huachipato	42	15	11	16	41	48	41
F. Vial**	41	13	14	14	47	55	40
Palestino	42	11	18	13	49	62	40
Green Cross	42	13	13	16	69	65	39
Transandino	42	12	15	15	59	60	39
O'Higgins	42	12	14	16	61	69	38
Iquique*	42	9	18	15	43	60	37
Antofagasta	42	12	13	17	44	64	37
Union San Felipe	42	13	9	20	61	80	35
Atacama	42	11	13	18	41	63	35
Union Española	42	14	5	23	57	76	33
Wanderers*	42	7	14	21	46	72	29
Audax Italiano	42	7	14	21	34	65	28

** Un. Catolica gain two points for Copa República victory. Their game against Vial was not rearranged.

* Naval, Iquique and Wanderers gained one point for reaching the last four in the Copa República.

Top scorer: Olivera (Cobreloa) 29 goals.

In the knock-out Copa República, Universidad Catolica beat Naval 1-0 in the final, and gained two bonus points to add to their league count.

COBRELOA
Founded: 1976.
Colours: All orange.
Stadium: Estadio Cobreloa (20,000).
Club address: Club de Deportes Cobreloa, Atacama 1482, Casilla 156, Calama.
League: 1980, 1983.
South American Club Cup: Runners-up in 1981 and 1982.
The rise and rise of Cobreloa is a remarkable one, for this club from the mining town at the foot of the Andes up in north-eastern Chile was founded only in 1976.

Sound financing and good management have been the key to the club's success in coming from nowhere to runners-up in the South American Club Cup for two years in a row. The club are run by the Chiquimata copper mine, one of the largest in the world, and are financed with deductions from the miners' pay packets. The irony is that because of the mining shifts, the men can see 'their' team only once a month.

The name comes from the combination of Cobre (meaning copper in Spanish) and Loa, which is the river on which the town of Calama stands. They were formed in 1976, admitted to the second division in 1977 and went on – under the guidance of former international Andrés Prieto – to win promotion that year. Up in the first division they were second in 1978 and 1979, champions in 1980, runners-up in 1981 and then champions again.

They lost a rugged South American final to Flamengo in 1981, and then in 1982 lost in the very last minute of the second leg of the final to Peñarol of Uruguay. Their outstanding player was the goalscoring midfielder, Victor Merello.

COLO COLO
Founded: 1925.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Estadio Colo Colo (10,000). Important matches in the Estadio Nacional (74,159).
Club address: Colo Colo, Cienfuegos 41, Santiago.
League: 1937, 1939, 1941, 1944, 1947, 1953, 1956, 1960, 1963, 1970, 1972, 1979, 1982, 1984 (14 – record).
South American Club Cup: Runners-up in 1973.
Colo Colo – a Chilean nickname for a wildcat – are the country's greatest club, having been founded by five angry members of the old Magallanes FC. Even though Chilean football is generally held to be far behind that of the traditional South American giants Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, Colo Colo's reputation is enormous.

The club has always had an international awareness stretching far beyond the Andes. That tradition had been laid down by David Arellano. He was a founder member of Colo Colo, and one of the five Magallanes rebels who disagreed over the choice of a new club captain. The choice of the five fell upon Arellano and within two years of Colo Colo's foundation, they had sent a team off on tour to Spain and Portugal.

In 1933 Colo Colo were among the founders of a professional league, in 1941 they set another trend by introducing a foreign coach (the Hungarian Ferenc Platko, one-time MTK and Barcelona goalkeeper) and in 1948 they organised a South American club tournament which has been seen as a forerunner to the South American Club Cup.

Record league winners in Chile, the transfer pinnacle for most leading domestic players, Colo Colo's greatest achievement was in reaching the 1973 South American club final ... where they lost 1-0 to Independiente of Argentina. The decisive goal came in the second period of extra time in a play-off in Montevideo.

EVERTON
Founded: 1909.
Colours: Blue and yellow stripes/blue.
Stadium: Estadio Sausalito (25,000).
Club address: Everton, Viana 161, Viña del Mar.
League: 1950, 1952, 1976.
The English origins are clear in the club's name although their achievements have never matched those of their Goodison namesake. Everton were promoted back to the first division in 1982–83.

HUACHIPATO
Founded: 1947.
Colours: Blue and yellow stripes/blue.
Stadium: Estadio Las Higueras (10,000).
Club address: Deportes Huachipato, Parque Araucaria, Talcahuano.
League: 1974.
Huachipato were surprise champions in 1974, although only goalkeeper Luis Mendy of their players got even to the fringe of the national squad which went to the World Cup finals in West Germany. Huachipato's inexperience was underlined the following year when they won only one of their six first round games in the South American Club Cup. Huachipato is site of one of the continent's largest iron and steel complexes.

O'HIGGINS
Founded: 1916.
Colours: All sky blue.
Stadium: Estadio El Teniente (20,000).
Club address: Deportes O'Higgins, Avenida Brazil 1079, Rancagua.
League: – .
O'Higgins were named after the revolutionary Chilean leader of the early nineteenth century. O'Higgins lost only once in their first round debut in the South American Club Cup in 1979 and were unlucky not to progress. The following year they reached the semi-finals, but finished bottom of the three-team group, losing home and away against both Olimpia of Paraguay and ultimate winners Nacional of Uruguay.

PALESTINO
Founded: 1920.
Colours: Green, red and white stripes/black.

Stadium: Estadio Santa Laura (35,000).
Club address: Palestino, Avenida Pte Kennedy 9351, Santiago.
League: 1955, 1978.
Palestino were originally formed by the Arab community of Santiago. Their 1978 championship victory owed almost everything to the return from a long, lucrative exile of Elias Figueroa – Chile's greatest-ever centre-back and three times South American Footballer of the Year. However, they failed to progress past the first round in both their South American Cup ventures in 1976 and 1978.

UNION ESPAÑOLA
Founded: 1897 as Iberico. Renamed 1924.
Colours: Red/black.
Stadium: Estadio Santa Laura (35,000).
Club address: Union Española, Carmen 102/110, Santiago.
League: 1943, 1951, 1973, 1975, 1977 (5).
S. American Club Cup: Runners-up in 1975.
Union are not one of Chile's most fashionable clubs, but as successful as any in recent years. They had an outstanding four-year spell in the 1970s during which they won the championship on three occasions, reached the final of the South American Club Cup and had seven players named in the squad of forty selected in advance of the 1974 World Cup finals.

In the South American Club Cup in 1975 Union Española topped a first round group which pitted them against fellow Chileans Huachipato, and the Bolivian clubs The Strongest and Jorge Wilsterman. Union scored seventeen goals, conceding just five, and were then lucky to be drawn in the weaker semi-final group. Here they dismissed the challenges of Universitario (Peru) and Liga Deportiva Universitaria (Ecuador) to reach the final against Independiente of Argentina.

A goal from World Cup forward Sergio Ahumada, who had been signed from Colo Colo to strengthen the attack for this tournament, won the home leg in Santiago's Estadio Nacional. But from then on it was all downhill. Union lost the return 3-1 in Argentina as well as the play-off, 2-0 in Asuncion.

Since then they have appeared in the Cup on three further occasions. But by the early 1980s they had 'gone': the stars had been sold, crowds had slipped to below 1,000 for league matches and the team were struggling near the foot of the table.

UNION SAN FELIPE
Founded: 1956.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Estadio Municipal (12,000).
Club address: Union San Felipe, Prat 320, San Felipe.
League: 1971.
Union SF were first round losers in 1972 on their only appearance in the South American Club Cup.

UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA
Founded: 1937.
Colours: White with a blue hoop/blue.

Stadium: Estadio Nacional (74,159).
Club address: Club de Deportes Universidad Catolica, Avenida Andrés Bellol 2782, Santiago.
League: 1949, 1954, 1961, 1966 (4).
Catolica are one of Chile's outstanding clubs, even though they were formed only comparatively recently by breakaway members from the Universidad de Chile club. Admitted to the second division on foundation in 1937, it took Catolica only two years to gain promotion. Since then they have been out of the top division on two occasions, in 1954, and in 1974–75. Catolica have come off very much second best over the years in the *clasicos* against Universidad de Chile. But they have competed on five occasions in the South American Club Cup and sent four players to the 1982 World Cup finals – defender Rene Valenzuela, midfielders Manuel Rojas and Miguel Angel Neira and striker Gustavo Moscoso.

UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE
Founded: 1911.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Estadio Nacional (74,159).
Club address: Universidad de Chile, Marín 0525, Santiago.
League: 1940, 1959, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1969 (7).
This club was founded initially by students, a tradition which was maintained well after the organisation of the professional league in 1933. Known as the "U" by their fans they have competed in the South American Club Cup on seven occasions but have yet to get past the first round. "U" fans were demonstrably unhappy that only two of their players figured in the 1982 World Cup squad – defender Vladimir Bigorra and controversial, temperamental forward Miguel Angel Gamboa. Gamboa was later sold to a Mexican club after being handed a long domestic suspension following an incident with a referee.

WANDERERS
Founded: 1892.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Estadio Playa Ancha (18,000).
Club address: Wanderers, Lira 575, Valparaíso.
League: 1958, 1968.
Wanderers failed to win any of their four matches in the first round on their only South American Club Cup campaign in 1969, and are another club whose name betrays their origins.

COLOMBIA

América of Cali, whose boss Gabriel Ochoa Uribe was one of the few Colombian coaches working in the first division, collected the title by just 0.75 of a point. They managed this mathematical hair-splitting thanks to a bonus allowance for finishing as runners-up in an earlier section of the complicated championship system.

Colombia runs its league programme at first division (Dimayor) level in three stages. Caldas won the first section back in June 1983, then Nacional of

Medellin won the second section in the autumn. Eight teams went on to the final round, in which América pipped Atletico Junior of Baranquilla and Nacional, both of whom finished 0.75 of a point behind.

That was a dramatic ending to a football year of controversy. Mid-summer had seen América caught up in a rough-house with Argentina's Estudiantes de la Plata in the South American Club Cup. Then, in October, the Colombian Justice Minister claimed that six leading clubs – América among them – were being supported financially by cash from illegal drugs operations.

On top of that the two leadng Medellin clubs, Nacional and Independiente, went on strike in protest at their local authority's attempt to increase rent for their use of the municipal Giradot stadium.

At the season's end America signed Peruvian World Cup forwards Cesar Cueto and Guillermo La Rosa to strengthen their squad for the forthcoming South American Club Cup campaign. But domestic cup rivals Atletico Junior had a nasty shock when Uruguayan coach Luis Cubilla suddenly packed his bags and flew off to take over River Plate of Buenos Aires. They replaced him with another Argentine, Jorge Solari.

1983 League Table (final round)

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Bonus	Pts
America Cali	14	7	5	2	23	15	0.75	19.75
Atletico Junior	14	7	4	3	24	14	1	19
Nacional	14	6	6	2	19	13	1	19
Millionarios	14	5	6	3	14	9	0.75	16.75
Caldas	14	5	3	6	15	23	1	14
Indep. Santa Fe	14	4	4	6	23	26	0	12
Deportivo Cali	14	3	3	8	13	23	0	9
Independiente Med.	14	1	5	8	8	16	0.50	7.50

Note: Teams take bonus points from earlier league sections into the final round.

AMÉRICA

Founded: 1927.
Colours: All red.
Stadium: Important matches in the Estadio Pascual Guerrero (61,000).
Club address: Club Deportivo América, Calle 24N 5B-22, apartado 1383, Cali.
Championship: 1979, 1982, 1983 (3).

América worked hard to land the 1983 championship, for it took them sixty two games. The last few years haven't all been as successful, however. In November 1982 twenty four fans died and 200 were hurt after a stadium disaster at their game against local rivals Deportivo Cali. Then, a year later, América were one of six top clubs named by the Justice Minister regarding allegations that part of their funding came from illegal drugs trafficking.

ATLÉTICO JUNIOR

Founded: 1936.
Colours: Red and white stripes/black.
Stadium: Metropolitano (70,000) or Romelio Martíniz (20,000).
Club address: Club Atlético Junior, Barranquilla, depto Atlántico.
Championship: 1977, 1980.

Junior have never got past the first round in their first three South American Cup attempts, even though they entertained great hopes in 1981 under the guidance of Jose Varacka, a former Argentine international defender who made his name with River Plate.

DEPORTIVO CALI
Founded: 1936.
Colours: Green with white trimming/white.
Stadium: Estadio Pascual Guerrero (61,000).
Club address: Club Deportivo Cali, Calle 34N 2bis-75, apartado 4593, Cali.
Championship: 1965, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1974 (5).
South American Club Cup: Runners-up in 1978.
Deportivo Cali remain the only Colombian team to have reached the final of the South American Club Cup, a logical result of the club's progress in domestic competition throughout the late 1960s and 1970s. Altogether they have competed in the Cup on eight occasions, starting in 1969. In 1977 they reached the semi-finals, only to be pipped for a place in the final by Boca Juniors – who proved to be their opponents in the final itself the next year.

To reach the 1978 final, Cali did well in the first place to beat former South American champions Peñarol of Uruguay both home and away in the first round. In the semi-finals they found few problems in disposing of Paraguay's Cerro Porteno and Peru's Alianza Lima. But not even the shrewd coaching of Carlos Bilardo, a former Cup-winner with Estudiantes de la Plata, proved sufficient in the final to help Cali withstand their fellow Argentines, Boca.

Cali were held to a goal-less draw at home and well beaten 4-0 in Buenos Aires. Bilardo then left and Cali have never quite been able to recapture that same spirit of success.

INDEPENDIENTE SANTA FE
Founded: 1936.
Colours: Red with white trimming/black.
Stadium: El Campin (Estadio Distrital Nemesio Camacho – 57,000).
Club address: Club Independiente Santa Fe, Avenida 39 15–22, Apartado 4988, Bogotá.
Championship: 1948, 1958, 1960, 1966, 1971, 1975 (6).
Independiente and Millionarios were the two clubs who made their reputations ring around the world by leading the Colombian escapade of 1949. Having the previous year forced the introduction of a professional league, they went a step further and split from the Colombian federation, forming an autonomous championship. Now outside FIFA they could sign players from all over the world without paying a peso in transfer fees.

Argentina suffered the most, because the Colombian revolution coincided with a players' strike. Dozens of stars left Argentina for the El Dorado of Colombia. The biggest name tempted to Santa Fe was the inside-forward Jose Hector Rial, later a European Cup-winner with Real Madrid. But they also made British inroads, notably with England centre-half Neil Franklin.

The Colombia bubble burst in the early 1950s, however, and life for Independiente of Santa Fe has never been the same since. They have competed in the South American Club Cup on just four occasions, and in the hope

of resurrecting the 'El Dorado' spirit, they engaged as coach in 1983 their one-time star, Hector Rial, but without success.

MILLIONARIOS
Founded: 1938.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: El Campin (Estadio Distrital Nemesio Camacho – 57,000).
Club address: Club Deportivo Los Millionarios, Calle 39A – No 14–32, Bogotá.
Championship: 1949, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1972, 1978 (11 – record).
Millionarios of Bogotá remain a legendary name – all because of the manner in which they led Colombia's fledgling professional clubs into the 'El Dorado' rebellion which lured star players from all over the world at the end of the 1940s and in the early 1950s.

Many famous names in the game made their reputations there. The then club president Alfonso Senior later became president of the Colombian federation and a highly-respected FIFA delegate. Star player Alfredo Di Stefano used Millionarios as his springboard to greatness with Real Madrid.

Taking massive advantage of an Argentine players' strike, Millionarios led the flight from FIFA and the chase for great players. From Argentina they drew their strength – not only Di Stefano, but the acrobatic goalkeeper Julio Cozzi, centre-half Nestor Rossi, and attacking general Adolfo Pedernera. Nicknamed the Blue Ballet, they dominated the pirate league and, when an amnesty was negotiated with FIFA, made lucrative tours to Europe.

Credit for the club's name goes to a journalist, Camacho Montayo. The club had been founded as an amateur side, Deportivo Municipal, in 1938. But as they pushed for a professional league, so Montayo wrote: 'The Municipalistas have become the Millionarios.' The name stuck. Millionarios remain a leading club. But despite their eight South American Cup campaigns, the glory days have yet to be repeated.

NACIONAL
Founded: 1936.
Colours: Green and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Estadio Atanasio Girardot (47,000).
Club address: Club Atletico Nacional, Carrera 76 48A-11, Medellín.
Championship: 1954, 1973, 1976, 1981 (4).
Nacional were one of six top clubs part-financed, it was alleged by the Justice Minister in 1983, by cash from illegal trafficking in drugs. The club denied all the allegations and tried to concentrate on football. Their last championship win now remains the 1981 success, a triumph tinged with tragedy as Argentine coach Osvaldo Zubeldia (the man behind the rise of Argentina's infamous Estudiantes in the 1960s) died at the end of the season.

TOLIMA
Founded: 1936.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Murillo Toro (25,000).
Club address: Deportes Tolima, Ibagüé, Depto de Tolima.

Championship: – .
Tolima were surprise semi-finalists in the South American Club Cup in 1982, their success owing much to the experience of Uruguayan coach Juan Martin Mujica. Two years earlier he had taken Nacional of Uruguay to South American and World Club titles. Tolima earned their place in the 1982 Cup by virtue of finishing league runners-up the previous season, the first time in their history that they had broken their tradition of using only Colombian players.

CYPRUS

Omonia have dominated Cypriot football for so long that it came as a major surprise when they didn't have matters all their own way in the 1983–84 season. Indeed it was Pezoporikos, the Larnaca club who hadn't won anything since 1970, who led the league table at halfway.

By the end of the season, however, the status quo had been restored with Omonia back on top of the league. They finished five points clear of runners-up Apollon, and a remarkable eight points ahead of Pezoporikos, who finished third after falling away badly. Pezoporikos were also Cup runners-up.

However, the early-season lesson that occasionally it was possible to get the better of Omonia, was not lost on Aris. In the quarter-finals of the cup – staged after the completion of the league programme – Aris scored a shock 2-1 win against Omonia on the champions' own ground.

That result was typical of a topsy-turvy season which contained the added ingredients of a strike by the league referees in March and with the league's top goal-scorer, Lenos, seeing his club, Ermis, relegated.

Ermis finished bottom of the fourteen team first division, with thirteen points from their twenty six games. Lenos in fact scored more goals than his club totalled points, and more goals than all the rest of his team-mates put together. They managed a meagre nine!

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Omonia	26	18	6	2	59	19	42
Apollon	26	14	9	3	50	28	37
Pezoporikos	26	12	10	4	34	17	34
Apoel	26	12	9	5	42	23	33
Anorthosis	26	9	11	6	34	29	29
Paralimni	26	9	9	8	31	28	27
AEL	26	9	8	9	30	26	26
EPA	26	6	13	7	28	31	25
Alki	26	6	10	10	26	28	22
Aris	26	5	12	9	24	35	22
Salamina	26	7	8	11	25	41	22
Aradippu	26	4	8	14	23	41	16
Ethnikos	26	6	4	16	29	56	16
Ermis	26	3	7	16	23	56	13

Cup final: Apoel 3, Pezoporikos 1 (after extra time).
Top scorers: Lenos (Ermis) and Vernon (Pezoproikos) each 14 goals.

On the international scene it was, of course, hardly a surprise that the Cypriots finished bottom of their European championship qualifying section. But they could be pleased with results such as narrow defeats at home to Rumania (only 0-1) and away to World Cup holders Italy (1-3).

A E L
Founded: 1933.
Colours: Blue/yellow.
Stadium: Tsirion (20,000).
Club address: Athletiki Enosis Limassol, PO Box 210, Limassol.
League: 1941, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1968 (5).
Cup: 1939, 1940, 1948 (3).
One of the island's most popular clubs and the first – with the 1939 cup win – to end the Nicosia clubs' domination of Cypriot football, but surprisingly have never appeared in European competition.

ALKI F C
Founded: 1948.
Colours: Red/blue.
Stadium: G S Z Stadium, Larnaca (10,000).
Club address: Alki F C, Louki Akrita 23, Larnaca.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Cypriot clubs always come off badly in European competition, but even by local standards Alki's 9-0 home (!) defeat by Dinamo Bucharest in the first round of the 1980 UEFA Cup was a bad one.

ANORTHOSIS (Famagusta).
Founded: 1911.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: G S E Stadium (10,000).
Club address: Anorthosis FC, Athenon Ave, No 77, P O Box 756, Larnaca.
League: 1950, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1963 (6).
Cup 1949, 1971.
Anorthosis were the first Cypriot club to enter the Champions' Cup, losing 'only' 0-3, 1-3 to Partizan Belgrade in the 1964 tournament first round. A Greek community club, Anorthosis had to leave Famagusta after the 1974 Turkish invasion but maintain the town's name in the club title.

APOEL
Founded: 1926.
Colours: Blue/yellow.
Stadium: Makarion Athletic Centre (20,000).
Club address: Apoel FC, P O Box 1133, Nicosia.
League: 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1952, 1965, 1973, 1980 (12).
Cup: 1937, 1941, 1947, 1950, 1963, 1968, 1969, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1984 (11).
Apoel have previously appeared in European competition on twelve occasions.

APOLLON
Founded: 1954.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Tsirion (20,000).
Club address: Apollon FC, P O Box 1912, Limassol.
League: – .
Cup: 1966, 1967.
Apollon achieved the most notable result in their history when they held Barcelona to a 1-1 draw in the second leg of their Cup-winners' Cup first round tie in the autumn of 1982. But then, Barcelona had won the first leg 8-0 with a hat-trick from Diego Maradona.

E P A
Founded: 1932.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: G S Z Stadium (10,000).
Club address: E P A FC, 3 Gregory Afxentiou Street, P O Box 316, Larnaca.
League: 1945, 1946, 1970 (3).
Cup: 1945, 1946, 1950, 1953, 1955 (5).
EPA have been out of Europe for more than a decade.

OLYMPIAKOS
Founded: 1931.
Colours: Green/black.
Stadium: Important matches at the Makarion Athletic Centre (20,000).
Club address: Olympiakos FC, Athenas Avenue, P O Box 2339, Nicosia.
League: 1967, 1969, 1971 (3).
Cup: 1977
Olympiakos were promoted back to the first division in 1982.

OMONIA
Founded: 1948.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Important matches at the Makarion Athletic Centre (20,000).
Club address: Omonia FC, Papanikolis 5, Nicosia.
League: 1961, 1966, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 (13 – joint record).
Cup: 1965, 1972, 1974, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 (7).
Omonia have been the leading Cypriot club over the last twenty years, and the most regular competitor in Europe. Much of their domination was owed to the most outstanding Cypriot footballer of all time, Sotiris Kaiafas. He joined Omonia, traditionally the working-class club, in 1969 as a sweeper. But after being injured in one game and scoring a hat-trick while limping along in attack, he never went back. League top scorer with twenty three goals in 1974, he emigrated to South Africa after the Turkish invasion. Kaiafas soon became homesick; he returned home after a year, picked up his career with Omonia and in 1976 was awarded the Golden Boot as Europe's top league scorer, with thirty nine goals. His finest individual performance was in the 1979–80 Champions' Cup. Omonia lost 10-0 away to Ajax Amsterdam in the first leg of

their second round tie, but won 4-0 at home. Kaiafas scored twice in what remains by far the best result achieved by a Cypriot club in Europe.

PARALIMNI
Founded: 1936.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: G S E Stadium (10,000).
Club address: Athletic Union of Paralimni, P O Box 12, Paralimni.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Paralimni scored a notable success in beating the Hungarian club, Vasas of Budapest, 1-0 in the first round first leg of the 1981-82 Cup-winners' Cup. They lost the return, however, by 8-0.

PEZOPORIKOS
Founded: 1927.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: G S Z Stadium (10,000).
Club address: Pezoporikos FC, P O Box 60, Larnaca.
League: 1954.
Cup: 1970.
Pezoporikos had a shattering European debut when Cardiff beat them 8-0 in the first leg of their Cup-winners' Cup first round tie in autumn 1970.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Sparta of Prague are one of the historic clubs in Czechoslovakia. But the 1983–84 season was a classic even by their standards: it marked the first time Sparta had accomplished the league and cup double.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sparta	30	20	6	4	58	24	46
Dukla	30	19	6	5	48	23	44
Bohemians	30	16	8	6	48	27	40
Dukla B. Bystrica	30	16	5	9	49	31	37
Banik Ostrava	30	14	7	9	45	28	34
Inter Bratislava	30	9	11	10	36	36	29
Spartak Trnava	30	11	7	12	43	50	29
Lok. Kosice	30	11	5	14	43	39	27
Slovan	30	8	11	11	45	48	27
Vitkovice	30	10	7	13	36	45	27
Slavia Prague	30	11	5	15	40	57	26
R H Cheb	30	10	6	14	39	42	26
Zilina	30	9	7	14	26	43	25
Tatran Presov	30	8	7	15	25	44	23
Union Teplice	30	5	10	15	29	51	20
Nitra	30	6	7	17	31	53	19

Cup final: Sparta 4, Inter Bratislava 2.
Top Scorer: Licka (Banik Ostrava) 20 goals.

The feat proved beyond them in their great days of the 1920s and 1930s because a regular cup competition was not established until the start of the 1960s. Even so, Dukla Prague (in 1961 and 1966), Spartak Trnava (in 1971), and Slovan Bratislava (in 1974) had shown that the double was well within the reach of any of Czechoslovakia's top clubs.

Czechoslovakia must be the only country where a club must win two cups to gain one. The cup competition is split into separate sections for Bohemia and Slovakia. The winners then meet for the Czechoslovak cup, with in this case Sparta beating Inter Bratislava.

To complete the double was the ideal leaving present for veteran coach Vaclav Jezek. The man who guided his country to victory in the 1976 European championship had already accepted an offer to move to Switzerland to try to revive the fortunes of ailing FC Zurich. Jezek, who delayed his departure by a year because of illness when Zurich first approached him in the spring of 1983, kept Sparta busy. Apart from domestic success, he took them on a Central American tour during the winter break and steered them into the quarter-finals of the UEFA cup.

At the season's end they were two points clear of runners-up Dukla, the army club whose continuing lack of popularity with Prague's fans was demonstrated when their home game against Vitkovice admittedly in bitingly cold weather, drew a record first division attendance low of just 973.

BANIK OSTRAVA
Founded: 1922.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Bazaly (35,000).
Club address: TJ Banik Ostrava OKD, Bazaly, 71000 Ostrava 10.
League: 1976, 1980, 1981 (3).
Cup: 1973, 1978.
Banik – the word means 'miner' – have come to the fore in post-war years. Founded as SK Slezská Ostrava, after the part of the town in which they were formed, they didn't get into the first division until 1937. Banik have been relegated briefly on two occasions since the war but nevertheless find a place among the Czechoslovak league's all-time top six clubs.

Their best performance in the 1950s was to finish second behind Sparta in 1954. In 1970 they entered Europe for the first time in the Fairs' Cup; in 1973 they won the cup for the first time, and then landed their inaugural championship three years later. In 1979 they were edged out of a second league title on goal difference by Dukla, but made amends by topping the table for the next two years. Key players in recent seasons have been striker Werner Lička – top league scorer in 1980 – and international centre-back Rostislav Vojáček.

BOHEMIANS
Founded: 1903.
Colours: Green and white hoops/white.
Stadium: Vrsovice (18,000).
Club address: Bohemians CKD Praha, SNB 31, 10 000 Prague 10.
League: 1983.
Cup: – .
Bohemians are one of the oldest and most respected of Czech clubs even

though it wasn't until 1983 that they scored their first major honour, in winning the championship. Bohemians are also one of the most widely-travelled of Czech clubs. Evidence comes from the club's unusual club insignia of a kangaroo, adopted after a tour to Australia in 1927. Bohemians reached the 1983 UEFA Cup semi-finals before losing 1-4 on aggregate to eventual winners Anderlect. Outstanding during their Cup run was the World Cup forward Pavel Chaloupka.

DUKLA
Founded: 1948.
Colours: All yellow with red trimmings.
Stadium: Juliska (28,000).
Club address: VTJ Dukla Praha, Postfach 59, 16 044 Prague 6.
League: 1953, 1956, 1958, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1977, 1979, 1982 (11).
Cup: 1961, 1965, 1966, 1969, 1981, 1983 (6).
Dukla were the first Czechoslovak club to make their mark in post-war European club football. Where Sparta and Slavia had dominated the pre-war Mitropa Cup in Central Europe, Dukla came closest to following in that tradition in the 1960s.

Founded in 1948 as ATK, and converted to UDA in 1953, they became Dukla in 1956, the name coming from the site of a famous battle. All this was particularly appropriate since Dukla have always been the army club. In the 1950s and early 1960s, when they could commandeer virtually any players they liked, they won the league title seven times in ten years.

Left-half Josef Masopust, the 1962 European Footballer of the Year, ranks as probably the greatest Czechoslovak player of all time and now puts his experience to use as national team manager.

In the mid-1960s, however, Dukla lost much of their power and privilege and have had to work that much harder for success. It is significant that their best performance in European competition came right at the end of that era, when they reached the 1967 Champions' Cup semi-finals before falling to Celtic.

Outstanding players in recent years have been the record caps-winner Zdenek Nehoda (eighty eight), a subtle centre-forward, and the 1983 Footballer of the Year, Ladislav Vizek.

INTERNACIONÁL
Founded: 1940.
Colours: Yellow and black stripes/black.
Stadium: Internacionál (40,000).
Club address: T J Internacionál, Vajnorská, 80 100 Bratislava.
League: 1959.
Cup: – .
This is a club still searching for an identity. When they first competed in Europe, in the 1960 Champions' Cup, they were known as Rudá Hvězda (Red Star). But by the time they made the first of several UEFA Cup appearances in the late 1970s they had changed their name to Slovnaft and then to Internacionál. Whatever the name they have always been in the shadow of neighbours Slovan.

LOKOMOTIVA KOŠICE
Founded: 1946.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Čermeli (35,000).
Club address: T J Lokomotiva Košice, Čermelská 3, 04 225 Košice.
League: – .
Cup: 1977, 1979.
Both their cup final wins were 2-1 affairs – first against Union Teplice then against Banik Ostrava.

SLAVIA
Founded: 1892.
Colours: Red and white halves/white.
Stadium: Dr Vacka (46,200).
Club address: S K Slavia IPS, Stadion Dr V. Vacka, 10 005 Prague 10.
League (includes original Bohemia championship): 1913, 1924, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1937, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1947 (15).
Cup: – .
Slavia are the oldest Czechoslovak football club, set up in 1892 as an offshoot of a cycling and gymnastics club founded a decade earlier. They were giants of the game before the Second World War. Managed and coached by a Scot named Harry Madden from 1905 to 1938, they dominated the league in the 1930s and were regular competitors in the Mitropa Cup, the pre-war precursor of the present European tournaments. Slavia were finalists in 1929 and winners in 1938, when they thrashed the present-day Internazionale of Milan 9-0 in the quarter-finals. Slavia's great players were the goalkeeper Frantisek Planička, who captained Czechoslovakia to the 1934 World Cup Final, free-scoring forward Josef Bican and left-winger Antonin Puc. Since the war, however, they have won nothing, finishing only as beaten cup finalists in 1963 and 1974.

SLOVAN
Founded: 1919.
Colours: All sky blue.
Stadium: Tehelné Pole (63,000).
Club address: Slovan Bratislava, Tehelné Pole stadion, 80 000 Bratislava.
League: 1949, 1950, 1951, 1955, 1970, 1974, 1975 (7).
Cup: 1962, 1963, 1968, 1974, 1982 (5).
Cup-winners' Cup: 1969.
It remains hugely ironic that Slovan won the Cup-winners' Cup at the end of the season in which virtually every other Eastern European country quit the continental club competitions in protest. What upset them was that a handful of leading western clubs demanded a first round draw which would split east and west because of the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Slovan, founded in 1919 as S K Bratislava, first made an impact after becoming N K Bratislava in the late 1940s. They won the Czechoslovak championship three years in a row and then changed their name again, to Slovan.

Backed for years by the town's major chemical works, Slovan have made their reputation more as cup-fighters than league stayers. In the 1963 cup final they thrashed Slavia Prague 9-0 in a replay. Their reputation was confirmed in

1969 when they became the first – and so far, only – Czechoslovak club to win a European prize.

Slovan, whose average age was only twenty four, beat Bor (Yugoslavia), Porto, Torino – both home and away – and Dunfermline to reach the final in Basel against Barcelona. Slovan were rank outsiders but shocked the Spaniards with a first-minute goal from Ludo Cvetler and ran out 3-2 winners.

They didn't have long to savour the taste of glory. Dinamo Zagreb beat them 3-0, 0-0 in the first round the following season, since when Slovan haven't threatened a repeat. In the mid-1970s they won the league and cup double in 1974 with a promising new team. But it was at international, rather than club, level, that right-winger Marian Masny kept the Slovan flag flying, as a member of Czechoslovakia's 1976 European championship-winning team.

SPARTA
Founded: 1893.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Letná (38,000).
Club address: Sparta ČKD Praha, Obránců míru 98, 17 082 Prague 7.
League (including original Bohemia championship): 1912, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1939, 1946, 1948, 1952, 1954, 1965, 1967 (19).
Cup: 1964, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984 (5).
Sparta are the most popular club in Czechoslovakia and one of the oldest, founded as King's Vineyard in 1893 and taking the name of Sparta a year later. They remain one of the game's pre-Second World War greats, winning the Mitropa Cup in the inaugural final in 1927 against Rapid Vienna. Victory over Ferencvaros of Hungary followed in 1935 and they were runners-up in 1936. Sparta's team then included the great inside-left Oldrich Nejedly.

He was a star in the 1934 World Cup, when Czechoslovakia finished as runners-up. Again in 1962, when the Czechs next reached the World Cup Final, there were key places in the team for Sparta men such as right-winger Tomas Pospichal and schemer Andrej Kvasnak.

Sparta suffered after the war, being forced to alter their name to Sparta Bratrstvi and Spartak Sokolovo. But their loyal fans never called them anything but Sparta and that was recognised when the present club title was adopted in 1965. That same year they celebrated their first league title in more than a decade.

Memories of the glory days of the Mitropa Cup were revived by the club's run to the Cup-winners' Cup semi-finals in 1973, and the impressive 1983–84 UEFA Cup campaign during which they scored notable victories over Real Madrid and Widzew Lodz.

SPARTAK TRNAVA
Founded: 1925.
Colours: Red/black.
Stadium: Spartak-TAZ-stadion (28,000).
Club address: Spartak T A Z Trnava, Spartak T A Z-stadion, 91 760 Trnava.
League: 1968, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973 (5).
Cup: 1967, 1971, 1975 (3).
Founded as Rapid Trnava, and later renamed TSS Trnava, the club emerged

in the mid-1960s to lead a revolution in Czechoslovak football. Coach Anton Malatinsky, a former international, brought a host of new, modern ideas to his work. In addition to dominating the domestic game for eight years they reached the 1969 Champions' Cup semi-finals. Key men were schemer had been Ladislav Kuna and striker Josef Adamec, who had been released by Dukla but went on to become league top scorer on four occasions with Trnava.

TATRAN PREŠOV
Founded: 1931.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Comunale (23,000).
Club address: Tatran Prešov, ul. kpt. Nálepku 6, 08 092 Presov.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Tatran gained their first experience of Europe in the 1967 Cup-winners' Cup, since Dukla, who had thrashed them 6-1 in the cup final, had also won the league and entered the Champions' Cup. Tatran went out in the first round but it was some consolation that their conquerors, Bayern Munich, went on to win the Cup.

UNION TEPLICE
Founded: 1945.
Colours: Yellow/blue.
Stadium: Union-stadion (17,800).
League: – .
Cup: – .
Union lost 4-2 on aggregate to Zaglebie Walbrzych in the first round of the inaugural UEFA Cup in 1971–72 in their first, and so far last, European experience.

ZBROJOVKA BRNO
Founded: 1913.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Zbrojovka (70,000).
Club address: Zbrojovka Brno, Drobného 45, 65 631 Brno.
League: 1978.
Cup: – .
Former World Cup hero Josef Masopust managed their 1978 league triumph. But after nine appearances in European competition spread over twenty years, they were relegated in 1983.

DENMARK

Denmark's domestic competitions were largely overshadowed by the success of the national team in qualifying for the European championship finals in France. To do so, national manager Sepp Piontek needed to rely on a large influx of foreign players, including Michael Laudrup (Lazio), Morten Olsen (Anderlecht) and Soren Lerby (Bayern Munich).

The exiles far outnumbered the home-based Danes in the squad. Yet the

national team success proved a two-edged sword. The Danish fans, happy to watch their national side making a skilled mark on Europe, were nothing like as happy with the run-of-the-mill league competition and attendances fell.

Or, at least, for most clubs attendances fell. One club who did not feel the pinch were Vejle, who brought Allan Simonsen home after a brief, confused parenthesis at Charlton had followed his successful spells at Borussia Mönchengladbach and Barcelona.

Although Vejle didn't win anything, they played attractive football and pulled in fans. To try to bring a practical note into their progress, they brought home two other exiles, Alan Hansen from Hamburg, and Steen Tychosen from RWD of Belgium.

The 1983 championship went, for the first time, to Lyngby, who were sure of the title with one game remaining.

Other notable facts to record included the retirement of veteran forward Henning Jensen (ex Borussia Mg, Real Madrid and Ajax), who wound up his career with AGF of Aarhus. Also bound for anonymity – though he didn't retire – was Lars Bastrup. He had returned from helping Hamburg win the 1983 Champions' Cup to join second division Skovbakken. Despite his goals and experience, however, they were relegated to the third division.

1983 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Lyngby	30	17	6	7	63	33	40
OB	30	16	6	8	47	41	38
AGF	30	16	4	10	55	39	36
Brøndby	30	14	7	9	46	33	36
Frem	30	10	13	7	50	38	33
Ikast	30	13	7	10	40	41	33
Naestved	30	12	7	11	48	44	31
Vejle	30	11	8	11	48	40	30
Esbjerg	30	9	12	9	40	35	30
Køge	30	9	10	11	37	43	28
Hvidovre	30	10	8	12	27	43	28
Brønshøj	30	7	13	10	30	38	27
Herning	30	8	10	12	23	40	26
B. 1903	30	6	13	11	27	40	25
B. 93	30	8	8	14	27	41	24
Kolding	30	5	6	19	24	43	16

Cup final (1983): B 1903 Copenhagen 3, Nykobing 0.
Cup final (1984): Lyngby 2, KB Copenhagen 1.
Top scorer: V M Nielsen (OB) 20 goals.

A G F
Founded: 1880.
Colours: White/blue.
Stadium: Aarhus (24,000).
Club address: Aarhus Gymnastikforening, Terp Skovvej 1, 8260 Viby J.
League: 1955, 1956, 1957, 1960 (4).
Cup: 1955, 1957, 1960, 1961, 1965 (5).
Aarhus were the first Danish club into Europe, competing in the Champions' Cup in its first three seasons. In 1960–61 they reached the quarter-finals before

losing to eventual winners Benfica. Among their best-known exports was Lars Bastrup, who helped Hamburg win the 1983 Champions' Cup.

B1901
Founded: 1901.
Colours: Blue and white stripes/blue.
Stadium: Nykøbing (15,000).
Club address: Nykøbing Falster Boldklub, Ved Kohaven 3, 4800 Nykøbing F.
League: – .
Cup: – .
B1901 were beaten 3-0 by OB in the 1983 cup final, but entered the Cup-Winners' Cup because OB's 1982 league triumph had committed them to the Champions' Cup. But B1901 lost 1-5, 1-4 against Shakhtyor Donetsk of the Soviet Union in the first round.

B1903
Founded: 1903.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Gentofte (18,000).
Club address: Boldklubben 1903, Lyngbyvej 270, 2900 Hellerup.
League: 1920, 1924, 1926, 1938, 1969, 1970, 1976 (7).
Cup: 1979.
B1903 have lined up a total of nine seasons in Europe but that experience wasn't enough to save them from relegation at the end of the 1983 season.

B1909
Founded: 1909.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Odense (20,000).
Club address: Boldklubben 1909, Gillestedvej 12, 5240 Odense.
League: 1959, 1964.
Cup: 1962, 1971.
B1909 were quarter-finalists in the Cup-winners' Cup in 1962–63, losing 0-1, 0-6 against Nürnberg. The first 'Danish' leg had to be played in Augsburg because of impossible conditions at Odense.

BRØNDBY
Founded: 1964.
Colours: Yellow/blue.
Stadium: Glostrup (10,000).
Club address: Brøndbyernes Idraetsforening, Klubhuset, Gl.Kirkevej 1, 2600 Glostrup.
League: – .
Cup: – .
The go-ahead leadership of manager Finn Laudrup turned Brøndby into Denmark's first professional club in 1983. That was five years after part-time professionalism had first been officially sanctioned. It was also the year in which Laudrup's son, Michael, began to establish a European reputation which led to a transfer to Lazio of Italy.

ESBJERG
Founded: 1924.
Colours: White/blue.
Stadium: Esbjerg (18,000).
Club address: Esbjerg forenede Boldklubber (EfB), Gl. Vardevej 88, 6700 Esbjerg.
League: 1961, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1979 (5).
Cup: 1964, 1976.
Ironically many fans remember one of their failures rather than their successes: in the 1978 cup they lost to Frem by 5-4 on penalties after a second replay of the final had ended in a 1-1 draw.

FREM
Founded: 1886.
Colours: Red and blue hoops/white.
Stadium: Important matches in the Idraetspark (48,000).
Club address: Boldklubben Frem, Jul. Andersensvej 3, 2450 Copenhagen SV.
League: 1923, 1931, 1933, 1936, 1941, 1944 (6).
Cup: 1956, 1978.
Kim Vilfort, with nineteen goals, was just one away from sharing the 1983 top league scorer's prize with OB's Vilhelm Munk Jensen. Vilfort was also runner-up in the scoring charts (with twenty five goals) the previous season.

HVIDOVRE
Founded: 1925.
Colours: Red/blue.
Stadium: Hvidovre (12,000).
Club address: Hvidovre Idraetsforening, Sollentuna Alle 1–3, 2650 Hvidovre.
League: 1966, 1973, 1981 (3).
Cup: 1980.
Hvidovre won their second league title in 1973 and were relegated the following year. They didn't return to the first division until 1979, then beat Lyngby 5-3 in the cup final the following year. Their hero was two-goal Michael Manniche, who later moved to Benfica, thus becoming Denmark's first export to Portugal.

K B
Founded: 1876.
Colours: Blue and white stripes/blue.
Stadium: Important games in the Idraetspark (48,000).
Club address: Kjøbenhavns Boldklub, Peter Bangsvej 147, 2000 Copenhagen F.
League: 1913, 1914, 1917, 1918, 1922, 1925, 1932, 1940, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1953, 1968, 1974, 1980 (15 – record).
Cup: 1969.
KB are Denmark's oldest club and, although most of their honours were won in the first half of the century, remain the best-known team. Their title win in 1980 was a nail-biting affair. They came to the last game of the season away to Naestved, whom they led only on goal difference. Despite being reduced early on to ten men, KB held out for a 1-1 draw. In 1982 they were relegated for the first time in their history but bounced back at first attempt.

LYNGBY
Founded: 1921.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Lyngby-Taarbaek (14,000).
Club address: Lyngby Boldklub, Lyngby Stadion, Lundtoftvej 53, 2800 Lyngby.
League: 1983.
Cup: 1984.
Lyngby have never been short on projection, having been founded by a newspaper owner, Sofus Andersen. But it wasn't until 1969 that they first made their football speak for them. That year, as a third division club, they reached the cup final, only to lose narowly by 2-1 against AaB of Aalborg.

But potential evident then took eleven years to bear fruit. In 1980, Lyngby once again reached the cup final – losing a thriller 5-3 against Hvidovre – and entered the first division for the first time. In 1981 Lyngby were pipped to the league title by Hvidovre by one point before succeeding finally in 1983.

Their key player was forward Fleming Christensen, clearly happy to be home after an unsuccessful spell in France with Saint-Etienne.

NAESTVED
Founded: 1939.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Naestved (18,000).
Club address: Naestved IF, Rolighedsvej, 4800 Nykóbing F.
League: –.
Cup: – .
The club who discovered Jesper Olsen came within a whisker of their first honours in 1980. They came to their last game of the season level on points with leaders KB, but with an inferior goal difference. That game saw Naestved play at home to KB but a 1-1 draw left them disappointed.

O B
Founded: 1887.
Colours: Blue and white stripes/blue.
Stadium: Odense (20,000).
League: 1977, 1982.
Cup: – .
The goal threat of Vilhelm Munk Jensen wasn't enough to upset Liverpool in the first round of the 1983–84 Champions' Cup. But the fact that he finished, with twenty goals, as the league's top scorer a matter of weeks later meant that OB would be back for another Champions' Cup campaign the next season.

VEJLE
Founded: 1891.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Vejle (18,000).
Club address: Vejle Boldklub, Vejle Stadion, 7100 Vejle.
League: 1958, 1971, 1972, 1978 (4).
Cup: 1958, 1959, 1972, 1975, 1977, 1981 (6 – record).
Vejle were Cup-winners' Cup quarter-finalists in 1977–78, but earned greater fame as the home-town club of top Danish star Allan Simonsen.

EAST GERMANY

Dynamo Berlin became only the fifth club in post-war Europe to win their league championship six years in a row when they finished two points ahead of Dynamo Dresden. The other clubs to have completed the double hat-trick are CSKA Sofia (Bulgaria), Omonia Nicosia (Cyprus), Olympiakos Piraeus (Greece) and Ujpest Dozsa (Hungary).

Yet they made a shaky start to the season. When they went down 2-1 away to Karl-Marx-Stadt in October it was Dynamo's first defeat in the league in a run of thirty six matches from April 1982. More problems followed as two young prospects, Dirk Schlegel and Falko Götz, took advantage of a Champions' Cup trip to Yugoslavia to escape and seek asylum in the West. Then Dynamo were thrashed 4-1 by Magdeburg, for whom record international Joachim Streich hit a hat-trick.

Dresden forged ahead in the league. But two fatal mistakes by their goalkeeper Jakubowski presented Dynamo Berlin with a 2-1 win in their top-of-the-table duel just before the end of the first half of the season.

Dynamo led at halfway but they weren't yet out of the woods. In March they were beaten 2-1 at home by Vorwärts in their first home defeat in three years. Yet they clung on to lead Dresden on goal difference and, with two games remaining, beat Dresden 4-2 thanks to a couple from top scorer Rainer Ernst.

Dresden did achieve revenge in the cup final – defeating Dynamo Berlin 2-1. This was Dynamo's third cup final beating during their six-year reign as league champions.

Dynamo's domestic success was not matched at international level by the national team. They finished bottom of their European championship qualifying group and, although they qualified for the Olympics, pulled out in the Soviet-led boycott.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dyn. Berlin	26	17	5	4	66	37	39
Dyn. Dresden	26	14	9	3	61	28	37
Lok Leipeig	26	16	5	5	56	28	37
Vorwärts	26	12	9	5	56	36	33
Magdeburg	26	12	8	6	56	33	32
K-Marx-Stadt	26	10	10	6	37	34	30
Rot-Weiss	26	10	7	9	34	40	27
Wismut Aue	26	9	7	10	28	33	25
Hansa Rostock	26	8	8	10	32	41	24
Carl Zeiss Jena	26	7	6	13	50	54	20
Stahl Riesa	26	7	6	13	41	54	20
Union Berlin	26	5	5	16	28	55	15
Chemie Leipeig	26	4	6	16	21	49	14
Chemie Halle	26	1	9	16	32	68	11

Cup final: Dynamo Dresden 2, Dynamo Berlin 1.
Top scorer: Ernst (Dynamo Berlin) 20 goals.

CARL ZEISS JENA

Founded: 1949.
Colours: White and blue hoops/blue.

Stadium: Ernst-Abbe-Sportfeld (20,000).
Club address: F C Carl Zeiss Jena, 6900 Jena, Professor-Ibrahim-Str 33.
League: 1963, 1968, 1970 (3).
Cup: 1960, 1972, 1974, 1980 (4).
Cup-winners' Cup: Runners-up in 1981.
Carl Zeiss were taken over by the world-famous optics corporation in the early 1960s after being founded under the name of Motor Jena. Established in the first division since 1957, they have numbered among their players many of East Germany's best. Defenders Konrad Weise and Lothar Kurjuweit both won gold medals in the 1976 Olympic finals; sweeper Bernd Bransch was East Germany's captain in the 1974 World Cup finals; and Peter Ducke, a sharp-tempered centre-forward nicknamed Black Peter, was for years the country's record goalscorer, until overtaken by left-wing team-mate Eberhard Vogel.

In 1962 Jena reached the semi-finals of the Cup-winners' Cup only to fall to eventual winners Atletico Madrid. Then, in 1981, they reached the final in Düsseldorf against Dynamo Tbilisi. In Düsseldorf's Rheinstadion Jena, with less class but more vitality than Tbilisi, went ahead through Gerhard Hoppe midway through the second half. Tbilisi, however, ran out 2-1 winners.

The nucleus of that Jena team remains. Sweeper and skipper Rüdiger Schnuphase was the league's unlikely top scorer with nineteen goals in 1982, unselfishly assisted by three talented young forwards in Jürgen Raab, Martin Trocha and Andreas Bielau.

CHEMIE (Halle)
Founded: 1954.
Colours: Red and white hoops/red.
Stadium: Kurt-Wabbel-Stadion (30,000).
Club address: HFC Chemie, 4020 Halle (Salle), Martinstrasse 18.
League: 1949, 1952.
Cup: 1956, 1962.
Their 1949 championship title was the last to be organised on a series of play-offs. Chemie (then known as Z S G Halle) won the final with a 4-1 defeat of Fortuna Erfurt. They haven't appeared in European competition for more than a decade.

CHEMIE (Leipzig)
Founded: 1950.
Colours: White/green.
Stadium: Georg-Schwarz-Sportpark (23,000).
Club address: BSG Chemie, 7033 Leipzig, Am Sportpark 2.
League: 1951, 1964.
Cup: 1966.
Out of Europe since being beaten on the away goals rule by Standard Liège in the second round of the 1966–67 Cup-winners' Cup, Chemie spent most of the 1970s hopping between first and second divisions and returned to the first most recently only in 1983.

DYNAMO BERLIN
Founded: 1953.
Colours: Red/white.

Stadium: Sportforum (21,000).
Club address: B F C Dynamo, 1125 Berlin, Steffenstrasse.
League: 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, (6 – joint record).
Cup: 1959.

Dynamo Berlin have ruled East German domestic football over the past five years, winning the championship for an unheard-of five seasons in a row and setting a string of records.

The club had been founded in 1953 following the delegation of a sports unit from Dynamo Dresden to East Berlin. They were labelled the Sport-Club Dynamo Berlin though later, after earning a little self-respect and autonomy they were permitted to alter that to the present Berliner Football Club Dynamo.

Dynamo first appeared in the first division, the *Oberliga*, in 1954, and have been present ever since, apart from one season only following brief relegation in 1967. In the 1950s they earned a reputation as inconsistent but awkward cup-fighters. They won the cup in 1959, were league runners-up the next year, and then cup runners-up in 1961.

Ten years later they were cup runners-up again – to Dresden who had already won the league – and reached the semi-finals of the Cup-winners' Cup the following season. Here they lost on penalties to Moscow Dynamo – one Ministry of the Interior Police club beating another. That was the start of the revival forged in recent years thanks to key players such as Bodo Rudwaleit – at six feet seven the tallest top-flight goalkeeper in Europe – and forwards Hans-Jürgen Riediger and Wolf-Rüdiger Netz.

DYNAMO DRESDEN
Founded: 1948.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Dynamo-Stadion (38,000).
Club address: Dynamo Dresden, 8010 Dresden, Dr-Richard-Sorge-Strasse 1.
League: 1953, 1971, 1973, 1976, 1977, 1978 (6 – joint record).
Cup: 1952, 1971, 1977, 1982, 1984 (5).

East German teams have been surprisingly consistent failures in the Champions' Cup and no team's lack of impression is more of a surprise than Dresden's. All their opponents – Liverpool in particular – freely acknowledged the skill and power of the police team from Dresden. But in fourteen European campaigns the best they have so far managed were quarter-final appearances twice in the Champions' Cup and twice in the UEFA Cup. On both latter occasions it was Liverpool who beat them, in 1973 and 1976.

Dresden's weakness at international level was scoring, a surprise considering that inside-left Hans-Jürgen Kreische was four times the league's leading scorer in the early 1970s. Now only two players remain from that era, key defender Hans-Jürgen Dörner and mid-field general Reinhard Häfner.

HANSA ROSTOCK
Founded: 1950.
Colours: Sky blue/white.
Stadium: Ostseestadion (28,000).
Club address: F C Hansa Rostock, 2500 Rostock, Kopernikusstrasse.
League: – .
Cup: – .

Hansa have built a reputation for being just second-best. Three times they have been runners-up in the league and on four occasions beaten cup finalists. It was Hansa who discovered and developed the record-breaking centre-forward Jürgen Streich, later of Magdeburg.

KARL-MARX-STADT
Founded: 1954.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Kurt-Fischer-Stadion (22,000).
Club address: F C Karl-Marx-Stadt, Sportform Ernst Thälmann, Postfach 216.
League: 1967.
Cup: – .
This club was formerly known as F C Chemnitz, changing their name at the turn of the 1970s along with that of the town.

LOKOMOTIV LEIPZIG
Founded: 1954.
Colours: Yellow/blue.
Stadium: Bruno-Plache-Stadion (22,000). Important matches in the Zentralstadion (95,000).
Club address: 1. F C Lokomotiv Leipzig, 7039 Leipzig, Connewitzer Strasse 19.
League: – .
Cup: 1957, 1976, 1981 (3).
Lok have never been one of the greats of East German football, but their spirited performances in Europe have shamed some of the supposedly superior clubs from beyond The Wall. Three times cup-winners and four times runners-up in a period of 13 years, they became a familiar feature in European competition even if they only once reached the semi-final stage, losing 1-2, 0-2 in the UEFA Cup against Tottenham in 1974. Now the attacking responsibility of those days, carried so effectively by veterans Henning Frenzel and Wolfram Löwe, has been taken up by striker Dieter Kühn. He was the league's top scorer with twenty one goals in 1980. Mainstay defender from the 1970s, Peter Giessner, is now club president.

MAGDEBURG
Founded: 1965.
Colours: All white with blue trimmings.
Stadium: Ernst-Grube-Stadion (35,000).
Club address: 1. F C Magdeburg, 3010 Magdeburg, Gübser Weg, Ernst-Grube-Stadion.
League: 1972, 1974, 1975 (3).
Cup: 1964 (SC Aufbau), 1965 (SC Aufbau), 1969, 1973,1978, 1979, 1983 (7 – record, including S C Aufbau victories).
Cup-winners' Cup: 1974.
Magdeburg made history in 1974 when they became the first – and so far only – East German club to win a European prize, the Cup-Winner's Cup. They beat NAC Breda, Banik Ostrava, Beroe Stara Zagora and Sporting Lisbon to reach the final in Rotterdam. Then, before one of the worst-recorded European final crowds (just 4,944 in the 55,000-capacity Feyenoord stadium), they beat favourites Milan 2-0.

The absence of atmosphere meant neither team could establish a rhythm. But Magdeburg went luckily ahead five minutes before the interval when Milan stopper Enrico Lanzi – who had only five league games to his name – deflected a cross from right-winger Detlef Seguin into his own net. Milan pressed forward with more conviction early in the second half. But with fifteen minutes remaining, Axel Tyll lifted a cross beyond the Italian defence and Wolfgang Seguin ran in the decisive second goal.

This was to prove just the first part of an East German success story, however. A few weeks later in Hamburg, it was Magdeburg's Jürgen Sparwasser who scored the historic goal which beat West Germany in the World Cup finals.

Magdeburg had been founded in 1965, born of the reorganisation of several of the town's football and sports clubs, but taking over the first division place of S C Aufbau. The idea was not an immediate success: Magdeburg were relegated the following spring! However they came straight back up and have since finished outside the top four on only three occasions.

In 1975 Magdeburg were strengthened by the signing of World Cup centre-forward Joachim Streich. He would go on to become the league's top scorer on four occasions and break all previous domestic appearance and goal-scoring records.

Other important – and long-serving – players include mid-fielders Jürgen Pommerenke and Wolfgang Steinbach and winger Martin Hoffmann.

VORWÄRTS
Founded: 1948.
Colours: Yellow/red.
Stadium: Stadion der Freundschaft (18,000).
Club address: F C Vorwärts, 1200 Frankfurt/Oder, Oderallee, PSF 69973.
League: 1958, 1960, 1962, 1965, 1966, 1969 (6 – joint record).
Cup: 1964, 1970.
The original Vorwärts Berlin were one of the oldest clubs in Germany, set up on 2 November, 1890. But that club has only the most tenuous of links with this one. The present Vorwärts were reformed in 1950 as the East German army team, based in East Berlin. Like the army teams in neighbouring Eastern Block nations, Vorwärts dominated. Six times in eleven years between 1958 and 1969 Vorwärts won the league and twice they won the cup. But by 1971 the army-team concept had gone out of fashion. Vorwärts were transferred en bloc from East Berlin to Frankfurt am Oder. They have made sporadic appearances in Europe since then but the loss of political and social power means they can no longer corner the market in young talent.

WISMUT AUE
Founded: 1951.
Colours: Mauve/white.
Stadium: Otto-Grotewohl-Stadion (25,000).
Club address: Wismut Aue, 9400 Aue, Lössnitzer Strasse.
League: 1956, 1957, 1959 (3).
Cup: 1955.
Originally this club was named Wismut Chemnitz, when they won the championship three times in four years in the late 1950s. Then, in 1963, the

entire outfit was moved thirty miles down the road to Aue – and they've won nothing since.

ECUADOR

The popular belief that British teams endure a much longer league programme than any other country is disproved by the way Nacional won the 1983 Ecuador championship. Nacional, the Quito side who are backed by the armed forces, played fifty matches, winning twenty nine, drawing six and losing fifteen. They scored 101 goals and conceded fifty to claim the seventh title in a twenty-year history.

It was only thanks to a bonus points arrangement that Nacional pipped Nueve de Octubre to the title. Both teams were level on points after the final round of the championship, but Nacional gained the verdict because they had earlier collected three bonus points compared with Nueve de Octubre's one.

Yet Octubre finished level on competition points with Nacional only thanks to a disciplinary commission decision which went their way. A match against Universidad Portoviejo was abandoned by the referee twenty minutes from time because of crowd trouble. When the federation investigated it wasn't the hooliganism that worried them most, but the discovery that Portoviejo had fielded an ineligible player. Octubre were duly awarded the points.

As for Nacional, their success has been notable for the fact that they use only home-grown players. The sole foreigner around during their title-winning campaign was the club's Brazilian coach, Roberto Abruzese. Elsewhere in the league there were sixteen Brazilian players, nine from Uruguay and three from Argentina.

At international level Ecuador matched with Argentina and Brazil, failed to progress beyond the first round of the South American championship. The Olympic team also failed in a play-off attempt to reach Los Angeles, and in May national team boss Ernesto Guerra quit to concentrate on his other job, as boss of Nacional.

1983 Championship – Final Round

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Bonus	Pts
Nacional	10	5	2	3	21	13	3	15
Nueve de Octubre	10	5	2	3	12	14	1	13
Barcelona	10	4	2	4	18	16	2	12
Un. Portoviejo	10	5	0	5	16	11	0	10
Tecnico Universitario	10	5	0	5	20	23	0	10
Manta	10	1	4	5	15	25	0	6

Note: The six clubs in the final round took with them bonus points earned for finishing first, second or third in the two previous championship sections.
Top scorer: Paolo Cesar (Barcelona) 28 goals.

AMÉRICA

Founded: 1925.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Olímpico Atahualpa (40,000).
Club address: América, Estadio Olímpico Atahualpa, Quito.

Championship: – .
América have taken part in the South American Club Cup on one occasion, in 1972, when Ecuadorian rivals Barcelona beat them to a place in the semi-finals.

BARCELONA
Founded: 1925.
Colours: Yellow with red trimming/black.
Stadium: Estadio Modelo (48,772).
Club address: Barcelona, Maldonado 508, Guayaquil.
Championship: 1963, 1966, 1970, 1971, 1981 (5).
Barcelona are the top team in Guayaquil, the commercial and industrial centre of Ecuador, and the city through which football was introduced to the country early this century by Uruguayans and Brazilians. Barcelona became the first Ecuadorian team to reach the semi-finals of the South American Club Cup in 1971, and repeated the trick a year later. They frequently draw home gates of 50,000 and this encouraged them to sign up Peru's 1978 World Cup coach Marcos Calderon. He lasted less than a year, however, and in 1983 Barcelona decided to concentrate on home-grown talent among both coaches and players.

DEPORTIVO QUITO
Founded: 1925.
Colours: Blue and red stripes/blue.
Stadium: Olímpico Atahualpa (40,000).
Club address: Sociedad Deportivo Quito, Veintimilla 325, Quito.
Championship: 1964, 1968.
Deportivo Quito were relegated in 1979, a major disappointment for football fans in this town perched 9,000 feet up in the Andes.

EMELEC
Founded: 1925.
Colours: All blue with white sash.
Stadium: Estadio Modelo (48,772).
Club address: Emelec, Velez 1109, Guayaquil.
Championship: 1957, 1960, 1965, 1972 (4).
Emelec were the winners of the inaugural Ecuadorian championship, set in motion only in 1957. They are backed by the state electricity corporation and are generally accepted as the wealthiest of Ecuador's clubs. After the club's fortunes slipped during the 1970s they were relegated in 1981.

EVEREST
Founded: 1925.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Estadio Modelo (48,772).
Club address: Everest, Estadio Modelo, Guayaquil.
Championship: 1961, 1962.
Everest's claim to fame is that they discovered Alberto Spencer who, after being sold to Peñarol of Uruguay in 1959, turned out to be the greatest goal-getter in the history of the South American Club Cup. Spencer totalled a

record fifty three goals in the competition thanks to his ruthless finishing, so ruthless that even Everest suffered: thrashed 9-1, 5-0 by Spencer's Peñarol on their only cup appearance in 1963.

LIGA DEPORTIVA UNIVERSITARIA (L D U)
Founded: 1925.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Olímpico Atahualpa (40,000).
Club address: Liga Deportiva Universitaria, Madrid 868, Quito.
Championship: 1969, 1973, 1975 (3).
L D U were semi-finalists in the South American Club Cup in 1975 and 1976.

NACIONAL
Founded: 1964.
Colours: White with blue sash/blue.
Stadium: Olímpico Atahualpa (40,000).
Club address: Club Deportivo El Nacional, Avenida 10 de Agosto, 645, Quito.
Championship: 1967, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1982, 1983 (7 – record).
Nacional have been the dominant Ecuador club in the last decade. A club strongly supported by the armed forces, Nacional have entered the South American Club Cup on a domestic record eight occasions. They are the one leading club who insist on fielding only Ecuadorian players.

NUEVE DE OCTUBRE
Founded: 1925
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Estadio Los Chirijos (10,000).
Club address: 9 de Octubre, Estadio Los Chirijos de Milagro, Guayaquil.
Championship: – .
Nueve de Octubre bought Brazil's 1970 World Cup star Jairzinho for a few months in 1982 to lure back the fans .

TECNICO UNIVERSITARIO
Founded: 1925.
Colours: White/red.
Stadium: Estadio Bellavista (20,000).
Club address: Tecnico Universitario, Centro Comercial BL 2, Ambato.
Championship: – .
Tecnico have lost nine of the twelve South American Club Cup ties they have played in 1979 and 1981.

UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA
Founded: 1925.
Colours: Sky blue with black trimming/black.
Stadium: Important matches in Olímpico Atahualpa (40,000).
Club address: Club Deportivo Universidad Católica, Avenida 12 de octubre y Ladrón de Guevara, Quito.
Championship: 1979, 1980.

Universidad have made two outings in the South American Club Cup, and have yet to progress beyond the first round.

EGYPT

Egyptian football has made sudden strides at club level in the past couple of years. Arab Contractors, coached by Englishman Mike Everitt, won the African Cup-winners' Cup two years in a row and to complete an Egyptian double in 1982, El Ahly collected the African Champions' Club Cup.

The British influence in the early part of this century meant that Egyptian football was the first to be organised in Africa. The federation was founded in 1921 and joined FIFA two years later. Over the years some famous names have been attracted as club coaches, among them the former Hungarian star Ferenc Puskas, and the Yugoslav Velibor Vasovic.

Some of Africa's best players have also made the same trek. Much of Contractors' international success has stemmed from the talent of Cameroon's World Cup reserve goalkeeper Antoine Bell and from the attacking abilities of Abdul Razak, the Ghanaian who was voted African Footballer of the Year six years ago.

The 1983 league title was Arab Contractors' first such success. They were beaten only once – in the first half of the season – and won both home and away against outgoing champions El Ahly. On the last day of the season Contractors defeated former African champions Ismaili – their cross-town rivals – by 4-1.

El Ahly then went on to lose out also in their defence of the Champions' Cup, being beaten in the final by Asante Kotoko of Ghana. All that remained was for them to win the Egyptian Cup and bask in the reflected glory of Mahmoud Al-Khatib – Africa's 1983 Footballer of the Year.

1983 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Arab Contractors	21	14	6	1	23	7	34
Zamalek	21	13	7	1	26	5	33
El Ahly	21	14	4	3	24	11	32
El Mahala	21	7	7	7	20	22	21
El Masri	21	6	8	7	16	18	20
Ismaili	21	6	8	7	15	18	20
El Menya	21	5	8	8	11	19	18
Olympic	21	5	6	10	12	27	16
Union	21	4	7	10	12	17	15
Kroum	21	2	10	9	8	22	14
Domuat	21	2	7	12	7	22	11
Yarn Domuat*	11	1	6	4	2	12	0

* Withdrew from the league at halfway and had their points cancelled.
Cup final: El Ahly 1, El Masri 0.

ARAB CONTRACTORS
Founded: 1962.
Colours: Yellow and black stripes/black.

Stadium: Ismailia (20,000).
Club address: Arab Contractors, c/o Egyptian FA, 5 Shareb Gabalaya, Al Borg Post Office, Cairo.
Afr. Champions' Cup: – .
Afr. Cup-winners' Cup: 1982, 1983.
Contractors are one of the youngest clubs in Egypt, which has a long football tradition. They owe their success to the giant Othman construction corporation, who have poured money into this hitherto unknown team from the town of Ismailia. In 1982 Contractors finished surprise runners-up in the league, a result which, because of the lack of an established cup competition, provided entry to the African Cup-winners' Cup. In the final it was Englishman against Englishman, with Contractors' boss Mike Everitt up against Bill McGarry, in charge of Zambia's Power Dynamos. Everitt was the winner as Dynamos lost 2-0 both home and away. More success followed in 1983: Contractors became the first club to retain the African Cup-Winners' crown, and landed their first domestic championship. The key players were both imports – Cameroon goalkeeper Antoine Bell, and Ghanaian midfielder Abdul Razak, a former African Footballer of the Year.

AL AHLY (NATIONAL)
Founded: 1907.
Colours: All red.
Stadium: Al Ahly (10,000) but big matches at the Nasser Stadium (100,000).
Club address: Al Ahly, c/o Egyptian FA, 5 Shareh Gabalaya, Al Borg Post Office, Cairo.
Afr. Champions' Cup: 1982. Runners-up in 1983.
Afr. Cup-winners' Cup: – .
Al Ahly are one of the two great Egyptian clubs, the other being – despite the recent rise of Arab Contractors – Zamalek. They are also the oldest club, not only in Egypt but in the entire Arab world. They claim seventy per cent of all Egyptian fans as their supporters and have won the league on nineteen occasions and the cup twenty three times. In fact their power is such that in 1981 the smaller clubs got together to demand that the FA fly in European referees who weren't themselves fans of the club!

Al Ahly were favourites to win the Champions' Cup for the first time in 1981. But just before the semi-final against JET of Algeria, the Egyptian President, Anwar Sadat, was assassinated. Al Ahly asked for a postponement in line with national mourning, but this was refused, so they withdrew from the competition. The following year they returned, reached the final, and beat Asanté Kotoko. But the Ghanaians turned the tables in the 1983 final. Despite this setback, Al Ahly's star forward, Mahmoud Al-Khatib, was voted African Footballer of the Year.

In 1981 one of the largest crowds ever to watch a league football match – 150,000 – saw Al Ahly draw 2-2 with Zamalek in the Nasser Stadium in the game which decided the league title race in Al Ahly's favour.

ZAMALEK
Founded: 1925.
Colours: All white.

Stadium: Zamalek (35,000).
Club address: Zamalek Sporting Club, c/o Egyptian FA, 5 Shareb Gabalaya, Al Borg Post Office, Cairo.
Afr. Champions' Cup: – .
Afr. Cup-winners' Cup: – .
Zamalek is one of Egypt's two top clubs – the other is Al Ahly. Their duel in 1981 for the league title drew a crowd of 150,000 for a match which ended in a 2-2 draw, and left Zamalek having to be content with runners-up spot. Zamalek have won the league title five times.

ENGLAND

No new manager has ever made quite such a start as Joe Fagan. He succeeded retiring Bob Paisley in the summer of 1983 as boss of Liverpool and a year later had won everything but the FA Cup.

First to fall to Fagan's Liverpool was the Milk/League Cup. Held 0-0 by Everton, their Mersey rivals, in the first match, they won the replay narrowly with a speculative twenty five yard shot from skipper Graeme Souness.

To prove their fallibility Liverpool failed to reach that stage in the FA Cup. But in the league they led most of the way and finished three points clear of Southampton. Manchester United, for long Liverpool's most determined pursuers, had to settle for fourth place.

Liverpool had barely finished celebrating the league victory when they were off to Rome to win the Champions' Cup for the fourth time. Victory over

1983–84 English League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	42	22	14	6	73	32	80
Southampton	42	22	11	9	66	38	77
Nottingham F.	42	22	8	12	76	45	74
Manchester Utd	42	20	14	8	71	41	74
Queens Park R.	42	22	7	13	67	37	73
Arsenal	42	18	9	15	74	80	63
Everton	42	16	14	12	45	42	62
Tottenham	42	17	10	15	64	65	61
West Ham	42	17	9	16	60	56	60
Aston Villa	42	17	9	16	59	61	60
Watford	42	16	9	17	68	77	57
Ipswich	42	15	8	19	55	57	53
Sunderland	42	13	13	16	42	53	52
West Bromwich	42	14	9	19	48	62	51
Leicester	42	13	12	17	65	68	51
Luton	42	14	9	19	53	66	51
Norwich	42	12	15	15	48	49	51
Stoke	42	13	11	18	44	63	50
Coventry	42	13	11	18	57	77	50
Birmingham	42	12	12	18	39	50	48
Notts Co.	42	10	11	21	50	72	41
Wolves	42	6	11	25	27	80	29

FA Cup final: Everton 2, Watford 0.
League Cup final: Liverpool 1, Everton 0 (replay after 0-0 draw).

Roma was achieved only after the competition final's first-ever penalty shoot-out. But it was generally agreed that Liverpool's consistent efforts throughout the previous 120 minutes had earned them the title.

Liverpool owed much to the prolific goal-scoring form of Welshman Ian Rush. He totalled forty seven goals in all competitions during the season, and his thirty two in the league were enough to make him the first British winner of the Golden Boot award for Europe's top league scorer.

But Liverpool couldn't hog all the headlines in a season which saw Elton John go to Wembley to watch Watford, who have made such spectacular progress under his chairmanship, appear in the FA Cup Final. They lost 2-0, however, to Everton, who thus completed Merseyside's clean sweep of the honours.

ARSENAL
Founded: 1886.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Highbury (60,000).
Club address: Arsenal Stadium, Highbury, London N5.
League: 1931, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1938, 1948, 1953, 1971 (8).
F.A. Cup: 1930, 1936, 1950, 1971, 1979 (5).
League Cup: – .
Cup-winners' Cup: Runners-up in 1980.
Fairs' Cup: 1970.

Arsenal's twenty year trail through Europe began on 25 September, 1963, when they beat Staevnet, the occasional Copenhagen Select, by 7-1 in the Danish capital. Geoff Strong and Joe Baker each scored hat-tricks. But through individual players, Arsenal's European history goes back to 1958; for goalkeeper Jack Kelsey, and inside forwards Vic Groves and the late Jimmy Bloomfield were members of the London XI who were beaten 2-2, 0-6 by Barcelona in the first Fairs' Cup final in 1958.

The competition was then known under the cumbersome title of the International Industrial Fairs' Inter-Cities Cup. It had been launched, slightly in advance of the Champions' Cup, by Sir Stanley Rous, then secretary of the Football Association, in association with the Swiss Vice-President of FIFA, Ernst Thommen, and Ottorino Barassi, President of the Italian federation.

Perhaps because of Sir Stanley's involvement, English clubs took quickly to the Fairs' Cup and achieved some fine results. In fact English clubs won the last four editions of the Fairs' Cup before it was replaced in 1971–72 by the UEFA Cup. Arsenal were the second of those four winners, defeating Belgium's Anderlecht 1-3 (Ray Kennedy), 3-0 (Eddie Kelly, John Radford, Jon Sammels) in the final.

In the semi-finals Arsenal had beaten Ajax Amsterdam 3-0, 0-1, but the Dutch took revenge two years later, when Arsenal's historic Double-winning team of 1971 progressed to the Champions' Cup.

Arsenal then slipped back into the European shadows – making one UEFA Cup appearance – before their first tilt at the Cup-winners' Cup ended in defeat by Valencia on penalties in the 1980 final. Played in Brussels, it was the first time a European club final had been decided on spot-kicks. Liam Brady and Graham Rix missed their penalties and that proved fatal.

ASTON VILLA
Founded: 1874.
Colours: All claret with blue trimmings.
Stadium: Villa Park (48,000).
Club address: Aston Villa FC, Villa Park, Trinity Road, Birmingham B6 6HE.
League: 1894, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1900, 1910, 1981 (7).
F.A. Cup: 1887, 1895, 1897, 1905, 1913, 1920, 1957 (7 – joint record)
League Cup: 1961,1975, 1977.
World Club Cup: Runners-up in 1982.
Champions' Cup: 1982.
Super Cup: 1982.

Aston Villa, long since proud holders of a record of seven FA Cup triumphs, joined another exclusive band when they landed the European Champions' Cup in Rotterdam in 1982. Only Real Madrid (1956, the inaugural season), Internazionale (1964), Celtic (1967), and Nottingham Forest (1979) had previously won the most prestigious European club prize at first attempt. And Villa had, unlike any of those great clubs, succeeded despite changing manager in mid-season.

Ron Saunders, who guided them to the League championship, was succeeded by his former assistant Tony Barton. But the team remained virtually unchanged. This was Villa's third European campaign, after two previous UEFA Cup outings, and they made the best use possible of that limited experience.

Valur of Iceland, Dynamo Berlin, Dynamo Kiev and Anderlecht were all beaten on the way to the final. Anderlecht gave Villa the most problems. A Tony Morley goal was all Villa gained at home but, despite the distractions of crowd trouble in Brussels, they held out for a goal-less draw.

The Bayern whom Villa met in the final were no longer the classical team conducted by Franz Beckenbauer. But they included World Cup stars in Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and Paul Breitner and might have gone ahead in a purple patch just before half-time. In the second half Villa's resistance stiffened and once centre-forward Peter Withe had almost fallen over the ball pushing home a simple close-range chance – off the post! – Villa were never threatened again.

It was a victory which opened up the world. In Tokyo they lost 2-0 to a more skilled and wily Peñarol in the World Club Cup final. But back in Europe Villa survived a brutal clash with Barcelona to win the SuperCup. It was a success which had to last them quite a while: in the Champions' Cup quarter-finals their bid to defend the trophy was crushed by Juventus. Villa lost 2-1 at Villa Park and then 3-1 in Italy.

BIRMINGHAM CITY
Founded: 1875.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: St Andrew's (44,500).
Club address: Birmingham City FC, St Andrew's, Birmingham B9 4NH.
League: – .
F.A. Cup: – .
League Cup: 1963.
Fairs' Cup: Runners-up in 1960 and 1961.

The fact is generally forgotten, but Birmingham City were England's

pioneers in the world of the European club tournaments. Two English teams entered the first Fairs' Cup, but one was a London Select XI. Birmingham were thus the first English *club* side in Europe.

In the 1955–58 competition, they were beaten in the semi-finals by eventual winners Barcelona. And it was Barcelona who beat them in the final of the 1958–60 tournament. Birmingham drew 0-0 at home and were beaten 4-1 in Spain by a Barcelona whose squad was so jam-packed with star names that even the likes of Sandor Kocsis, Ladislav Kubala and Luis Suarez could never be sure of their first-team places.

Birmingham were back in the 1961 final of the Fairs' Cup, too; again they were beaten. This time it was Roma who possessed just a little too much skill and penetration on the day. Birmingham included that fine Welsh wing-half Terry Hennessey and could draw on the Fairs' Cup experience of inside-forward Jimmy Bloomfield – a member of the London XI beaten in the 1958 final. But it wasn't enough. They managed to pull back to earn a 2-2 draw at home after Roma led at half-time thanks to Argentine spearhead Pedro Manfredini. But in Italy they went down 2-0 and were duly beaten 4-2 on aggregate.

The next season, 1961–62, Birmingham were rewarded for their efforts with a first-round bye. But they fell immediately to Español of Spain and Europe hasn't seen them since.

BURNLEY
Founded: 1882.
Colours: Claret with light blue trim/white.
Stadium: Turf Moor (23,000).
Club address: Burnley FC, Turf Moor, Burnley BB10 4BX.
League: 1921, 1960.
F.A. Cup: 1914.
League Cup: – .
Burnley reached the quarter-finals of the Fairs' Cup in 1966–67, but their best-remembered European campaign remains their first. This was in the Champions' Cup in 1960–61 when they scored a thrilling win over twice-finalists Reims, then lost to Uwe Seeler's Hamburg in the quarter-finals.

CHELSEA
Founded: 1905.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Stamford Bridge (45,000).
Club address: Chelsea FC, Stamford Bridge, London SW6.
League: 1955.
F.A. Cup: 1970.
League Cup: 1965.
Cup-winners' Cup: 1971.
Few clubs provide a better example than Chelsea of the dangers that are waiting round the corner for any successful club. Inside ten years after their greatest triumph, winning the Cup-winners' Cup, the club was in grave financial difficulties. Certainly these problems did not arise because of that victory, but maybe it encouraged a complacent belief that Chelsea had arrived permanently.

Chelsea could have been England's first competitors in the Champions'

Cup. They were invited to enter the inaugural competition in 1955–56 but withdrew on the advice of the Football League, who feared a fixture snarl-up. The next year Manchester United did compete and thus, ironically, opened the way for Chelsea to accept an invitation into the 1958–60 Fairs' Cup.

They reached the quarter-finals then and went a step further in 1966, entering the semi-finals. To do so they beat Roma, Wiener Sportclub, Milan – in a thrilling tie which Chelsea won on the toss of a coin after a drawn play-off in San Siro – and Munich 1860. Barcelona then proved just too much. Chelsea lost 2-0 away, won 2-0 at home, and were thumped 5-0 in the play-off in Barcelona.

But this was a young team. The likes of Peter Osgood, Bobby Tambling and Terry Venables were just making their way in the game. Tommy Docherty had brought a wind of change blowing through the traditions of Stamford Bridge. But it required the cooler, more technical approach of Dave Sexton to steer the team to a European title.

Having won the FA Cup in a memorable replay against Leeds in 1970, Chelsea began their Cup-winners' Cup campaign with a 6-2 aggregate victory over Aris Salonika which proved a good omen for the final back in Greece. CSKA Sofia, Brugge and holders Manchester City were ousted to send Chelsea through into a final against Real Madrid, which they won in an Athens replay.

COVENTRY CITY
Founded: 1883.
Colours: All sky blue.
Stadium: Highfield Road (20,500).
Club address: Coventry City FC, Highfield Road Stadium, King Richard Street, Coventry CV2 4FW.
League: – .
F.A. Cup: – .
League Cup: – .
Coventry appeared once in Europe, in the 1970–71 Fairs' Cup. Coventry beat Trakia Plovdiv (Bulgaria) 6-1 on aggregate and were then thrashed 7-3 overall by Bayern Munich.

DERBY COUNTY
Founded: 1884.
Colours: White/blue.
Stadium: Baseball Ground (33,700).
Club address: Derby County, Baseball Ground, Shaftesbury Crescent, Derby DE3 8NB.
League: 1972, 1975.
F.A. Cup: 1946.
League Cup: – .
Derby have made four appearances in Europe, reaching the Champions' Cup semi-finals on first attempt in 1973. Brian Clough's team were then beaten 1-3, 0-0 by Juventus in a tie which later became infamous for an attempt to bribe the Portuguese referee. Lobo, Dezso Solti, a some-time aide of the Italian club, was later declared persona non grata by the European federation.

EVERTON
Founded: 1878.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Goodison Park (53,419).
Club address: Everton, Goodison Park, Liverpool L4 4EL.
League: 1891, 1915, 1928, 1932, 1939, 1963, 1970 (7).
F.A. Cup: 1906, 1933, 1966 (3).
League Cup: – .
Everton have lived in the domestic and European shadow of neighbours Liverpool. Although they have competed in continental competition on nine occasions they have reached the quarter-finals only once. That was in the 1971 Champions' Cup when an Everton team including future manager Howard Kendall, World Cup hero Alan Ball and fellow internationals Brian Labone, Keith Newton and Tommy Wright, were beaten on the away goals rule by the Greek club Panathinaikos.

IPSWICH TOWN
Founded: 1887.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Portman Road (37,000).
Club address: Ipswich Town FC, Portman Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP1 2DA.
League: 1962.
F.A. Cup: 1978.
League Cup: – .
UEFA Cup: 1981.
The moral appears to be: if you want to be England manager, make a success in the club world with Ipswich. Both Sir Alf Ramsey and Bobby Robson took the national team post after being picked out on the basis of their achievements in East Anglia.

Sir Alf's success was to bring Ipswich out of the Second Division in 1961 and win the First Division championship immediately. A formidable goal-grabbing duo of Ray Crawford and Ted Phillips was elemental to success. Indeed between them they grabbed eleven of the fourteen goals Ipswich scored in their two-leg Champions' Cup opener against Floriana of Malta the following season. They were eliminated by Milan, however, in the next round and, two years later, were back in the Second Division.

Back to square one, with former England inside-forward and right-half Robson, who took over as manager at Portman Road in 1968. Ipswich had just returned to the First Division but it took another five years before they had crept up far enough to qualify for the UEFA Cup.

From then on they missed out on Europe only once in the next ten seasons. Some famous clubs – Real Madrid, Lazio, Feyenoord among them – had to admit second best to a side well-balanced between the consistency of Mick Mills at the back and the dash of Paul Mariner at the front. But, with the exception of a run to the Cup-winners' Cup quarter-finals in 1979, Ipswich were always a UEFA Cup team.

Indeed, it was in the 1980–81 UEFA Cup that they were to be seen at their best. Robson went bargain-hunting in Holland and came up with two Dutch masters in midfielders Arnold Muhren and Frans Thijssen. They proved irresistible, even for their fellow Dutchman from AZ Alkmaar, in the final.

Ipswich won the Cup 3-0, 2-4, and Scotland's John Wark ended the campaign with a UEFA Cup record of fourteen goals.

LEEDS UNITED
Founded: 1919.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Elland Road (43,900).
Club address: Leeds United AFC, Elland Road, Leeds LS11 OES.
League: 1969, 1974.
F.A. Cup: 1972.
League Cup: 1968.
Champions' Cup: Runners-up in 1975.
Cup-winners' Cup: Runners-up in 1973.
Fairs' Cup: 1968, 1971. Runners-up in 1967.
For more than a decade Leeds were one of the donimant clubs not only in England but in Europe too. Their professionalism, their commitment and their sheer determination made them feared opponents. Manager Don Revie had once been an England international inside-forward, and he put as much thought into his leadership as he did into his game in his playing days. Revie organised his men on and off the pitch. Later, as his reign as England manager ended amid major controversy, it became fashionable to carp at the dossiers on opponents, at the organised games of carpet bowls for the players. But critics missed the point: Revie believed only the meticulous achieve lasting success.

Billy Bremner, Jackie Charlton, Norman Hunter, Allan Clarke and Johnny Giles provided the nucleus. Leeds went into Europe first through the Fairs' Cup in 1965-66, and didn't come out until UEFA's suspension was imposed in 1975 as punishment for their fans' riotous behaviour in the Champions' Cup final that year.

Leeds had lost the match 2-0 against an injury-weakened Bayern Munich – it was a sadly appropriate end to an era. For all their efforts, Leeds were so often second-best. They were runners-up in the League on five occasions; beaten FA Cup Finalists three times; and they were beaten once in the finals of all three European competitions.

Some they did win; not the Champions' Cup: Paris, with Jimmy Armfield now manager, was the closest they came; not the Cup-winners'Cup: Milan saw to that in Salonika in 1973, thanks in large measure to the controversial refereeing of one Christos Michos, who later had the book thrown at him.

Instead it was the Fairs' Cup where Leeds gained the reward for so much effort. Surprisingly beaten in the 1967 final by Dinamo Zagreb, they returned next year to beat Ferencvaros and then again in 1971 to beat Juventus, albeit on the away goals rule.

LEICESTER
Founded: 1884.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Filbert Street (32,000).
Club address: Leicester City FC, City Stadium, Filbert Street, Leicester LE2 7FL.
League: – .

F.A. Cup: – .
League Cup: 1964.
Leicester entered the Cup-Winners' Cup in 1961–62 by virtue of their Cup Final conquerors, Tottenham, having also won the League. After beating Glenavon, however, they lost 3-1 on aggregate to eventual winners Atletico Madrid.

LIVERPOOL
Founded: 1892.
Colours: All red.
Stadium: Anfield (45,000).
Club address: Liverpool FC, Anfield Road, Liverpool 4.
League: 1901, 1906, 1922, 1923, 1947,1964, 1966, 1973, 1976, 1977, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984 (15 – record).
F.A. Cup 1965, 1974.
League/Milk Cup: 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 (4).
World Club Cup: Runners-up in 1981.
Champions' Cup: 1977, 1978, 1981, 1984 (4).
Cup-winners' Cup: Runners-up in 1966.
UEFA Cup: 1973, 1976.
SuperCup: 1977. Runners-up in 1978.
The proud boast of English football used to be that there was so much talent around no one club would ever monopolise the championship, as happened in so many other countries – and then along came Liverpool.

A club with a proud history, Liverpool slipped down into the Second Division in 1954 and stayed there for eight years. Promotion, master-minded by the late, great Bill Shankly, came in 1962, and two years later – riding high on the local wings of Beatlemania – they won the first of their 'modern' championships. In the next twenty two years Liverpool were to win the League ten times, the FA Cup twice, create a League/Milk Cup hat-trick, and carry that relentless drive into Europe.

The UEFA Cup twice, the Champions' Cup on three occasions as well as the European SuperCup, all came to Anfield. Against this record such occasional setbacks as one defeat in the Cup-Winners' Cup final (against Borussia Dortmund) and another in the SuperCup (against Anderlecht) were immaterial. The only occasion on which Liverpool were comprehensively put to the sword on a mainline occasion was the 1981 World Club Cup final in Tokyo. Zico's Flamengo, from Brazil, were well-deserved 3-0 winners.

In Europe, however, the Liverpool machine has proved so hard to stop that many opponents admit to being half way to defeat before they even step out at Anfield.

Borussia Mönchengladbach have suffered the worst from Liverpool. They were the victims of Liverpool's first UEFA Cup triumph, and the victims again in Rome in 1977 when Kevin Keegan bowed out of the Anfield scene with the Champions' Cup secured. Then there was a double, too, over Brugge – beaten by Liverpool also in both the UEFA Cup final (1976) and the Champions' Cup final at Wembley (in 1978). Liverpool's Paris victory over Real Madrid in 1981 made them the first British club to complete a Champions' Cup treble, and their penalty shoot-out win over Roma in 1984 left them overall second to Real Madrid.

MANCHESTER CITY
Founded: 1887.
Colours: All sky blue.
Stadium: Maine Road (52,500).
Club address: Manchester City FC, Maine Road, Moss Side, Manchester M14 7WN.
League: 1937, 1968.
F.A. Cup: 1904, 1934, 1956, 1969 (4).
League Cup: 1970, 1976.
Cup-winners' Cup: 1970.

Manchester City made an inauspicious beginning to their career in Europe, being surprisingly beaten 0-0, 1-2 by Fenerbahce of Turkey in the Champions' Cup first round in 1968-69. But within eighteen months they had made the most handsome of apologies to their fans by bringing home the Cup-Winners' Cup.

The spark was provided by City's 1-0 victory over Leicester in the 1969 FA Cup Final. A goal by Neil Young was enough at Wembley to set City off on another cup trail which would end in another triumph, this time in the Prater Stadium in Vienna. To get there City had to zig-zag across Europe: from Bilbao in Spain to Lierse in Belgium; then back over to play Académica Coimbra in Portugal for the right to a semi-final against the West Germans of Schalke in the heart of the Ruhr. Young was still going strong. He scored two of City's five goals against Schalke at Maine Road and was on target with their first goal in the final against Poland's Gornik Zabrze. A Francis Lee penalty secured a 2-1 win in the streaming rain.

City at that time were a cup team par excellence, having won the League Cup that same season, also with a 2-1 win – over West Bromwich Albion. A substitute in both finals, Ian Bowyer, would later win a Champions' Cup medal with Nottingham Forest – thus becoming the only British player to succeed in both the two major European club competitions.

As for City, the European future for them didn't turn out to be quite as successful. Four appearances in the UEFA Cup followed their defeat by Chelsea in the 1971 Cup-Winners' semi-finals. In 1972–3, City fell to Valencia in the UEFA Cup first round, and then to Juventus and Widzew Lodz in 1976–77 and 1977–8. The next campaign was a great improvement. City, with Brian Kidd, Asa Hartford and Mike Channon now leading the charge, beat Twente Enschede, Standard Liège and Milan to reach the quarter-finals. Here, however, they fell to Borussia Mönchengladbach, the Germans scoring one of their rare victories over an English side.

Ironically City's last goal in European competition was scored by a foreigner - Poland's Kazimierz Deyna.

MANCHESTER UNITED
Founded: 1878.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Old Trafford (58,504).
Club address: Manchester United FC, Old Trafford, Manchester M16 ORA.
League: 1908, 1911, 1952, 1956, 1957, 1965, 1967 (7).
F.A. Cup: 1909, 1948, 1963, 1977, 1983 (5).

League Cup: – .
World Club Cup: Runners-up in 1968.
Champions' Cup: 1968.
Whatever the international admiration for Liverpool, there is no doubt that Manchester United remain the most glamorous English team to go abroad. The legend has been built on many pillars, achievement itself being comparatively unimportant. The memorable 1968 Champions' Cup triumph over Benfica was confirmation of what Europe had already acknowledged – that United were one of the all-time greats. It's almost forgotten now in the haze of memory that one of United's very finest players, Denis Law, missed the final because of a knee injury; that in the closing minutes goalkeeper Alex Stepney made a match-saving stop from the great Eusebio. Even a minor detail, that United wore all-blue, not their famous all-red, as both teams changed to avoid a colours clash, has been forgotten.

George Best was United's ultimate match-winner in extra time, and he was the centre of attention – but for a less happy reason – when United went on to the World Club Cup final against Estudiantes de la Plata in Argentina. Beaten, and losing Nobby Stiles because of expulsion, United weren't themselves in the Old Trafford return. A 1-1 draw wasn't enough, with Best, too, sent off.

That was the end of an era. Best's personal pressures, United's Champions' Cup defeat by Milan in the 1969 semi-finals, managerial changes, then relegation meant a seven-year gap before a new United returned to European competition.

Outings in the Cup-winners' Cup and the UEFA Cup proved that the magic remained. United still drew the biggest crowds to see the successors of Best, Law and Bobby Charlton, and of Duncan Edwards, Tommy Taylor and Roger Byrne. For United's name will always be synonymous with Munich and the 1958 air disaster which all but wiped out the Busby Babes. They may have died, but their legacy of attacking, entertaining football lives on.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST
Founded: 1865.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: City Ground (35,000).
Club address: Nottingham Forest, City Ground, Nottingham NG2 5FJ.
League: 1978.
F.A. Cup: 1898, 1959.
League Cup: 1978, 1979.
World Club Cup: Runners-up in 1980.
Champions' Cup: 1979, 1980.
SuperCup: 1979. Runners-up in 1980.
Two half-forgotten brief campaigns in the old Fairs' Cup in the 1960s were no preparation for Forest's sudden emergence at the pinnacle of the European game at the end of the 1970s. On top of that, they had barely surfaced from the Second Division when they succeeded Liverpool as England's champions and then knocked them from their proud perch in the Champions' Cup.

Goals from Birtles and Barrett brought Brian Clough's men a 2-0 victory over Liverpool in the first round first leg in September, 1978. Manager Brian Clough, with that gift for football miracles, had sold Peter Withe during the summer and gambled on Birtles from his third team. It was a move which

continued to pay dividends. He scored three goals in the second round victories over AEK Athens and then another one in the 4-1 City Ground victory over Grasshoppers in the quarter-finals.

In the semi-finals Forest faced cup favourites, Köln, (Cologne). A 3-3 draw was all they could manage at the City Ground this time. But in Cologne the Germans lost their nerve and Ian Bowyer scored the single goal to put Forest into the final, back in West Germany, in Munich's Olympic stadium.

Never has a team been such hot favourites to win a Champions' Cup final. The opposition was provided by the rank outsiders, Malmö, the first Swedish team to get this far. Their English manager, Bob Houghton, had no illusions. But in the event Forest made hard work of winning 1-0. The goal, just before half-time, came from a diving header by Trevor Francis – playing in his first-ever European match after his historic £1 million transfer from Birmingham City.

Injury robbed Francis of a second Champions' Cup medal, as it has robbed him of so much else in his career. Instead he had to sit it out as Forest, thanks to the agility of Peter Shilton, held on to an early John Robertson goal to beat Hamburg (and Kevin Keegan) 1-0 in Madrid.

NEWCASTLE UNITED
Founded: 1882.
Colours: Black and white stripes/black.
Stadium: St James' Park.
Club address: Newcastle United FC, St James' Park, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 4ST.
League: 1905, 1907, 1909, 1927 (4)
F.A. Cup: 1910, 1924, 1932, 1951, 1952, 1955 (6).
League Cup: – .

Considering what a great reputation Newcastle have earned in domestic football as cup-fighters it's ironic that they haven't earned a bigger chance to display that talent on a wider, European stage.

On four occasions only have Newcastle's adoring supporters followed their heroes into Europe. The first campaign was the best, in the Fairs' Cup in 1968–69. Newcastle beat Feyenoord, Sporting Lisbon, Zaragoza, Setubal and Rangers on their way to the final. The away goals rule saw Newcastle through against Zaragoza in the third round but they needed no such knife-edge margins in the final against the Hungarians of Ujpest Dozsa.

The first leg was at St James' Park and its unlikely hero was Newcastle's gritty skipper and left-half Bobby Moncur. He played the defensive role with skill and tenacity. But on this occasion the man who had never been seen in the opposing penalty area before scored his first two goals in competitive football for the club, inspiring a 3-0 win. Demoralised, the Hungarians never believed in a second leg recovery in Budapest. Newcastle won again, this time by 3-2, with Moncur scoring again.

But just as an away-goals victory had turned the key for Newcastle to win the Fairs' Cup, so the next season it put them out. After victories over Dundee United, Porto and Southampton, Moncur and co came up against Anderlecht of Belgium in the quarter-finals. In Brussels Newcastle lost 2-0. It wasn't such a margin that they couldn't believe in a packed St James' Park inspiring a recovery. But instead they won 'only' 3-1 and went out.

Anderlecht went on to lose to Arsenal in the final. As for Newcastle they enjoyed two later but brief European outings, in the Fairs' Cup and then the UEFA Cup, but spent a large chunk of the next fourteen years more concerned with staying out of – or getting out of – the Second Division.

QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS
Founded: 1885.
Colours: Blue and white hoops/white.
Stadium: Loftus Road (30,000).
Club address: Queen's Park Rangers FC, South Africa Road, London W12 7PA.
League: – .
F.A. Cup: – .
League Cup: – .
QPR have had one European campaign, which led to a defeat on penalties by AEK Athens in the quarter-finals of the 1977 UEFA Cup. They are now minus boss Terry Venables, who quit for Barcelona.

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY
Founded: 1867.
Colours: Blue and white stripes/blue.
Stadium: Hillsborough (50,174).
Club address: Sheffield Wednesday, Hillsborough, Sheffield S6 1SW.
League: 1903, 1904, 1929, 1930 (4).
F.A. Cup: 1896, 1907, 1935 (3).
League Cup: – .
Wednesday are one of the early Fairs' Cup competitors, losing to Barcelona in the 1962 quarter-finals, and to Köln in the 1964 second round.

SOUTHAMPTON
Founded: 1885.
Colours: Red and white/black.
Stadium: The Dell (25,000).
Club address: Southampton FC, The Dell, Milton Road, Southampton S09 4XX.
League: – .
F.A. Cup: 1976.
League Cup: – .
Saints' best effort in Europe so far was in 1976–77, when they were beaten only in the Cup-winners' Cup quarter-finals, by Anderlecht.

STOKE CITY
Founded: 1863.
Colours: Red and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Victoria Ground (35,000).
Club address: Stoke City FC, Victoria Ground, Stoke-on-Trent.
League: – .
F.A. Cup – .
League Cup: 1972.
Stoke were beaten in the first round of the UEFA Cup in both 1972–73 and

again two years later – the second time only on the away goals rule by recently-deposed European champions Ajax Amsterdam.

SUNDERLAND
Founded: 1879.
Colours: Red and white stripes/black.
Stadium: Roker Park.
Club address: Sunderland AFC, Roker Park Ground, Sunderland.
League: 1892, 1893, 1895, 1902, 1913, 1936 (6).
F.A. Cup: 1937, 1973.
League Cup: – .
After their shock FA Cup Final win over Leeds, Sunderland went out of the ensuing Cup-winners' Cup competition in the second round, beaten by Sporting Lisbon.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR
Founded: 1882.
Colours: White/blue. In Europe: All white.
Stadium: White Hart Lane.
Club address: Tottenham Hotspur, 748 High Road, Tottenham, London N17.
League: 1951, 1961.
F.A. Cup: 1901, 1921, 1961, 1962, 1967, 1981, 1982 (7 – joint record).
League Cup: 1971, 1973.
Cup-winners' Cup: 1963.
UEFA Cup: 1972, 1984. Runners-up in 1974.
If Manchester United snapped English football awake to the potential of European competition, it was Tottenham who provided the colour and the thrills. Danny Blanchflower's men had already captivated the domestic audience with their cup-and-league double in 1960-61. Now they stepped up the pace for the 1961–62 Champions' Cup. Not without the odd problem. The first came in Poland where Gornik led 4-0 at one stage before goals from Cliff Jones and Terry Dyson hauled Spurs back from the brink. At White Hart Lane – or, as it was rechristened, 'White Hot Lane' – it was a different story. Gornik scored once but Spurs tore them apart to hit eight. Jones scored a hat-trick.

Feyenoord went down 3-1, 1-1 in the second round and Dukla Prague were despatched 0-1,4-1 in the quarter-finals. The away leg in Prague saw Spurs bolster their defence with defensive wing-half Tony Marchi instead of one of the forwards.

Manager Bill Nicholson used similar cautious tactics in the first leg of the semi-final away to defending champions Benfica. Maybe it was a mistake. Spurs gave too much possession to one of the most fluent attacking units of the day and were beaten 3-1. Blanchflower, Mackay, Greaves & co were quietly confident that their loyal fans would lift them to overall victory at home. Instead, once Aguas had scored a shock early goal, Spurs were always chasing just one Portuguese shadow too many.

The European adventure had merely been interrupted; the Cup-winners' Cup beckoned. Tottenham again made exciting progress. Rangers, Slovan Bratislava and OFK Belgrade went down one by one as Spurs moved inexorably to the final in Rotterdam. Their opponents were the defending Cup-Winners' holders, Atletico Madrid. Spurs were handicapped by the

absence of the injured strongman Mackay, but eventually won 5-1 to become Britain's first European title-holders.

Spurs revived many memories by winning the inaugural UEFA Cup in 1972, finishing runners-up two years later and by regaining the trophy with their penalty shoot-out victory over Anderecht in 1984. But Rotterdam '63 remained the true vintage.

WATFORD
Founded: 1891.
Colours: Yellow/red.
Stadium: Vicarage Road (28,500).
Club address: Watford, Vicarage Road Stadium, Watford WD1 8ER.
League: – .
F.A. Cup: – .
League Cup: – .
Elton John's team made a lively European debut in 1983–84, reaching the third round of the UEFA Cup before their injury-hit team fell to Sparta Prague. They followed up by reaching the F.A. Cup final, losing 2-0 to Everton.

WEST BROMWICH ALBION
Founded: 1879.
Colours: Blue and white stripes/white.
Stadium: The Hawthorns (38,600).
Club address: West Bromwich Albion, The Hawthorns, West Bromwich B71 4LF.
League: 1920.
F.A. Cup: 1888, 1892, 1931, 1954, 1968.
League Cup: 1966.
In five tilts at Europe over the past eighteen years, Albion's best season was 1978–79 when they reached the UEFA Cup quarter-finals before going down to Red Star Belgrade.

WEST HAM UNITED
Founded: 1900.
Colours: Claret with blue trimmings/white.
Stadium: Upton Park (35,500).
Club address: Boleyn Ground, Green Street, Upton Park, London E13.
F.A. Cup: 1964, 1975, 1980 (3).
League Cup: – .
Cup-winners' Cup: 1965. Runners-up in 1976.
West Ham have long been known as The Academy for the class of footballer they turn out and the class of football they play. Never was that image better illustrated than on the day they won the Cup-winners' Cup at Wembley in 1965. To do so they defeated Munich 1860 by 2-0, both goals arriving from Tony Sealey on a night that was a credit to English football.

West Ham would send many of their men that night onto even greater things. Manager Ron Greenwood would take up that post with England and lead them to the finals of both the 1980 European championship and the 1982 World Cup. Left-half Bobby Moore captained England to the 1966 World Cup triumph, supported by Hammers team-mates Martin Peters and Geoff Hurst.

And Hurst would make history as the only man to score a hat-trick in a World Cup final, when he put three past West Germany in 1966.

It's an odd feature of West Ham's career in Europe that they have competed only in the Cup-winners' Cup. In 1964–65 they competed as FA Cup winners but then the following season as defending champions. However, defeat both home and away at the hands of eventual winners Borussia Dortmund ended their European commitment for nearly a decade.

After winning the FA Cup Final against Fulham in 1965 – this time with Moore on the other side of the fence – West Ham returned to Europe. Successively they beat Lahden Reipas (Finland), Ararat Erevah, Den Haag and Eintracht Frankfurt on their way to a final against Anderlecht in their home city of Brussels.

In the Heysel Stadium goals by Pat Holland and Keith Robson weren't enough. Frank Lampard made a crucial mistake at a key moment and two goals each from Rob Rensenbrink and François Van der Elst meant Hammers had lost 4-2. Van der Elst later spent two seasons at Upton Park.

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS
Founded: 1877.
Colours: Old gold/black.
Stadium: Molineux (38,000).
League: 1954, 1958, 1959 (3).
F.A. Cup: 1893, 1908, 1949, 1960 (4).
League Cup: 1974, 1980.
UEFA Cup: Runners-up in 1972.

To Wolves must go the credit for the launching of the three European club competitions – indirectly, that is. In the early 1950s Wolves pioneered the installation of floodlights and played a series of dramatic friendlies against some of the best of the continental club sides. Moscow Spartak, Honved and Real Madrid were the cream of the visitors and it was after the 3-2 victory over Honved that the *Daily Mail* headlines proclaimed 'Hail Wolves "Champions of the World" Now'. That upset Gabriel Hanot, a former French international who was then editor of the Paris sports daily, *L'Équipe*. Only proper competition could settle that argument, he believed. And so he set in motion the wheels that would ultimately bring European club football to its present competitive state.

Wolves, having demonstrated the strengths of the fast-moving, aggressive English game, soon demonstrated its weaknesses when it was their turn to face up to it in the Champions' Cup. Beaten by Schalke in the first round proper in 1958–59, they beat Vorwärts and Red Star Belgrade a year later before facing Barcelona in the quarter-finals. In terms of world class Barcelona were, at that time, second only to Real Madrid – as Wolves quickly found out, losing 4-0 in Spain in the first leg. But it was what happened in the second leg that hurt: in front of their own Molineux fans, so used to seeing foreign sides given the run around, Wolves were torn apart. Barcelona made their English rivals look like tactical novices. They won 5-2, and four of the goals went to the great Hungarian, Sandor Kocsis.

Wolves would get to a European final, but not until 1972 and the inaugural UEFA Cup. Present chairman Derek Dougan scored nine goals on the way to the final but, once there, could get no change out of Tottenham, who won 2-1, 1-1.

FINLAND

Ilves of Tampere – the name Ilves means Lynx – got their teeth into the Finnish title race in the second stage of a competition which needs some explanation.

More than five years ago Finland's administrators decided that to try to combat a fall in attendances it was necessary to reorganise the league format. Now teams play each other, as is usual in the first section of the competition, both home and away. Then the top eight teams split into a championship group, and the bottom four into a relegation group.

The teams in each group play the other teams in that group once only. But they take with them into that second round their goal totals from the first section, plus half the total of points obtained. Teams finishing the first section with an odd number of points have the divided total rounded up. Thus Ilves finished the first section in the 1983 championship with twenty nine points and took fifteen with them into the final round. Ilves finished two points clear of HJK Helsinki in the final stage, with first round winners Turun Palloseura from Turku in fourth place.

Meanwhile, the bottom four clubs from the first round play a similar mini-league competition against the top four second division teams. At the end of the series the bottom four of these teams fall down – or return – to the second division.

In the cup Haka Valkeakosken, the holders, lost their grip on the competition when they fell 2-0 to Kuuysi Lahti in the 1983 final. Both goals in a rugged

1983 Championship – First Round

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Turun Palloseura	22	13	6	3	51	23	32
Ilves Tampere	22	12	5	5	49	28	29
Haka Valkeakosken	22	12	5	5	43	24	29
Kuuysi Lahti	22	11	6	5	42	21	28
HJK Helsinki	22	10	8	4	42	28	28
Rovaniemen PS	22	9	6	7	28	37	24
Kokkolan Pallovelkot	22	8	7	7	26	31	23
Koparit Kuopio	22	7	7	8	38	31	21
Kuopion Palloseura	22	7	4	11	27	31	18
Oulun Palloseura	22	7	3	12	37	53	17
Reipas Lahden	22	3	4	15	19	43	10
Kotkan TP	22	1	3	18	16	68	5

Final Round – Championship Section

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Ilves	7	5	2	0	63	32	27
HJK	7	5	1	1	61	37	25
Haka Valkeakosken	7	5	0	2	59	36	25
Turun Ps	7	3	2	2	64	32	24
Kuuysi Lahti	7	2	1	4	54	37	19
Kuopion Ps	7	0	4	3	32	44	16
Koparit	7	1	2	4	46	48	15
Rovaniemi Ps	7	0	2	5	36	53	14

Cup final: Kuuysi Lahti 2, Haka Valkeakosken 0.
Top scorer: Lipponen (Turun Ps) 22 goals.

game were scored by Markus Törnvall. Haka's consolation was to become the first-ever Finland team to qualify for the quarter-finals of a European competition.

H J K
Founded: 1907.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Important games in the Olympiastadion (50,000).
Club address: Helsingin Jalkapalloklubi, Stadion 139, 00250 Helsinki 25.
League: 1911, 1912, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1923, 1925, 1936, 1938, 1964, 1973, 1978, 1981 (13).
Cup: 1966, 1981.
HJK lost 2-3, 0-6 against Manchester United on their European debut in the first round of the 1966 Champions' Cup. England winger John Connelly scored a hat-trick at Old Trafford. HJK's best player at the time was Kai Pahlmann, scorer of a record 190 goals in 288 first division games with HPS, HJK and finally Lahden Reipas. Three times this controversial son of a dance-band leader was the league's top scorer, and he played fifty six times for the national team. It was largely due to Pahlmann's popularity that, in 1965, a Finnish record crowd of 17,293 turned up for their league game against Valkeakosken Haka. Pahlmann, who scored a brilliant goal in the first leg of that Champions' Cup-tie against Manchester United, later coached HJK to the 1973 league title.

ILVES
Founded: 1931.
Colours: Yellow/green.
Stadium: Ratina (25,000).
Club address: Ilves, Sammonvaltatie 2, 33560 Tampere 56.
League: 1950, 1983.
Cup: 1979.
Ilves, founded in 1931 and then reorganised after taking over a couple of other local clubs in 1970, were for years better known as an ice-hockey than a football club. The word Ilves means Lynx but for much of the 1970s they had to sharpen their claws on second division opposition before returning to the first division in 1979. That year they also won the cup for the first time, thanks to a 2-0 victory over TPS. Ilves finished second in the first stage of the 1983 league championship, then topped the play-off mini-league by dropping only two points in their seven games. Top scorer was Ari Hjelm with fourteen goals.

K T P
Founded: 1927.
Colours: Green and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Urheilukeskus (14,500).
Club address: Kotkan Työväen Palloilijat, Gutzeitintie 10 E 62, 48100 Kotka 10.
League: 1951, 1952.
Cup: 1958, 1961, 1967, 1980 (4).
KTP lost 5-0 in the away leg and on aggregate against Bastia of France on their last appearance in Europe, in the 1981–82 Cup-winners' Cup.

KOPARIT (K P T)
Founded: 1930.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Väinölänniemi (10,100).
Club address: Kuopion Pallotoverit (KPT), P L 153, 70101 Kuopie 10.
League: – .
Cup: – .
KPT have yet to make their first appearance in European competition.

KuP S
Founded: 1923.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Väinölänniemi (10,100).
Club address: Kuopion Palloseura, Niiralankatu 16, 70600 Kuopio 60.
League: 1956, 1958, 1966, 1974, 1976 (5).
Cup: 1968.
KuPS should have been Eintracht Frankfurt's first round rivals in the 1959–60 Champions' Cup but withdrew when they knew the strength of the opposition. Frankfurt, of course, went on to that glorious 7-3 defeat in the final by Real Madrid.

KUUYSI
Founded: 1974.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Urheilukeskus (10,000).
Club address: Kuuysi, Urheilukeskus, 15110 Lahti 11.
League: 1982.
Cup: 1983.
Kuuysi are the result of football evolution in Lahti, having been created in 1974 after a series of mergers over the years beginning with Lahden-Pallo. Upon-Pallo and then Lahti-69 were further name changes before Kuuysi was set up in 1974. In 1981 they earned promotion to the top flight and won the league championship in a thrilling first attempt. Some of the credit was due to the indoor arena at Lahti on whose full-size pitch Kuuysi were able to continue training whatever the weather. Key defender Eloranta was previously a professional ice-hockey player in the United States.

LAHDEN REIPAS
Founded: 1891.
Colours: Orange and black stripes/black.
Stadium: Urheilukeskus (10,000).
Club address: Lahden Reipas, Urheilukeskus, 15110 Lahti 11.
League: 1963, 1967, 1970 (3).
Cup: 1964, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978 (7 – joint record).
Lahden Reipas' remarkable run of five successive cup victories means that they are Finland's most experienced Eurpoean campaigners, with ten seasons to their name. They have taken some fearful hammerings, however, conceding seventy six goals in twenty two games – including defeats by margins such as 12-2, 10-2, 8-1 and 8-0. Reipas were relegated at the end of last season.

M P
Founded: 1929.
Colours: Blue/green.
Stadium: Urheilupuisto (10,000).
Club address: Mikkelin Palloilijat, Kujatie 3, 50100 Mikkeli 10.
League: – .
Cup: 1970, 1971.
Both MP's cup final wins were by the same margin of 4-1, against Lahden Reipas and then VPS Vaasa. Later they were relegated, winning promotion back to the top flight at the end of last season.

O P S
Founded: 1925.
Colours: White/blue.
Stadium: Raatti (10,000).
Club address: Oulun Palloseura, Isokatu 23, 90100 Oulu 10.
League: 1979, 1980.
Cup: – .
Promoted in 1976, OPS won the league two seasons in a row in 1979 and 1980. The second success saw them set a Finnish record of twenty four games unbeaten. Defender Aki Lahtinen was named Footballer of the Year and Jan Himanka was the league's top scorer with sixteen goals. Both ensuing Champions' Cup campaigns ended the same way, however, with defeat in the first round by Liverpool. OPS were relegated at the end of last season.

T P S
Founded: 1922.
Colours: Black and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Kupittaa (11,000).
Club address: Turun Palloseura, It. Pitkäkatu 54 A 7, 20700 Turku 70.
League: 1928, 1939, 1941, 1945, 1949, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1975 (9).
Cup: – .
TPS have made four appearances in Europe, all in the Champions' Cup. The last time, in 1976–77, they became one of the few Finnish clubs to progress beyond the first round. Here they beat Malta's Sliema Wanderers before going down bravely, 0-2, 0-1 against Zurich. Last season TPS striker Lipponen was the league's top scorer with twenty two goals.

VALKEAKOSKEN HAKA
Founded: 1932.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Tehtaankentä (5,000).
Club address: Valkeakosken Haka, YPOY, Valke PL 44, 37601 Valkeakoski.
League: 1960, 1962, 1965, 1977 (4).
Cup: 1955, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1969, 1977, 1982 (7 – joint record).
Haka were beaten only 0-2 on aggregate by Juventus in the quarter-finals of the 1984 Cup-winners' Cup. What mattered most was that Haka had become the first Finnish club ever to reach this stage in any of the three European tournaments. This was the climax to a successful twelve months in which Haka also finished third in the league and runners-up in the cup.Had they won the

final, instead of losing 2-0 to Kuuysi, they would have been able to lay sole claim to a record eight cup triumphs.

FRANCE

An exciting season for French football, with the prospect of the European championship finals on their doorstep at the end, was further enlivened by events on the domestic front.

Bordeaux's victory in the championship was a popular one, since midfielders Alain Giresse and Jean Tigana have long been among the most admired of French players both at home and abroad.

Coach Aimé Jacquet turned a skilful, if fragile, team into a title-winning one thanks to the additions of two West Germans, centre-forward Dieter Müller and midfielder Caspar Memering, from Stuttgart and Hamburg respectively.

Bordeaux achieved their success despite spending much of the season deprived by injury of the services of their finest defender, Marius Tresor who had, in October 1983, set a French record by playing in his sixty fourth international, a 1-1 draw against Spain.

Fortunately Bordeaux had acquired the dependable Patrick Battiston from Saint-Etienne in the summer of 1983, and he took on Tresor's commanding role at the heart of defence.

Saint-Etienne missed him badly. The club who carried French ambitions so proudly in the European club competitions in the mid-1970s had a desperate season. Off the pitch they were battered by the financial scandal which had overtaken former president Roger Rocher and his use of a secret 'slush fund' to lure star names to the club. On the pitch they suffered the indignity of

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Bordeaux	38	23	8	7	72	33	54
Monaco	38	22	10	6	58	29	54
Auxerre	38	21	7	10	59	33	49
Paris S.G.	38	18	11	9	56	37	47
Toulouse	38	19	7	12	57	41	45
Nantes	38	18	9	11	46	32	45
Sochaux	38	14	13	11	46	34	41
Strasbourg	38	11	17	10	36	38	39
Lille	38	13	11	14	49	49	37
Bastia	38	14	8	16	36	43	36
Laval	38	12	12	14	29	36	36
Metz	38	13	9	16	48	53	35
Lens	38	14	7	17	57	65	35
Rouen	38	13	8	17	42	40	34
Nancy	38	10	12	16	38	53	32
Toulon	38	12	8	18	39	60	32
Brest	38	9	13	16	36	47	31
Saint-Etienne	38	11	8	19	31	52	30
Nimes	38	6	13	19	36	70	25
Rennes	38	8	7	23	39	65	23

Cup final: Metz 2, Monaco 0 (after extra time).
Top scorers: Garande (Auxerre) and Onnis (Tours) 21 goals each.

relegation to the second division. But bad news for Saint-Etienne was good news for one of French sport's greatest club names, for their defeat in the relegation/promotion play-offs was at the hands of the revived Racing Club of Paris.

AUXERRE
Founded: 1905.
Colours: White/blue.
Stadium: Abbé-Deschamps (16,500).
Club address: Association de la Jeunesse Auxerroise, Stade Abbé-Deschamps, Route de Vaux, 89000 Auxerre.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Auxerre have risen in a decade from nowhere to the European fringe. In 1970 they won the Burgundy region championship and then kept on going until they reached the national second division in 1974. Still a part-time outfit, they reached the cup final in 1979 – losing 4-1 to Nantes – and then won promotion a year later. There were mixed feelings among officials about whether they should make the professional transformation or elect to stay in the part-time second division. Coach Guy Roux – with the club since 1959 – won the day and has seen his ambition justified.

BASTIA
Founded: 1963.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Furiani (Stade Armand Cesari – 12,000).
Club address: Sporting Étoile Club Bastia, BP 640, 20200 Furiani, Corsica.
League: – .
Cup: 1981.
UEFA Cup: Runners-up in 1978.
Promoted as champions of the second division in 1968, Bastia have rarely looked back. They have suffered their share of controversy, particularly over the ferociously partisan nature of their fans at Furiani. But for all the suspicions and doubts about whether a Corsican club could establish themselves, Bastia have done just that. Proof remains in the fact that they are one of only three French clubs to have reached a European final.

Bastia's great season was in 1977–78, in the UEFA Cup. Faithful to their policy of always engaging one star name both as a figurehead and to draw the fans, Bastia bought Johnny Rep from Valencia. The Dutch World Cup finalist proved a shrewd investment. He scored a vital away goal in the defeat of Sporting Lisbon, two more in a 3-1 win at Newcastle and then a further goal against Torino in the next round.

In the quarter-finals Bastia beat Carl Zeiss Jena and then Grasshoppers of Zurich in the semi-final to reach the final against PSV Eindhoven. Here, at last, the Corsicans ran out of steam. Held goal-less at home, they lost 3-0 in Holland. Thus they had to wait three more years before winning their first cup – the French Cup – thanks to a surprise 2-1 win over Saint-Étienne.

BORDEAUX
Founded: 1881.
Colours: Blue/white.

Stadium: Stade Municipal (30,000).
Club address: Girondins de Bordeaux, 347 Bd Wilson, 33200 Bordeaux.
League: 1950, 1984.
Cup: 1941.
It was in 1979, after finishing tenth for the third time in four years, that Bordeaux launched a major team rebuilding programme. Midfielder Alain Giresse was already there and the directors spent heavily to add the talents of Marius Tresor (Marseille), Patrick Battiston and Bernard Lacombe (Saint-Étienne) and the West Germans Dieter Müller (Stuttgart) and Caspar Memering (Hamburg). The result was immediate: they leapt up the table in the following seasons to finish sixth, third, fourth and second. Their domestic potential wasn't matched, however, by their UEFA Cup form.

LAVAL
Founded: 1902.
Colours: Orange/black.
Stadium: Francis Le Basser (18,000).
Club address: Stade Lavallois, 51 rue Jeanne d'Arc, 53008 Laval, BP 477.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Laval's rise from the amateur championship to first division in twenty years is mainly the work of long-serving coach Michel Le Milinaire. In 1983–84 Laval made their European debut in stunning fashion by eliminating old campaigners Kiev from the UEFA Cup.

LENS
Founded: 1906.
Colours: Gold/red.
Stadium: Félix-Bollaert (40,000).
Club address: Racing Club de Lens, Stade Félix-Bollaert, 62300 Lens.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Lens gained their first experience of European competition by virtue of Saint-Étienne's league-and-cup double of 1975, for Lens were the beaten finalists. Saint-Étienne entered the Champions' Cup, so Lens tried their luck in the Cup-winners' Cup. Here they met a second-round defeat at the hands of Den Haag. Two years later their UEFA Cup adventure was ended in the third round by Magdeburg. The most remarkable man at the club now is coach Gerard Houllier, previously an English teacher.

LYON
Founded: 1950.
Colours: Red/blue.
Stadium: Stade Gerland (50,000).
Club address: Olympique Lyonnais, 3 rue Louis Broussas, 69007 Lyon.
League: – .
Cup: 1964, 1967, 1973 (3).
In the early 1960s Lyon boasted one of the most entertaining teams in France. Goalkeeper Marcel Aubour and fullback Jean Djorkaeff played in the 1966

World Cup finals, as did Franco-Argentine spearhead Nestor Combin. But, just like their young player with most potential, inside-forward Fleury Di Nallo, Lyon didn't quite make the expected progress. Of their eight European campaigns, the first remains the best. In the 1963–64 Cup-winners' Cup – they had been beaten by double-winners Monaco in the 1963 domestic final – Lyon reached the semi-finals before losing 1-0 in a play-off to Sporting Lisbon.

MARSEILLE
Founded: 1899.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Stade Vélodrome (50,000).
Club address: Olympique Marseille, Stade Vélodrome, 3 Bd Michelet, 13008 Marseille.
League: 1929, 1937, 1948, 1971, 1972 (5).
Cup: 1924, 1926, 1927, 1935, 1938, 1943, 1969, 1972, 1976 (9 – record).
Marseille, one of the oldest of current league clubs, were relegated from the first division in 1980. It was very nearly the last act for a club rent by cash scandal and boardroom crisis. Even when Marseille collected their most recent prizes – the league in 1971 and 1972 and the cup also in 1972 and then 1976 – there was trouble. Marseille had practically signed up goalkeeper Georges Carnus and defender Bernard Bosquier from close rivals Saint-Etienne in mid-term amid the most bitter accusations. Marseille had other great talents, including Swedish winger Roger Magnusson and Yugoslav striker Josip Skoblar, who was the league's top scorer three years in a row; but their most enduring talent proved to be one for controversy.

MONACO
Founded: 1924.
Colours: Red and white diagonal halves/white.
Stadium: Stade Louis II (11,000).
Club address: Association Sportive de Monaco, Stade Louis II, Avenue de Fontvieille, MC 98000 Monaco.
League: 1961, 1963, 1978 (3).
Cup: 1960, 1963, 1980 (3).
The support of Prince Rainier has meant a great deal to Monaco over the years, for their crowds are consistently the smallest in the first division – only two or three thousand regularly turning out to watch the footballing pride of Monte Carlo. Founded in 1924, Monaco turned professional in 1948 and first entered the top division in 1953. A key member of the side who gained their first honours at the turn of the 1960s was Michel Hidalgo – a former Champions' Cup-finalist with Reims and future highly-successful national team manager. In 1984 Monaco were runners-up in both league and cup.

METZ
Founded: 1932.
Colours: Claret/white.
Stadium: Saint-Symphorien (25,000).
Club address: Football Club de Metz, 68 Bl de Saint-Symphorien, 57050 Longeville-les-Metz.
League: – .

Cup: 1984.
Before earning their place in the 1984–85 Cup-winners' Cup, Metz had last seen European action in the old Fairs' Cup in 1969 and 1970. Each time they lost in the first round – to Hamburg and then to Napoli.

NANCY-LORRAINE
Founded: 1967.
Colours: All white with red trimmings.
Stadium: Stade Marcel Picot (37,000).
Club address: Association Sportive Nancy-Lorraine, Parc de Haye, Velaine en Haye, 54840 Gondreville.
League: – .
Cup: 1978.
The original Nancy FC folded in the mid-1960s and the present club were formed anew by future president Claude Cuny three years later. They turned professional in 1968 and gained promotion in 1970. In 1974 they were relegated but for only one year because the club had discovered a future superstar in Michel Platini. He would score seventy seven goals in the next four seasons to lift Nancy briefly into Europe, thanks to their 1978 cup final victory over Nice. Platini's first European club campaign was ended in the Cup-Winners' Cup second round by Servette.

NANTES
Founded: 1943.
Colours: Yellow/green.
Stadium: Stade de la Beaujoire (51,287 – built for the 1984 European championship finals).
Club address: Football Club de Nantes, Centre Sportif de la Jonelière, 44240 La Chapelle sur Erdre.
League: 1965, 1966, 1973, 1977, 1980, 1983 (6).
Cup: 1979.
After the scandal-fired collapse of Saint-Étienne, Nantes are the one remaining source of consistent success in French football. Yet they moved up into the top division only in 1963, winning their first championship two years later. Since then they have won the league on five further occasions, as well as the cup once. If they do not carry more charisma, it is because they have yet to make any sort of a mark in European competition. Only Saint-Étienne have appeared in more European campaigns (sixteen compared with Nantes' twelve). Yet they have, in all those years, progressed beyond the first couple of rounds on only one occasion. That was in the 1979–80 Cup-winners' Cup, when they lost to eventual winners Valencia in the semi-finals. In all these years at the top Nantes have employed just three coaches: Jose Arribas, Jean Vincent and now Jean-Claude Suaudeau. Key players include World Cup defender Maxime Bossis.

NICE
Founded: 1924.
Colours: Red and black stripes/black.
Stadium: Stade Municipal du Ray (30,000).
Club address: Olympique Gymnaste Club de Nice, Parc des Sports de l'Ouest, 181 route de Grenoble, 06200 Nice.

League: 1951, 1956, 1959 (3).
Cup: 1952 and 1954.
Nice followed Reims into the Champions' Cup in the mid-1950s but both their forays were ended by Real Madrid. At least, the second time, Nice fans had the satisfaction of seeing their Luxembourg international, Vic Nurenberg, put a hat-trick past the then European champions. Lately Nice have been in the second division, losing out to Rocing in the 1984 promotion play-offs.

NÎMES
Founded: 1932.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Stade Jean Bouin (14,000).
Club address: Olympique Nîmes, Bar de l'Industrie, 17 Bd Courbet, 30.000 Nîmes.
League: – .
Cup: – .
The nearest thing to domestic glory for Nîmes was to finish as beaten cup finalists in 1958 and 1961. Nîmes have competed in Europe in the UEFA Cup in 1971–72 and the next season. Both times they went out in the first round.

PARIS SAINT-GERMAIN
Founded: 1973.
Colours: White with red and blue trimmings/red.
Stadium: Parc des Princes (47,700).
Club address: Football Club de Paris Saint-Germain, 30 rue Bergère, 75009 Paris.
League: – .
Cup: 1982, 1983.
Paris was in the remarkable position, for fifteen years, of being a major capital without a successful football club. This followed the collapse of Racing Club and the failure of Paris FC to live up to their promise. Paris SG were founded in 1973 and needed only one season in the second division to gain promotion. In 1975 they were cup semi-finalists, narrowly losing out 3-2 to Lens in extra time. Paris had ready money for big names. But there was little luck with imported stars, such as Portugal's Humberto Coelho and Joao Alves, or coaches with famous playing reputations such as Velibor Vasovic and Jean-Michel Larqué. Finally all the investment paid off with two successive cup triumphs in 1982 and 1983. The first was the most dramatic – Paris beating Saint-Etienne on penalties after a 2-2 draw. But their subsequent European debut ended in defeat by unfancied Waterschei of Belgium in the Cup-winners' Cup quarter-finals.

REIMS
Founded: 1931.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Stade Auguste Delaune (25,000).
Club address: Stade de Reims, 6 rue Buirette, 51100 Reims.
League: 1949, 1953, 1955, 1960, 1962 (5).
Cup: 1950, 1958.
Champions' Cup: Runners-up in 1956 and 1959.

This is perhaps the saddest story in French football. Reims, in the late 1940s and the 1950s, were the champagne team from the champagne country. Under the shrewd guidance of former international Albert Batteux they gained all their honours and glory in a fourteen-year spell.

They even played their big Champions' Cup ties in the old Parc des Princes in Paris; it was as if they were a second national team. Rammons Kopa was the symbol. Son of a Polish miner named Kopazewski, he began with local club Noeux-les-Mines, made a reputation with Angers, and flourished at Reims. He was originally an outside-right but with Reims was soon established as a scheming, deep-lying centre-forward. His exploits in guiding Reims to the first Champions' Cup final in 1956 drew offers from both Barcelona and Real Madrid, their opponents in Paris. Reims went 2-0 up but Madrid came back to win 4-3 and were delighted to land Kopa – they much preferred to have him on their side than run the risk of facing him.

Ironically it was Reims who had to face Kopa, playing against his old club for Madrid, in the 1959 Champions' Cup final. A tackle by Reims full-back Bruno Rodzik early in the game left Kopa limping but Madrid still won 2-0.

After that game Kopa returned home to team up with the record-breaking World Cup sensation, Just Fontaine. But injuries restricted their chances to set France alight. Reims won the league again in 1960 and 1962. But first Burnley and then Feyenoord eliminated them in Europe and, at the end of the 1962–63 season, coach Batteux was allowed to go.

It was a disastrous misjudgment. One year later Reims were relegated. A few more years and they were almost bankrupt, reduced to virtually giving away all their professional players and lucky to retain a toe-hold in the second division.

RENNES
Founded: 1901.
Colours: Red/black.
Stadium: Stade de la Route de Lorient (25,000).
Club address: Stade Rennes, 111 Route de Lorient, 35000 Rennes.
League: – .
Cup: 1965, 1971.
Rennes have competed in Europe, in the Cup-winners' Cup, twice, being beaten each time in the first round. But the club's impatience with being perpetual also-rans was underlined in 1983 when they followed up the signing of experienced coach Jean Vincent with the transfer from Sochaux of the international centre-forward Yannick Stopyra.

ROUEN
Founded: 1899.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Robert Diochon (22,000).
Club address: Football Club Rouen, Stade Robert Diochon, 48 Avenue des Canadiens, 76140 Petit Quevilly.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Rouen fans have had little to cheer in recent years. Their only domestic excitement was to finish as cup runners-up in 1925. In Europe Rouen appeared

just once: losing 0-0, 0-1 to Arsenal in the third round of the 1970 Fairs' Cup – which Arsenal went on to win. Their most recent star has been the Algerian international Djamel Tlemcani.

SAINT-ETIENNE
Founded: 1920.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Stade Geoffroy-Guichard (47,836).
Club address: Association Sportive de Saint-Etienne, Stade Geoffroy-Guichard, 32 rue de la Tour, 42000 Saint-Etienne.
League: 1957, 1964, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1981 (10).
Cup: 1962, 1968, 1970, 1974, 1975, 1977 (6)
Champions' Cup: Runners-up in 1976.

In international club terms, for nearly twenty years Saint-Etienne have *been* French football. They were runners-up in the Champions' Cup in 1976 to Bayern Munich and have appeared in European competition on sixteen occasions, a French record. Their players formed the backbone of the national team in the 1978 and 1982 World Cup campaigns, too – men such as Michel Platini, Patrick Battiston, Gerard Janvion, Christian Lopez, and Bernard Lacombe.

Les Verts entered the first division in 1938 but had to wait almost twenty years for their first championship. Their star was the Algerian striker Rachid Mekloufi, whose African-born inspiration was repeated in the shape of Mali's Salif Keita a decade later.

In the early 1960s the presidency was taken over by a local industrialist named Roger Rocher. His judgement came under fire in 1962 when Saint-Etienne won the cup for the first time, but were relegated. Rocher hung on to power, however, Saint-Etienne bouncing straight back to gain promotion, win the league title and retain it – all in successive seasons!

Robert Herbin, a central defender who could turn his hand to midfield and even centre-forward in emergency, was now the driving force on the field. He stayed on after retirement to become coach and guide the club to the Champions' Cup final against Bayern Munich at Hampden in 1976, where Saint-Etienne lost, unluckily, 1-0.

They never came as close again and, in late 1982, the club's spirit and reputation were smashed by an under-the-counter payments scandal. To complete their humiliation, they were relegated in 1984.

SOCHAUX
Founded: 1928.
Colours: Yellow/blue.
Stadium: Stade Bonal (17,000).
Club address: F C Sochaux-Montbéliard, Bungalow du Stade Bonal, 25200 Montbéliard.
League: 1935, 1938.
Cup: 1937.

Sochaux surprised Europe by emerging in 1980–81 to reach the UEFA Cup semi-finals. They then fell 1-1, 2-3 to AZ Alkmaar of Holland. Sochaux's key player was midfielder Bernard Genghini, who later joined Saint-Etienne and then Monaco after an impressive 1982 World Cup.

STRASBOURG
Founded: 1906.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Stade de la Meinau (48,969).
Club address: Racing Club de Strasbourg, Stade de la Meinau, 12 rue de l'Extenwoerth, 67100 Strasbourg.
League: 1979.
Cup: 1951, 1966.
The goals of Albert Gemmrich – he collected seventeen all told – lifted Strasbourg to their only league championship. Their Champions' Cup dreams were ended at the quarter-final stage the following season, however, by Ajax Amsterdam. Strasbourg had been in a European quarter-final before, in the Fairs' Cup in 1965; then they were thrashed 5-0 in front of their own fans by Manchester United.

TOULOUSE
Founded: 1937.
Colours: Mauve/white.
Stadium: Stadium Municipal (35,000).
League: – .
Cup: 1957.
Toulouse, with one brief appearance in the Fairs' Cup in 1966–67 to their name, took a major step forward in the summer of 1983 with the arrival as coach of former Swiss international Daniel Jeandupeux, nicknamed by his players 'Jean-veut-plus' (Jean-wants-more).

GHANA

Asante Kotoko confirmed their standing as one of Africa's most outstanding clubs when they won the Ghanaian championship for the fourth consecutive season, their fifth title in all since the club's foundation in 1926. They finished seven points clear of Sekondi Hassacas and Great Olympics, the margin so much clearer than in the previous, 1982, season.

Then Great Olympics appeared to be cruising to the league title ahead of Asante. But over-confidence got the better of them: Great Olympics lost their last five games and Asante squeezed through to take the title.

That was an important win for Asante because it sent them back into the African Champions' Cup where they finished as runners-up, and benefited so much from the experience that they returned to win the premier African club prize in 1983.

Asante formed the basis of the Ghana national team who attended the 1984 African championship as defending title-holders. Joseph Carr remains one of Africa's best goalkeepers and Opoku Nti – his goal won the Champions' Cup against Egypt's El Ahly – one of the continent's liveliest forwards.

Two weeks before the finals, however, national team manager Fred Osam Doudu was sacked. Ghana were already dispirited after having been surprisingly eliminated from the Olympic Games qualifiers by Nigeria, and they promptly lost to the Nigerians again in the Opening Match of the African finals. Opoku Nti scored Ghana's consolation goal in a 2-1 defeat.

They were beaten 2-0 by Algeria in their second game and a 1-0 victory over Malawi in the closing match of their first round group came too late to prevent their elimination.

1983 Championship

Final placings: 1 Asante Kotoko. 2 Sekondi Hassacas equal with Great Olympics. 4 Hearts of Oak.
Cup-winners: Great Olympics.

ASANTE KOTOKO
Founded: 1926.
Colours: All red.
Stadium: Kumasi (55,000).
Club address: Asante Kotoko Kumasi, c/o Ghana FA, PO Box 1272, Accra.
Afr. Champions' Cup: 1970, 1983. Runners-up in 1967, 1971, 1973, 1982.
Afr. Cup-winners' Cup: – .
Asante Kotoko have proved the dominant club over the years in the African Champions' Cup, even though they have won only two of the six finals in which they have taken part.

Their first final was the most controversial. After drawing home and away against TP Englebert (later Mazembe) of Zaire, Kotoko forfeited the play-off after a row about both the venue and the refereeing. Asante took revenge by defeating TP Englebert in the 1970 final but were then deposed in the final the next season. Before the tie with Canon of Cameroon, Asante had the shock of the death of star goalkeeper Robert Mensah, shot dead in a bar-room brawl. They won 3-0 at home, lost by the same margin in Yaoundé, and then lost the play-off 1-0, also in the Cameroon capital. Even so, Asante's striker Ibrahim Sunday was voted African Footballer of the Year and later tried his luck in West Germany with Werder Bremen.

A new star, Abdul Razak, took his place and was also to become African Footballer of the Year in 1978. He had also gone by the time Asante lost the 1982 final to Al Ahly, then took revenge the following year. Asante goalkeeper Joseph Carr was in fine form in the first leg in Egypt, while Opoku Nti scored the only goal of this 1983 showdown in the return in the Kumasi Sports Stadium.

GREAT OLYMPICS
Founded: 1954.
Colours: Blue and white stripes/blue.
Stadium: Accra (34,000).
Club address: Great Olympics, c/o Ghana FA, PO Box 1272, Accra.
Afr. Champions' Cup – .
Afr. Cup-winners' Cup: – .
Great Olympics are one of Ghana's most respected clubs. But the nearest they came to international success was in the Champions' Cup in 1971. They reached the semi-finals only to be drawn against neighbours and rivals Asante Kotoko. Great Olympics lost 1-1, 0-1 and then spent a decade in the domestic doldrums before coming within a whisper of the league title in 1982.

HASSACAS
Founded: 1929.
Colours: Green and white hoops/green.
Stadium: Sekondi (15,000).
Club address: Sekondi Hassacas, c/o Ghana FA, PO Box 1272, Accra.
Afr. Champions' Cup: – .
Afr. Cup-winners' Cup: – .
Hassacas made their breakthrough in finishing as league runners-up in 1978. Three years later they progressed to the semi-finals of the African Cup-Winners' Cup but lost on the away goals rule to the eventual winners, Union Douala. In 1982 Hassacas won the West African Club Cup. Their outstanding player over the last few years has been skipper and schemer Emmanuel Quarshie.

HEARTS OF OAK
Founded: 1911.
Colours: White with red and green trimmings/yellow.
Stadium: Accra (34,000).
Club address: Hearts of Oak, c/o Ghana FA, PO Box 1272, Accra.
Afr. Champions' Cup: Runners-up in 1977, 1979.
Afr. Cup-winners' Cup: – .
Hearts are one of Africa's oldest clubs – and one of the unluckiest. In the 1979 Champions' Cup final they led Union Doula by a goal to nil on aggregate entering the last minute of the second leg in Cameroon. Then Union snatched an equaliser and Hearts went on to lose on penalties. One of their star players from that era, forward John Yawson, later spent some time in South America with the great Uruguayan club, Peñarol.

GREECE

For the first time since full, unfettered professionalism was officially sanctioned, Olympiakos of Piraeus did *not* win the Greek championship.

Instead, 1983–84 will go down as the season of revival for Panathinaikos under former Poland World Cup coach Jacek Gmoch. Out of the league trophy lists for seven years – when they last won the league-and-cup double – Panathinaikos were deserved champions.

It wasn't until early March that they suffered their first league defeat – 0-1 away against Larissa, their later cup final rivals, and there was never any chance that Olympiakos, champions for the previous three years, would catch them.

Olympiakos started the season badly in the league but thrilled their fans by eliminating Ajax Amsterdam in the first round of the Champions' Cup. Second round defeat by Benfica, however, led to the sacking of West German coach Heinz Höher – just one of more than a dozen managerial dismissals in the Greek first division in this season alone.

Among the most restless clubs were AEK Athens. They began the season under Englishman John Barnwell, replaced him in December with Helmut Senekowitsch – Austria's 1978 World Cup boss – and duly fired *him* in February!

Among the unfashionable clubs, Panionios endured the most dramatic season. In the summer of 1983 they had clung onto first division status only thanks to a victory over Makedonia in the promotion/relegation play-offs. This time, once again, they finished in the play-off zone; also once again, they saved themselves, thanks to a 2-0 extra-time victory over Ioannina.

The outstanding player of the season was midfielder Hatzipanagis of Iraklis. Born in the Soviet Union of Greek parents, he 'came out' after playing with the Soviet first division club, Pakhtakor Tashkent.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Panathinaikos	30	19	8	3	46	14	46
Olympiakos	30	19	5	6	49	22	43
Iraklis	30	16	10	4	47	20	42
Aris	30	16	7	7	39	23	39
PAOK	30	11	13	6	33	29	35
Larissa	30	13	6	11	28	29	32
AEK Athens	30	12	6	12	40	31	30
OFI	30	11	5	14	31	39	27
Ethnikos	30	9	8	13	38	43	26
Apollon	30	6	12	12	20	29	24
Doxa	30	7	10	13	26	38	24
Kalamaria	30	8	8	14	28	44	24
Egaleo	30	9	6	15	25	47	24
Panionios	30	9	5	16	29	36	23
Giannina	30	8	7	15	25	36	23
Panserraikos	30	6	6	18	25	49	18

Cup final: Panathinaikos 2, Larissa 0.
Top scorer: Anastopoulos (Olympiakos) 18 goals.

A E K
Founded: 1954.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: AEK Stadium (35,000).
Club address: AEK Athens, Heiden 4, Athens.
League: 1939, 1940, 1963, 1968, 1971, 1978, 1979 (7).
Cup: 1932, 1939, 1949, 1950, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1978, 1983 (9).
AEK are one of Greek football's greatest clubs, having been founded by Greek refugees from Constantinople. Hence the name: Athletiki Enosis Konstantinopoulos (Athletic Union of Constantinople). AEK have a reputation for being wealthy, but impatient. In recent years a string of managers have come and gone in rapid succession, including Hungarian Ferenc Puskas, Austrian Hermann Stessl, German Hans Tilkowski and, in the 1983–84 season, Englishman John Barnwell *and* his successor, Helmut Senekowitsch, Austria's 1978 World Cup boss. AEK's most famous players recently have included national team captain and league top scorer Tomas Mavros. Their most successful spell in Europe was in reaching the semi-finals of the 1977 UEFA Cup.

ARIS SALONIKA
Founded: 1914.
Colours: Yellow/black.

Stadium: Harilaon (30,000).
Club address: Aris Salonika, Vas. Olgas 99 A, Salonika.
League: 1928, 1932, 1946 (3).
Cup: 1970.
Aris, the first champions of Greece when the league was set up in 1928, have overtaken PAOK in recent years as Salonika's top club. In 1980, with the former Uruguayan international Pepe Sasia as coach, they finished level on points at the top of the league with Olympiakos, but lost the play-off 2-0. Other top coaches striving to maintain the improvement have been Dettmar Cramer (West Germany) and Walter Skocik (Austria). Kostas Kouis and Georgias Semertsidis have proved dangerous forwards at international level – as Benfica can testify. It was largely due to their efforts that Aris knocked out the Portuguese in the first round of the 1979–80 UEFA Cup.

ETHNIKOS
Founded: 1925.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Karaiskaki (42,000).
Club address: Ethnikos, Vas. Sofias 105, Piraeus.
League: – .
Cup: 1933.
Ethnikos have, until recently, always displayed great faith in English coaching and managerial talent. Brian Birch, Bob Houghton (ex-Malmö) and Alan Dicks (ex-Bristol City) list among the bosses. It was only during the 1983-84 season that Ethnikos strayed from tradition and engaged the Yugoslav Velibor Vasovic. He lasted half a season before being fired to make room for Poland's former Olympic title-winning manager, Kazimierz Gorski.

IRAKLIS
Founded: 1908.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Kautatzogleou (45,000).
Club address: Iraklis, Pavlou Mela 33, Salonika.
League: – .
Cup: 1976.
Life is never boring with Iraklis. In 1980 they were not only beaten 5-2 by Kastoria in the cup final but then accused of attempts to fix matches earlier in the competition. In Europe, Iraklis suffered the ignominy of being beaten by Cypriot opposition in the first round of the 1977 Cup-winners' Cup.

LARISSA
Founded: 1964.
Colours: Maroon/white.
Stadium: Alkazar (25,000).
Club address: Larissa FC, Larissa.
League – .
Cup: – .
Larissa have been the surprise club of the last three seasons. They lost the 1982 cup final by the narrowest possible margin, slipping 1-0 to Panathinaikos. In

1983 Larissa finished second in the league and Panathinaikos immediately spirited away their Polish manager, Jacek Gmoch. In the 1983–84 UEFA Cup, Larissa were beaten in the first round by Honved.

O F I
Founded: 1925.
Colours: Black and white/white.
Stadium: Demotikou (13,500).
Club address: O F I Crete, Iraklion, Crete.
League: – .
Cup: – .
OFI have a reputation for temperamental fans and players, though they have yet to inflict them on European competition.

OLYMPIAKOS
Founded: 1925.
Colours: Red and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Karaiskaki (42,000).
Club address: Olympiakos, Konturiotou 138, Piraeus.
League: 1931, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1947, 1948, 1951, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 (23 – record).
Cup: 1947, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1968, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1980 (17 – record).
Olympiakos are the top club in Greece, their record in league and cup virtually doubling the achievements of their closest pursuers. Their dominance since the introduction of full-time professionalism in 1979 has been emphatic, for they won the championship four years in a row. Yet they are still seeking to progress from the second round in European competition. It was a profound disappointment when, in the autumn of 1983, they lost to Benfica in the Champions' Cup having opened their campaign with victory over another former European champion, Ajax Amsterdam.

Olympiakos were founded in the mid-1920s by the Andrianopoulos brothers. They made up the five-man forward line before going on to careers in local and national government which did Olympiakos' prestige no harm. The club developed rapidly into a sports organisation catering for all manner of leisure pursuits.

Football remained the prime sport and Olympiakos continued to supply the backbone for the national team. But for coaches, Olympiakos looked abroad. One of the most successful was Todor Veselinovic, now Yugoslavia's national boss. He introduced a host of new youngsters who were later moulded into shape by former Poland World Cup manager, Kazimierz Gorski.

Key players included Nikos Anastopoulos, the best Greek forward for years, as well as goalkeeper Nikos Sarganis and experienced defender Giannis Gounaris – for several years president of the Greek players' union.

PANATHINAIKOS
Founded: 1908.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Panathinaikos (25,000).

Club address: Panathinaikos Armatolon-Klefton 47, Athens.
League: 1930, 1949, 1953, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1969, 1970, 1972, 1977, 1984 (13).
Cup: 1940, 1948, 1955, 1967, 1969, 1977, 1982, 1984 (8).
World Club Cup : Runners-up in 1971.
Champions' Cup: Runners-up in 1971.
Panathinaikos remain the one Greek club to have made a significant mark in international club competition. In 1971 they became the only Greek club to reach the final of one of the European club tournaments – the Champions' Cup – and then went on to face up bravely to Nacional of Uruguay in the World Club final.

Founded by the English as Panhellenic, Panathinaikos owed their European adventure to the management charisma of Ferenc Puskas, to the midfield skills of Mimis Domazos and to the goal sense of centre-forward Anton Antoniadis. When he retired nearly ten years later, Antoniadis could look back on a career which saw him finish as the league's top scorer on four occasions. His only regret was that he failed to score against Ajax at Wembley, in the Champions' Cup final which the Greeks lost 2-0.

Ajax didn't want to risk their limbs in the World Club final against Nacional, so Panathinaikos volunteered to become the first European runners-up to fill such a gap. They may have regretted it later. Not only were they beaten 1-1, 1-2, but fullback Kamaras had a leg broken by a foul tackle in the rugged first leg in Greece.

Six years later Panathinaikos won the league and cup double for only the second time in their history. But that heralded a troubled few years when the club became weighed down by bitter wrangling off the field over refereeing standards and player eligibility rows

PANIONIOS
Founded: 1890.
Colours: Red/blue.
Stadium: Neo Smurnis (25,000).
Club address: Panionios, Ioannou Hrisostomou 1, Nea Smyrni, Athens.
League: – .
Cup: 1979.
Three brief appearances are the European track record of Panionios, the club whose major claim to fame remains the discovery of the outstanding striker Nikos Anastopoulos, later sold to Olympiakos.

P A O K
Founded: 1926.
Colours: Black and white/black.
Stadium: Toumpas Stadium (40,000).
Club address: P A O K, Agias Sofias 32, Salonika.
League: 1976.
Cup: 1972, 1974.
The Panelenikos Athletikos Omilos Konstantinopoulos (or Panhellenic Athletic Club of Constantinople) was founded by Greek refugees from Constantinople/Instanbul. Their comparatively meagre haul of just three prizes undervalues the club's standing in the Greek game.

Luck has not always gone their way. In 1981 their coach Gyula Lorant, a member of the great Hungarian team of the early 1950s, died during PAOK's 1-0 win over champions Olympiakos. Two years later PAOK's impressive cup run was overshadowed by fighting among fans at the final when PAOK lost 2-0 to AEK. In twelve European campaigns they have progressed beyond the early rounds only once, when they reached the 1974 Cup-Winners' Cup quarter finals.

HOLLAND

At thirty seven years of age the great Johan Cruyff finally decided to call it a day. But Holland's finest-ever player went out in style, after leading Feyenoord to the league and cup double.

It was ten years since the Rotterdam club had last won the league championship. For most of the past decade they have had to accept second place – or even third – behind Ajax Amsterdam and occasionally PSV Eindhoven. Then, in the summer of 1983, they shocked Dutch football by signing the man who, more than any other, had set Ajax above them throughout the late 1960s and early 1970s: Cruyff.

Ajax allowed him to go on the grounds that his financial demands were too high. But at Feyenoord Cruyff negotiated a pay deal linked to the size of their crowds, and both he and club were happy as Feyenoord's attendances rose from an average of 20,000 to 25,000.

Their joint success was not achieved without the odd hitch. Ajax, with Marco Van Basten scoring twelve goals in the first seven games, actually thrashed Cruyff and co 8–2 in Amsterdam. Van Basten scored a hat-trick. In the return, however, in February, Feyenoord won 4–1 with Cruyff scoring

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Feyenoord	34	25	7	2	95	31	57
PSV	34	23	6	5	83	31	52
Ajax	34	22	7	6	99	45	51
Haarlem	34	14	13	7	56	47	41
AZ'67	34	14	9	11	63	50	37
Groningen	34	14	9	11	64	51	37
Sparta Rotterdam	34	12	13	9	74	60	37
Utrecht	34	14	8	12	66	73	36
Roda	34	13	9	12	54	55	35
Den Bosch	34	11	11	12	47	54	33
Go-AHead Eagles	34	12	8	14	51	57	32
Fortuna Sittard	34	11	9	14	50	55	31
Excelsior	34	13	5	16	55	80	31
PEC Zwolle	34	10	9	15	55	70	29
Volendam	34	8	8	17	38	69	26
Helmond	34	4	8	22	36	65	16
Willem 11	34	5	6	23	27	75	16
DS'79	34	6	3	25	35	85	15

Cup final: Feyenoord 1, Fortuna Sittard 0.
Top scorer: Van Basten (Ajax) 28 goals.

their first goal. They forged ahead to the top of the table in front of PSV – who admitted their defensive frailties by the alacrity with which they agreed to buy Hans Van Breukelen from Nottingham Forest to keep goal – and an Ajax team who had lost a lot of heart after all the problems with Jesper Olsen. First there was bitterness surrounding his proposed move to Manchester United then open hostility after he walked out on the club – against the advice of their own medical staff – at the end of February to return to Denmark for an ankle operation.

Feyenoord took happy advantage in the league and completed their double by beating Fortuna Sittard 1–0 in the cup final. Peter Houtman scored the only goal, but it was created, of course, by Cruyff.

A Z '67
Founded: 1967.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Sportpark (18,500).
Club address: AZ '67 Alkmaar, Sportpark, Alkmaarderhout, Sportlaan (postbus 104), 1800 AC Alkmaar.
League: 1981.
Cup: 1978, 1981, 1982.
UEFA Cup: Runners-up in 1981.

Alkmaar burst on the Dutch scene in the late 1970s when the club, formed out of a merger of two failing second division sides, gained promotion to the top flight and began signing star names. The millionaire Molenaar brothers financed the project to turn AZ '67 into Dutch champions and their captures included the 1974 World Cup midfielder Wim Van Hanegem as well as the young Jan Peters, whose two goals had beaten England at Wembley in the spring of 1977.

In 1978 AZ won the cup – their first trophy – by defeating Ajax 1-0 in the final. Their first venture into Europe ended in first round defeat by Ipswich, however, in the Cup-winners' Cup. But they remained a domestic power. Kees Kist was the league's top scorer in both 1979 and 1980 and in 1981 AZ won the league-and-cup double. In the league they lost only one of their thirty four games and beat Ajax 3-1 in the cup final. Their attempt to complete a treble failed only in the UEFA Cup final, where they were once again beaten by Ipswich. AZ lost 3-0 in the first leg at Portman Road and despite a storming fightback in Amsterdam could win the return 'only' 4-2 – going down 4-5 on aggregate.

In 1982 AZ retained the cup with a 5-2 defeat of Utrecht but that was the swansong. Financial problems meant that stars such as Peters, Johnny Metgod, Kurt Welzl, Kist and Hugo Hovenkamp had to be sold.

AJAX AMSTERDAM
Founded: 1900.
Colours: Red and white/white.
Stadium: De Meer (29,380).
Club address: Ajax, Stadion De Meer, Middenweg 401 (postbus 41885), 1098 AV Amsterdam.
League: 1918, 1919, 1931, 1932, 1934, 1937, 1939, 1947, 1957, 1960, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1977, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983 (21 – record).

Cup: 1917, 1943, 1961, 1967, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1979, 1983 (9 – record).
World Club Cup: 1972.
Champions' Cup: 1971, 1972, 1973. Runners-up in 1969.
SuperCup: 1972, 1973.
Ajax are one of the world's most famous clubs. But although they are record winners of both league and cup in Holland it is thanks to Johan Cruyff that they achieved their present renown.

Ajax appeared in European competition, in the Champions' Cup, as early as 1957–58 and reached the quarter-finals before going down to Vasas Budapest. Over the next few years it was Feyenoord who made the pace in Europe but in 1969 a new Ajax became the first Dutch club to reach a European final when they lost 4-1 to Milan in Madrid. Inexperience was to blame, not lack of talent. As proof, full-back Wim Suurbier, centre-backs Barry Hulshoff and the Yugoslav Velibor Vasovic, wingers Jackie Swaart and Piet Keizer and centre-forward Cruyff returned to the Champions' Cup final as winners two years later.

The mastermind at Ajax was coach Rinus Michels, known as Iron Rinus because of his disciplinary demands. Michels had been a Dutch international inside-forward who saw no reason why Holland should always be satisfied with being a second-class football nation.

He came to Ajax in succession to Vic Buckingham and immediately determined to make the most of Buckingham's star legacy, Cruyff. In his young days the Flying Dutchman had a sharp, quick temper, which once earned a year's international suspension after a clash with the East German referee Rüdi Glöckner. But when Cruyff's rapidly maturing magic inspired Ajax to victory over Panathinaikos at Wembley in the 1971 Champions' Cup final he had arrived as Europe's number one player.

Michels was tempted away to Barcelona; but in the little Rumanian Stefan Kovacs, Ajax found an ideal successor. It was Kovacs who put the finishing touches to the total football revolution, the style perfected by Ajax, who had so many skilled players in the team they could interchange perpetually. Left-back Rudi Krol might suddenly turn up at outside-right, just as left-winger Keizer might appear in the centre of defence.

Ajax continued to carry all before them. In 1972 they retained the Champions' Cup and beat Independiente of Argentina for the World Club crown. Then, in 1973, they achieved the first European Cup hat-trick since Real Madrid: but that was the end. Cruyff was sold to Barcelona for a then world record £922,000 and, a year later, was followed by the dynamic midfielder Johan Neeskens.

They all teamed up for Dutch interests once more, for the 1974 World Cup. But when Holland finished unlucky runners-up to West Germany the spell had been broken.

FEYENOORD
Founded: 1908.
Colours: Red and white halves/black.
Stadium: Feyenoord (63,911).
Club address: S C Feyenoord, Feyenoord-stadion, Olympiaweg 50, 3077 AL Rotterdam.
League: 1924, 1928, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1961, 1962, 1965, 1969, 1971, 1974, 1984 (12).

Cup: 1930, 1935, 1965, 1969, 1980, 1984 (6).
World Club Cup: 1970.
Champions' Cup: 1970.
UEFA Cup: 1974.
Feyenoord are Holland's other great club, their rivalry with Ajax reaching a crescendo which stunned fans of both when, in the summer of 1983, Feyenoord signed former Ajax superstar Johan Cruyff to lead their bid to regain the league crown for the first time in a decade.

The Rotterdam club were the first Dutch side to make a consistent impression in European competition. In 1963 they reached the semi-finals of the Champions' Cup with a team built around the four 'K'-men: right-back Kerkum (now club president), and the half-back line of Kreyermaat, Kraay and Klaasens. Other key men were the goalkeeper Eddy Pieters-Graafland and outside-left Coen Moulijn, and this latter pair were still there when Feyenoord became, in 1970, the first Dutch club to win a European trophy, the Champions' Cup.

Coached by the Austrian Ernst Happel, and inspired by the goal-scoring talents of Sweden's Ove Kindvall, Feyenoord beat KR Reykjavik, Milan the holders, Vorwärts and Legia Warsaw on the way to face Celtic in the final. The match, in Milan, went to extra time before Kindvall scored his inevitable goal to win it 2-1.

Still pressed by ambition, Feyenoord then beat Estudiantes de la Plata to win the World Club Cup. The only disappointments were in domestic competition, where Feyenoord didn't get a look-in as Ajax won the double. There was disappointment in the Champions' Cup first round the following season too – Feyenoord losing their European crown on the away goals rule against the little-known Rumanians of U T Arad.

Feyenoord's most important player was now the big schemer Wim Van Hanegem and in 1974 he had his most outstanding season. It began with Feyenoord, who won the championship and then the UEFA Cup. In the final Feyenoord faced Tottenham. The first leg was at White Hart Lane and Feyenoord gained a 2-2 draw thanks in part to a brilliant goal of Van Hanegem's direct from a free kick. Pat Jennings was well beaten. Van Hanegem was suspended from the return but Feyenoord won 2-0 to clinch the Cup in a match remembered now more for the hooligan excesses of the Spurs' fans than the football.

Van Hanegem then went on to help steer Holland to the World Cup final in West Germany a few weeks later.

Since then Feyenoord have struggled to overcome cash problems but the signing of Cruyff – and the success he inspired – that they have started to recover lost ground on Ajax.

GO AHEAD EAGLES
Founded: 1971.
Colours: Red/yellow.
Stadium: De Adelaarshorst (18,000).
Club address: Go Ahead Eagles, De Adelaarshorst, Vetkampstraat (postbus 184), 7400 AD Deventer.
League: 1917, 1922, 1930 and 1933 (all as plain Go Ahead).
Cup: – .

A 1-0 defeat by Feyenoord in the 1965 cup final allowed Go Ahead's original club into the Cup-winners' Cup, since Feyenoord also won the championship that year. They lost 7-0 on aggregate to Celtic, however, in the first round. Recent stars include veteran 1974 and 1978 World Cup Finals goalkeeper Jan Jongbloed.

GRONINGEN
Founded: 1971.
Colours: White/green.
Stadium: Oosterpark (16,500).
Club address: F C Groningen, Oosterparkstadion, Zaagmuldersweg (postbus 1399), 9701 BJ Groningen.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Groningen were promoted back into the top flight in 1980 – for the third time – and achieved their highest-ever placing of fifth in 1983. That took them into the UEFA Cup where they lost 2-0, 1-5 in the second round against Internazionale. Groningen coach Hans Berger later alleged that he had been offered a bribe to persuade his players to 'throw' the tie. UEFA investigated but took no action.

HAARLEM
Founded: 1889 (Reformed 1980).
Colours: Red/blue.
Stadium: Haarlem-stadion (18,000).
Club address: Haarlem, Haarlem-stadion, Sportweg 8, 2024 CN Haarlem-noord.
League: 1946.
Cup: 1902 and 1912.
Haarlem made their first European appearances in the 1983 UEFA Cup, falling in the second round to Spartak Moscow.

P S V EINDHOVEN
Founded: 1913.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: PSV-stadion (27,000).
Club address: PSV Eindhoven, PSV-stadion, Frederiklaan 10a, 5615 NH Eindhoven
League: 1929, 1935, 1951, 1963, 1975, 1976, 1978 (7).
Cup: 1950, 1974, 1976 (3).
UEFA Cup: 1978.
PSV are the club of the Philips electrics corporation but have lacked consistent interest shown from the top, as compared, say, with Juventus and Fiat in Italy. PSV have always been well-off but have missed something in terms of prestige and image. Many top players have turned them down because they would rather go to play in Amsterdam or Rotterdam than industrial Eindhoven.

Although PSV were founded in 1913 and won the championship in both 1929 and 1935, their main successes are very much a matter of post-war interest. In 1950 they beat Haarlem 4-3 to win the cup and the next year they won the championship. But those were their only triumphs in the 1950s, and in

the 1960s their fans had to be satisfied with just the single championship victory in 1963.

In the 1970s, however, PSV established themselves as worthy rivals for Ajax and Feyenoord, thanks largely to the work of coach Kees Rijvers, a former Dutch international inside-forward who played in France in the 1950s with Saint-Etienne. By coincidence PSV's most successful run in the Champions' Cup, in 1975–76, was ended by Saint-Etienne in the semi-finals.

Rijvers built a solid, all-round team for PSV. Jan Van Beveren was an outstanding goalkeeper who would later extend his career by moving into the North American Soccer League; Willy Van der Kuylen was a sharp-shooting left-winger who was three times Holland's top scorer; and the twins Rene and Willy Van de Kerkhof transferred together from Twente Enschede to complete the PSV team who, in 1978, won the UEFA Cup.

On their way to the final PSV beat Glenavon, Widzew Lodz, Eintracht Braunschweig, Magdeburg and Barcelona – none of them straightforward opponents. They found Dutch opposition awaiting in the final in the form of Johnny Rep, the former Ajax forward who was now leading the French/Corsican club Bastia. But PSV knew Rep of old. They bottled him up in the away leg to earn a goal-less draw and set the scene for PSV's 3-0 victory at home. Willy Van de Kerkhof, Deijkers and Van der Kuylen scored the goals.

RODA
Founded: 1914.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Sportpark (25,000).
Club address: Roda JC, Gemeentelijk Sportpark Kerkrade, Parkstraat 4 (postbus 400), 6460 AK Kerkrade.
League: 1956 (as Rapid JC).
Cup: – .
Roda, under their former identity as Rapid (Heerlen) were the first Dutch club in the Champions' Cup, being beaten on aggregate by Red Star Belgrade in the first round proper in 1956–57. They reappeared in the 1977 Cup-winners' Cup as Roda after losing the 1976–77 final to double-winners PSV.

SPARTA ROTTERDAM
Founded: 1888.
Colours: Red, white/black.
Stadium: Spangen (29,687).
Club address: R V & A V Sparta Rotterdam, Spangen-stadion, Spartastraat 7 (postbus 1802), 3000 BV Rotterdam.
League: 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1915, 1959 (6).
Cup: 1958, 1962, 1966 (3).
Sparta are frequent competitors in Europe. They reached the third round of the 1983–84 UEFA Cup before being knocked out by Moscow Spartak.

TWENTE
Founded: 1965.
Colours: All red.
Stadium: Diekman (20,500).

Club address: FC Twente '65, Stadion Diekman, J J van Deinselaan 30, 7541 PE Enschede.
League: – .
Cup: 1977.
Twente were relegated at the end of the 1982–83 season – a sad come-down for a club whose bright, vibrant football had entertained Europe in the mid-1970s. For seven seasons out of ten Twente appeared either in the Cup-winners' Cup or the UEFA Cup.

Their most successful season was in 1974–75. They had transferred the Van de Kerkhof twins to PSV Eindhoven, but coach Spitz Kohn, from Luxembourg, found younger players ready and eager to take over the responsibilities in midfield and attack. In midfield, in particular, Twente were fortunate to discover Frans Thijssen, who later went on to an outstanding career in England with Ipswich and then Nottingham Forest. In front of him, Johan Zuidema was a skilled striker and the experience of West German goalkeeper Volkmar Gross completed a useful all-round team unit.

In the UEFA Cup in 1974–75, Twente beat Ipswich in the first round on the away goals rule and then scored narrow home and away victories over Belgium's RWD Molenbeek. Dukla Prague, Velez Mostar and, surprisingly, Juventus in the semi-finals went the same way. In the final Twente faced West Germany's Borussia Mönchengladbach and even forced a goal-less draw in the first leg in Düsseldorf. Unhappily, Gross had a disastrous and embarrassing time of it against his fellow Germans in the second leg.

Borussia won 5-1 with two goals from Allan Simonsen and a hat-trick from Jupp Heynckes. Twente made further appearances in Europe but without matching that progress and, as the bottom fell out of Dutch football finances, so they were forced to sell more and more players to survive. Relegation was then almost inevitable.

UTRECHT
Founded: 1970.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Galgenwaard (20,000).
Club address: F C Utrecht, Galgenwaard-stadion, Herculesplein 331 (postbus 8250), 3584 AA Utrecht.
League: 1958 (as DOS Utrecht – the same year that Velox, the other 1970 merger partners, were amateur champions of Holland).
Cup: – .
Utrecht, reformed in 1970, have gained an unhappy reputation for the hooligan nature of a small pocket of their 'supporters'. In the pre-merger days, DOS Utrecht were regular entrants in the Fairs' Cup. The new FC Utrecht made their European reappearance in the UEFA Cup, in 1981–82 and were there again the next season. Each time they went out in the first round, against Hamburg and then F C Porto.

WILLEM II
Founded: 1896.
Colours: Red, white/blue.
Stadium: Sportpark (20,000).

Club address: S C Tilburg Willem II, Gemeentelijk Sportpark, Goirlseweg 34 (postbus 235), 5000 AE Tilburg.
League: 1916, 1952 and 1955 (3).
Cup: 1944, 1963.
Willem II lost 1-1, 1-6 to Manchester United in the 1964 Cup-winners' Cup first round – so far their only appearance in Europe. They have floated between the top two Dutch divisions over the past twenty years, returning to the top flight most recently in 1979.

HUNGARY

Honved, who were fined by the federation at the start of the season for lack of effort in a drawn match against Ujpest Dozsa, provided a powerful apology by winning the championship. This was only the second time since the departure of Puskas & co in 1956 that the most famous of Hungarian clubs carried off the league title.

Hungarian football has been passing through troubled times. National manager Kalmann Meszöly resigned after it became clear that they would fail to qualify for the European championship finals; in addition there seemed no end to the string of trials and tribunals held to punish several hundred players, officials and referees involved in one of the largest match-fixing operations ever revealed in senior football.

Hooliganism was also on the rapid increase: the first division game between Ferencváros and Haladas was abandoned after fifty six minutes after a missile thrown from the crowd knocked the Haladas goalkeeper unconscious. Ferencváros, a great old club battling to avoid the ignominy of relegation, were banned from their home ground for two matches. Ultimately Ferencváros escaped and it was another former champion club, Diósgyör, who ended up being relegated.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Honved	30	19	7	4	63	24	40*
Raba ETO Györ	30	14	9	7	65	57	37
Videoton	30	16	5	9	47	30	37
Ujpset Dozsa	30	12	11	7	48	32	35
Tatabanya	30	13	9	8	38	37	35
Vasas	30	14	5	11	45	39	33
Zalaegerszeg	30	11	7	11	34	34	29
Szeged	30	10	9	11	42	42	29
MTK/VM	30	10	8	12	38	44	28
Pecs	30	8	12	10	33	39	28
Ferencváros	30	9	9	12	42	43	27
Csepel	30	9	9	12	35	41	27
Haladas	30	10	6	14	26	41	26
Volan	30	8	9	13	43	53	24*
Nyrigyhaza	30	7	9	14	28	47	22*
Diosgyör	30	2	10	18	25	50	11*

*Points deducted as penalty for results-fixing.
Cup final: Siofok 2 Raba ETO Györ 0.
Top scorer: Esterhazy (Honved) 20 goals.

As for Honved, they began their top-of-the-table challenge towards the end of the so-called 'autumn championship', in November. Subsequently, the resumption in March after the winter break saw Honved beat Raba ETO 3-1 to open a two-point lead. From then on they kept their noses in front, thanks mainly to the goals of league top scorer Esterhazy.

Meanwhile there were two signs of western influence on Hungarian football. One was the first officially-declared transfer fee – of 400,000 forints – paid for Csepel striker Dekany by Ujpest. The other was the threat of a players' strike at Ferencváros which flared briefly after the midterm appointment of Geza Vincze as coach.

CSEPEL
Founded: 1912.
Colours: Red/blue.
Stadium: Csepel (16,000).
Club address: Csepel Sport Club, Béké tér 1, 1212 Budapest.
League: 1942, 1943, 1948, 1959 (4).
Cup: – .
Csepel made a rare European appearance in the 1959–60 Champions' Cup and were immediately eliminated by Fenerbahçe of Turkey. Csepel achieved the negative distinction of failing to get a man into the Hungarian squad for either the 1978 or 1982 World Cup finals.

DIÓSGYÖR
Founded: 1910.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Karl-Marx stadium (30,000).
Club address: Diósgyöri Vasgyárak Testgyakorló Köre, Pf 515, Marx Károly út 61, 3510 Miskolc.
League: – .
Cup: 1977, 1980.
Under the shrewd management of Geza Szabo, Diósgyör proved hardly cup-fighters in the late 1970s. The 1977 cup victory followed a mini-league series but after the restoration of a 'proper' final they beat Vasas Budapest 3-1 in 1980. Vasas had their revenge a year later, beating Diósgyör in the final by 1-0. Their best season in Europe was in reaching the UEFA Cup third round in 1979–80.

FERENCVÁROS
Founded: 1899.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Important matches in the Nepstadion (71,000).
Club address: Ferencvárosi Torna Club, Üllöi u. 129, 1091 Budapest.
League: 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1932, 1934, 1938, 1940, 1941, 1944 (autumn), 1949, 1963 (spring), 1964, 1967, 1968, 1976, 1981 (24 – record).
Cup: 1913, 1922, 1927, 1928, 1933, 1935, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978 (16 – record).
Cup-winners' Cup: Runners-up in 1975.
Fairs' Cup: 1965. Runners-up in 1968.

Despite all the international fame gained by Honved in the early 1950s, it is Ferencváros who remain the greatest of Hungarian clubs, both for their record achievements in domestic competition and for the fact that they remain the only Hungarian club to have won a European trophy, the Fairs' Cup in 1965.

Ferencváros have also outlasted everyone else at the top. They won the third Hungarian championship in 1903 and are still in contention for the major prizes. They still attract the best players, just as they did when Hungarian football's original hero Imre Schlosser, and later the 1938 World Cup captain Gyorgy Sarosi, inspired the club.

In the 1930s Ferencváros were among the best sides in the Mitropa Cup, which they won in 1928 and then again in 1937. Four members of the team who beat Lazio of Rome in the 1937 Mitropa Cup final played in the Hungarian team beaten 4-2 by Italy in the World Cup final in Paris a year later. Apart from Sarosi they included half-backs Polgar and Lazar and utility player Biro.

Ferencváros had been named originally after the Emperor Franz Josef and were thus not the most popular of clubs after the war. They went through several name changes and were at one stage taken over by the army club, Honved, who were thus able to incorporate two of 'Fradi's' brightest young players in inside-right Sandor Kocsis and left-winger Zoltan Czibor. Ferencváros regained their independence but it wasn't until 1963 that they regained the championship – thanks to the leadership of an outstanding young centre-forward named Florian Albert.

Ferencváros provided the backbone for the national team which reached the quarter-finals of the 1962 and 1966 World Cups. Apart from Albert there was a solid right-back in Sandor Matrai, a hard-working inside-left in Gyula Rakosi and a tricky and experienced outside-left in Dr Mate Fenyvesi. It was Fenyvesi who scored the goal with which Ferencváros beat Juventus 1-0 in Turin in the 1965 Fairs' Cup final.

Goalkeeper Geczi and midfielder Juhasz were members of this team, and stayed around for both the 1968 Fairs' final defeat by Leeds as well as the 1975 Cup-winners' Cup final beating at the hands of Kiev.

HALADÁS
Founded: 1919.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Szombathely (17,000).
Club address: Haladás Vasutas SE, Rohonci ut 3, 9700 Szombathely.
League: – .
Cup: – .
The closest Haladás have come to a major prize was in 1975, when they were narrowly beaten 3-2 in the cup final by Ujpest Dozsa. In the Cup-winners' Cup they thrashed Valletta of Malta 8-1 on aggregate before going out to Sturm Graz. Their best-known player over the years remains 1978 World Cup defender Zoltan Kereki.

HONVED
Founded: 1949.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Honved (30,000).
Club address: Budapest Honved SE, Pf.308, 1393 Budapest 62.

League: 1950, 1950 (autumn), 1952, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1980, 1984 (8).
Cup: 1964.
The name Honved still rings a loud bell in international football although it is almost thirty years since the Hungarian Revolution effectively put an end to the club's seven brief years of glory. Honved had been founded in 1949 as the army team, taking over the famous old Kispest club – who happened to have a star inside-left named Ferenc Puskas. It was all part of the grand plan: talented players were drafted into the army to play for Honved – goalkeeper Gyula Grosics, for example – or, in the case of Sandor Kocsis and Zoltan Czibor at Ferencváros, their entire clubs were comandeered.

Honved then formed the basis for the great Hungarian national team of the early 1950s, the Magical Magyars who destroyed England in two legendary games at Wembley and in Budapest. Only in 1951 did Honved fail to win the league in that era, and they almost always supplied the championship's top scorer with Puskas (three times), Kocsis (twice) and in 1955 Czibor and team-mate Ferenc Machos shared the honours.

Honved were abroad when the revolution exploded into armed conflict. They had gone to Spain to play in the Champions' Cup against Bilbao and decided to delay their return. The second leg was played in dramatic circumstances in Brussels but though Honved were eliminated many players were reluctant to return home. Most did so, in fact, after a fund-raising tour to Brazil, but Puskas, Kocsis and Czibor all stayed in the West. Honved have appeared in Europe on nine further occasions but without ever threatening to match the form or fame of the 1950s.

M T K / V M
Founded: 1888.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: MTK-stadion (20,000).
Club address: Magyar Testgyakorlók Köre-Vörös Meteor SK, Szánto B.ú. 5a, Pf. 210, 1391 Budapest.
League: 1904, 1908, 1914, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925,
1936, 1937, 1951, 1953, 1958 (17).
Cup: 1910, 1911, 1914, 1923, 1925, 1932, 1952, 1968 (8).
Cup-winners' Cup: Runners-up in 1964.
During the great years of Hungarian football, in the early 1950s, MTK/VM were the 'other' team who, with Honved, made up the sum of that magnificent national side. Left-back Lantos, left-half Zakarias and the revolutionary, deep-lying centre-forward Nandor Hidegkuti all played for the club – known then as Budapest Bástya and later, more famously, as Vörös Lobogo or Red Banner. The team also contained players on the fringe of the national team in forward Peter Palotas and wingers Karoly Sandor and Josef Toth. Between 1949 and 1956 they were never out of the top three and won the league and cup double in 1952.

Success was nothing new. As MTK they had first won the league in 1904 and triumphed in the first cup competition in 1910. In the 1930s they featured in the Mitropa Cup, now under the 'professional' name of Hungaria and then, after the war, they were transformed back to MTK (in 1944), to Textiles (1949), to Bástya (1951), to Vörös Lobogo (1953) and finally back to MTK (in 1957).

The effervescent Sandor was still there in 1963 when MTK were nominated by the Hungarian federation to take part in the Cup-winners' Cup; there was no cup event in Hungary at the time and MTK owed their entry to their having finished runners-up in the league. Questionable as their qualification may have been, they beat Slavia Sofia, Motor Zwickau, Fenerbahçe and Celtic to reach the Brussels final against Sporting Lisbon. Sandor was brilliant but, with the match finishing all-square at 3-3 after extra time, his legs had gone when it came to the Antwerp replay and MTK lost 1-0.

Since then they have appeared only four times in Europe, have been relegated and merged with Vörös Meteor Egyetertes (founded 1907) in an attempt to regain their strength.

RABA VASAS E T O
Founded: 1904.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Györ (12,000).
Club address: Raba Vasas ETO, Nagy S.J.u. 31, 9027 Györ.
League: 1963, 1982, 1983 (3).
Cup: 1965, 1966, 1967, 1979 (4).
Györ first made their name when, in 1963, they won the autumn championship organised while the Hungarian federation realigned their season with the Scandinavian and Soviet Union spring-autumn campaigns. One of their key players was the right-half Karoly Palotai, who would earn far greater fame internationally as a referee. Györ achieved a hat-trick of cup victories in the mid-1960s before reappearing as cup-winners in 1979 and league champions in 1982 and 1983. Their most successful European season remains the 1964–65 campaign, when they reached the Champions' Cup semi-finals. Here Palotai and co lost 0-4, 0-1 against Benfica.

SIÓFOK BANYASZ
Founded: 1921.
Colours: Red/black.
Stadium: Siofok stadium (5,000).
Club address: Siofok Banyasz, Siófok, Aradi vertanuk tere.
League: –.
Cup: 1984
Second division Siófok, from a major resort on the banks of Lake Balaton, were shock 1984 cup winners. In the semi-finals they beat Tatabanya, then claimed another first division scalp in the final by defeating overwhelming favourites Raba ETO.

TATABANYA
Founded: 1910.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Tatabanya (17,000).
Club address: Tatabanyai Banyas SC, Sagvari u. 9, 2800 Tatabanya.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Tatabanya's best placing in the league has been second, achieved just once, in 1981. They were cup runners-up (to Ferencváros) in 1972 and were beaten in

the first round in both 1981–82 and 1982–83 on trying their hand in Europe, in the UEFA Cup.

UPJEST
Founded: 1885.
Colours: Lilac/white.
Stadium: Ujpesti-stadion (25,000).
Club address: Ujpesti Dozsa SC, Eötvös u. 7, 1067 Budapest.
League: 1930, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1939, 1945 (spring), 1946, 1947, 1960, 1969, 1970 (spring), 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1978, 1979 (18).
Cup: 1969, 1970, 1975, 1982, 1983 (5).
Fairs' Cup: Runners-up in 1979.
Ujpest are another of those very special Hungarian clubs whose renown today rests on a tradition of international success built up in the 1930s when they twice won the Mitropa Cup and supplied key players for the national team who reached the World Cup final in 1938.

Founded as Ujpesti Torna Egylet (UTE) they later became the Ujpest Football Club before adding the name of a Hungarian national hero, Dozsa, in the late 1940s. At this time their star was the inside-forward Gyula Zsengeller, for whom Ferenc Bene would prove a worthy successor in the 1960s. Bene played in seventy five internationals between 1963 and 1974 and inspired Ujpest's record-breaking run of seven consecutive championships in the 1970s. In addition, they achieved the league and cup double on three successive occasions and reached the 1969 Fairs' Cup final.

Five Ujpest players were in the Hungarian squad for the 1978 World Cup finals, including Andras Töröcsik – temperamental and controversial, but their most outstanding forward since Bene. Töröcsik was sent off in the 1978 World Cup against Argentina and was later suspended on various occasions by both club and federation. His attacking talent has never been in doubt, however. AEK Athens were quoted a £700,000 fee when they made transfer inquiries early in 1984.

VASAS
Founded: 1911.
Colours: Red and blue stripes/blue.
Stadium: Vasas-stadion (20,000).
Club address: Vasas Sport Club, Faynu. 58, 1139 Budapest.
League: 1957 (spring), 1961, 1962, 1965, 1966, 1977 (6).
Cup: 1955, 1973.
Vasas were the first Hungarian club to make a consistent impact on the European club competitions. In the late 1950s and early 1960s they were regularly involved in the Champions' Cup, reaching the semi-finals in 1958. Leading players in this era included Rudolf Illovszky and Kalman Meszöly, defenders who later went on to become coaches not only to Vasas but to the national team as well.

In the mid-1970s Bela Varadi made Vasas news again, by scoring thirty six goals in the 1977 league season to finish as runner-up in the Golden Boot awards for Europe's leading marksmen. His goal-grabbing mantle has since been taken over by Laszlo Kiss.

VIDEOTON
Founded: 1941.
Colours: Red/blue.
Stadium: Sostoi (15,000).
Club address: Videoton Sport Club, Berenyi ut, 8001 Szekesfehervar.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Videoton are the club run under the auspices of the Hungarian radio and television network. However, their achievements – or lack of them – haven't earned them the right to blanket coverage. Their best season was 1981–82 when they reached the cup final before losing 2-0 against Ujpest. They have apppeared three times in the UEFA Cup, reaching the third round in 1977 before falling to Magdeburg. Midfielder Ferenc Csongradi appeared in the 1982 World Cup finals.

ICELAND

A last-minute goal in extra time in the cup final meant that IA Akranes completed the league-and-cup double in a year which also saw them put up one of the finest performances by an Icelandic team in European competition.

This was in the first round of the Cup-winners' Cup when IA lost only 2-1 at home to Aberdeen, the holders, then held their far more experienced opponents to a 1-1 draw at Pittodrie. It was a result and a display which drew even more attention to Siggi Jonsson, the blond teenager discovered by IA and whose ability had drawn scouts from all over western Europe.

But while IA Akranes had a fine season, the 1982 champions Vikingur had an awful time. First they were disappointed at the start of the year when they were unable to hang onto experienced coach Viktor Sevidov, who had more pressing tasks to attend to back home in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet authorities tried to make good the loss by sending Vikingur a new coach in former international Gennady Logofet. But it took him time to adjust to the demands of Icelandic football and the nine-to-five work demands on the players, and Vikingur were lucky in the end to escape relegation. At least they

1983 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
IA Akranes	18	11	3	4	29	11	24
KR Reykjavik	18	5	10	3	18	19	20
UBK Breidabliks	18	5	8	5	23	20	18
Thor	18	5	8	5	21	19	18
Valur	18	7	4	7	29	31	18
Throttur	18	6	6	6	24	31	18
Vikingur	18	4	9	5	20	20	17
IBK Keflavik	18	8	1	9	24	27	17
IB Vestmannaeyjar	18	5	7	6	27	25	16
IBI	18	2	9	7	16	28	13

Cup final: I A Akranes 2, IBV 1 (after extra time).
Top scorer: Albertsson (Valur) 14 goals.

came out of Europe, like IA Akranes, with their pride intact. Vikingur lost only 1-2, 0-2 against the Hungarian champions, Raba ETO Györ.

At international level, Iceland continued to prove that the gap between Europe's major and minor nations is rapidly being eroded. In their concluding European championship ties at senior level they lost by three clear goals away to Holland and home to the Republic of Ireland. But at under-21 level, perhaps significantly, they forced a 1-1 draw away to the Dutch.

FRAM
Founded: 1908.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Important games in the Laugardalsvöllur (14,800).
Club address: Fram FC, c/o Nökkvavogi 24, 104 Reykjavik.
Championship: 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1925, 1939, 1946, 1947, 1962, 1972 (15).
Cup: 1970, 1973, 1979, 1980 (4).
Fram are one of the original championship members back in 1912. Only KR and Valur have won the title on more occasions. Fram have taken a back seat in more recent years and were relegated in 1982, but bounced back in 1984.

I A AKRANES
Founded: 1946.
Colours: Orange/black.
Stadium: Akranessvöllur (3,000) but important matches in the Laugardalsvöllur (Reykjavik – 14,800).
Club address: Idróttabandalap Akraness, c/o Vesturgötu 32, 300 Akranes.
Championship: 1951, 1953, 1954, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1970, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1983 (11).
Cup: 1978, 1983.
IA were the first team, in 1951, to break the stranglehold of the Reykjavik clubs on the championship. In the 1950s their best player was Rikhardur Jonsson, whose tally of seventeen goals in twenty four internationals stood for many years as an Icelandic record. Runners-up in both league and cup in 1961 and from 1963 to 1965, they were relegated in 1967. After bouncing back they entered Europe for the first time in the Fairs' Cup in 1970–71, but were thrashed 0-6, 0-9 by Sparta Rotterdam. That experience was not wasted because in 1975–76 IA became the first Icelandic club to win a Champions' Cup tie when they beat Omonia of Cyprus before going out to Dynamo Kiev. Petur Petursson and Teitur Thordarsson were lively forwards who went on to professional careers in Holland and Belgium, and the Englishman George Kirby proved a popular and successful coach. In the 1983–84 Cup-winners' Cup IA, and their new young star Sigurdur Jonsson, lost only 1-2, 1-1 against Cup-winners' Cup holders Aberdeen in the first round.

I B K
Founded: 1956.
Colours: Yellow/blue.
Stadium: Keklavíkurvöllur (5,000).
Club address: Idróttabandalap Keflavíkur, c/o Heidarbraut 10, 230 Keflavik.
Championship: 1964, 1969, 1973 (3).
Cup: 1975.

IBK finished in the relegation zone at the end of the 1983 season but stayed up after IBV, above them in the table, were relegated as punishment for fielding an ineligible player. IBK have appeared in European competition on nine occasions.

I B V
Founded: 1946.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Vestmannaeyjavöllur (2,000).
Club address: Idrottabandalap Vestmannaeyja FC, c/o Asbyrgi, 900 Vestmannaeyjar.
Championship: 1971, 1979.
Cup: 1968, 1972, 1981 (3).
IBV, the team from the volcanic Vestmann Islands, entered the 1984–85 European Cup-winners' Cup despite having been beaten in the Iceland cup final. IA Akranes, who defeated them 2-1, also won the championship. However IBV's 1983 season ended on a sour note when the federation's disciplinary committee ordered them into the second division as punishment for defying a suspension on their star player, Hallgrimsson, and lining him up in a 2-2 draw with UBK.

K R
Founded: 1899.
Colours: Black and white stripes/black.
Stadium: Important matches in the Laugardalsvöllur (14,800).
Club address: Knattspyrnufélag Reykjavikur, c/o Laugalaek 12, 105 Reykjavik.
Championship: 1912, 1919, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1932, 1934, 1941, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1968 (20 – record).
Cup: 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1967 (7 – record).
Although KR were the first-ever Icelandic champions in 1912, were the first Icelandic team in the Champions' Cup (1964–65) and are record domestic league and cup winners, they have failed lately to match their tradition. It is sixteen years since they last won a domestic title (the championship), though as last season's runners-up they qualified for the 1984–85 UEFA Cup.

VALUR
Founded: 1911.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Important matches in the Laugardalsvöllur (14,800).
Club address: Knattspyrnufelagid Valur, c/o P O Box 839, 101 Reykjavik.
Championship: 1930, 1933, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1956, 1966, 1967, 1976, 1978, 1980 (17).
Cup: 1965, 1974, 1976, 1977 (4).
Centre-forward Albertsson was the league's top scorer in the 1983 season with fourteen goals.

VIKINGUR
Founded: 1908.
Colours: Red and black stripes/black.

Stadium: Important matches in the Laugardalsvöllur (14,800).
Club address: Knattspyrnufelagid Vikingur, c/o Vesturbergi 63, 109 Reykjavik.
Championship: 1920, 1924, 1981, 1982 (4),
Cup: 1971.
Vikingur are one of Iceland's oldest clubs and the first one, in 1920, to break the Fram/KR championship monopoly. Their championship double in 1981 and 1982 owed much to the shrewd judgment and experience of veteran Soviet coach Yuri Sevidov. But Vikingur lost their grip when he returned home.

ISRAEL

Maccabi from Haifa, forty miles from the border with Lebanon, won the Israeli league crown for the first time this past season thanks to the crisis which tore at Maccabi Natanya.

The Haifa club finished one point clear of Beitar Jerusalem, who led for much of the campaign thanks to the skill and goals of their eighteen-year-old forward Eli Ohana. Unfortunately Beitar let the title slip from their grasp right at the end of the programme, their last-minute nerves being attributed by the media to a visit from a Liverpool spy, who was taking a look at Ohana.
The match under scrutiny saw Beitar lose at home to Hapoel Tel Aviv, inspired by their talented midfielder, Moshe Sinai. He had also caught the attention of English clubs, Aston Villa in particular.

As for Ohana, his consolation was in sharing the Footballer of the Year award with the Haifa forward, Zahi Armeli. The latter is one of the few Arabs to have gained a regular place in the national squad and his consistency was a key to his club's league success.

Maccabi Netanya, five times champions in the last thirteen years, started badly and pulled up only after sacking coach Mordechai Spiegler in mid-season. In the latter half of the programme the goals of David Lavie began to flow regularly and they did well after such an awful start to finish fourth.

Ben-Yehud, Maccabi Ramat-Amidar and Hapoel Yehud akl. Hapoel Haifa were relegated, Hapoel Kfar-Sava and Hapoel Peta-Tikvah were promoted.

Off the field, Israel remained in limbo. The Asian confederation appears to have no place for them. So Israel will play in the Oceania group for the next World Cup, as they make another attempt to gain membership of UEFA, the European federation.

1983–84 League – Final points

1 Maccabi Haifa 57. 2 Heitar Jerusalem 56. 3 Hapoel Tel Aviv 47. 4 Maccabi Natanya 42. 5 Maccabi Tel-Aviv 41. 6 Beitar Tel Aviv 40. 7 Hapoel Be'er Sheva 39. 8 Hapoel Lod 38. 9 Maccabi Peta-tikvah 37. 10 Maccabi Jaffa 37. 11 Hakoah-Maccabi Ramat-Gan 37. 12 Shimshon Tel Aviv 36. 13 Maccabi Yavneh 36. 14 Ben-Yehud 34. 15 Maccabi Ramat-Amidar 32. 16 Hapoel Yehud 31.

Cup final: Hapoel Lod bt Hapoel Be'er Sheva 4-2 on penalties after a 0-0 draw.
Top scorer: Lavie (Maccabi Natanya 16).

BEITAR JERUSALEM
Founded: 1924.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: YMCA (8,000).
Club address: Beitar Jerusalem, Mazia 2 st., Jerusalem 94563.
League: – .
Cup: 1976, 1979.
Beitar were, in 1976, the first Israeli club to travel to 'mainland' Europe to take part in the International Football Cup. This is the summer competition, better known as the Inter-Toto, which provides fixtures for the central European summer pools. Beitar were beaten 6-3 by Young Boys in Switzerland in their historic opening fixture on 26 June 1976. But Israeli teams have competed regularly since, keeping open the possibility that one day Israel – shunned by the Asian confederation – may be accepted into UEFA.

HAPOEL TEL-AVIV
Founded: 1924.
Colours: All red.
Stadium: Bloomfield (20,000).
Club address: Hapoel Tel-Aviv, Brener 4 st., Tel-Aviv 61040.
League: 1934, 1935, 1936, 1938, 1943, 1957, 1966, 1969, 1981 (9).
Cup 1928, 1935, 1936, 1938, 1943, 1957, 1966, 1969, 1981 (9).
Hapoel were, in 1967, the first winners of the Asian Champions' Cup, a short-lived competition which collapsed when the Asian confederation members began to cold-shoulder the Israelis. Hapoel's cup victory was by 2-1 over Selangor Select of Kuala Lumpur. The match was played in Bangkok. In 1970 Hapoel topped their first round group, benefited from a walkover against Club Homenetmen in the semi-finals, but then went down 2-1 to Taj of Iran – a brave performance considering that Tehran, the Iranian capital, played host to the tournament.

MACCABI HAIFA
Founded: 1924.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Kyriat Haeem (20,000).
Club address: Maccabi (Haifa), P O Box 4109, Haifa 31040.
League: 1984.
Cup: 1962.
Maccabi have been one of the leading lights in Israeli football over the years, even if they have claimed the top prizes just the once each.

MACCABI NATANYA
Founded: 1939.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Maccabi (10,000).
Club address: Maccabi (Natanya), P O Box 2242, Natanya 42122.
League: 1971, 1974, 1978, 1980, 1983 (5).
Cup: 1978.
Maccabi Natanya were the oustanding club over the past decade until they suddenly collapsed to the relegation zone in the 1983–84 season. One predict-

able consequence was the departure of coach Mordechai Spiegler in mid-season. Spiegler, Israel's all-time record international (seventy eight caps), is also the country's all-time top league scorer, with 210 goals to his name. In second place is one of his star pupils at Maccabi, Oded Mahness. The latter was top scorer in 1982 and 1983, the first time with twenty six goals, the best individual total for nearly thirty years.

MACCABI TEL-AVIV
Founded: 1906.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Bloomfield (20,000).
Club address: Maccabi (Tel-Aviv), Hayarkon 291 st., Tel-Aviv 63504.
League: 1937, 1939, 1941, 1947, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1977, 1979 (14 – record).
Cup: 1929, 1930, 1933, 1941, 1946, 1947, 1954, 1955, 1958, 1959, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1970, 1977 (15 – record).
Maccabi are the top-ranked Israeli club as well as being among the oldest. It was from Maccabi Tel-Aviv that Israel's outstanding half back Avi Cohen left for an unsettled two-year stay with Liverpool between 1979 and 1981. Later they signed him back and collected another prodigal in winger Vicky Peretz who played several seasons in France with Strasbourg and Rennes. Maccabi Tel-Aviv were twice winners of the now-defunct Asian Champions' Cup. On the first occasion they beat Yangzee of South Korea 1-0 in the final in Bangkok in 1969. The second victory was achieved in the last of the tournaments when Police Club of Iraq, on political grounds, refused to play in the final against Maccabi – who thus gained a walkover to a title they hold to this day.

ITALY

Juventus of Turin do not take kindly to upstarts who try to push them off their omnipotent perch as the No 1 club in Italy.

In 1983 the Fiat-backed club from the capital of Piedmont had seen Roma carry off the league title and make loud and extravagant claims about their prospects of bringing the European Champions' Cup home to Italy after a gap of fifteen years. Such boasts were particularly painful to Juventus, who, for all their dreaming and trying, have never won the Champions' Cup and who had, indeed, just lost the 1983 final to Hamburg.

Yet with the passage of one further season the status quo has been restored. Juventus are once again champions of Italy and while Roma ultimately failed in their Champions' Cup quest, Juventus succeeded in Europe by landing the Cup-winners' Cup.

Their victory over FC Porto in Basel lifted Juventus into the elite group of ten clubs who have won two of the three European club prizes, for Juve had previously won the UEFA Cup in 1977.

The league and the Cup-winners' Cup were not the only honours Juventus collected. For the second season in succession French star Michel Platini was crowned as the league's top scorer after a stirring duel with Zico, the Brazilian star of Udinese.

Zico had been signed by the unfashionable Friuli club in the summer of 1983

for £3 million. It was a significant transfer. On the one hand it introduced to the league yet another star name whose presence would see first division attendances continue to rise. On the other hand, the financial confusion surrounding the deal led the federation to announce a three-year ban on further player imports from the summer of 1984.

Certainly, the manner in which the likes of Zico, Platini, Falcao, Cerezo, Passarella, Boniek, Schachner and co dominated the headlines kept the pressure off national team manager Enzo Bearzot as he sought to rebuild the Azzurri from the rubble of their failure in the European championship qualifiers.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Juventus	30	17	9	4	57	29	43
Roma	30	15	11	4	47	27	41
Fiorentina	30	12	12	6	48	31	36
Inter	30	11	11	8	36	24	33
Torino	30	11	11	8	37	30	33
Milan	30	10	12	8	37	40	32
Sampdoria	30	12	8	10	36	30	32
Verona	30	12	8	10	43	35	32
Udinese	30	11	9	10	47	40	31
Ascoli	30	9	11	10	29	35	29
Avellino	30	9	8	13	33	39	26
Napoli	30	7	12	11	28	38	26
Lazio	30	8	9	13	35	49	25
Genoa	30	6	13	11	24	36	25
Pisa	30	3	16	11	20	35	22
Catania	30	1	10	19	13	55	12

Cup final: Roma bt Verona 1-1, 1-0.
Top scorer: Platini (Juventus) 20 goals.

BOLOGNA

Founded: 1909.
Colours: Red and blue halves/white.
Stadium: Stadio Comunale (46,000).
Club address: Bologna Football Club, Via Testoni 5, 40123 Bologna.
League: 1925, 1929, 1936, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1964 (7).
Cup: 1970, 1974.

Bologna are one of the greats of Italian football now fallen on hard times. In the 1930s, after the fading of a great Juventus team, Bologna not only tried to rival their domestic achievements but won the Mitropa Cup (predecessor of today's European club events) in 1932 and 1934. They were founder members of the first division in 1929–30 and among their pre-war stars were the 1934 World Cup-winning centre-forward Schiavio and the 1938 World Cup-winning centre-half Michele Andreolo, one of the first Uruguayan imports. Bologna were in the shadows then until 1964 when they won the championship thanks to a 2-0 win over Internazionale in a play-off, after the clubs finished level on points. Veteran international centre-half and future Italy manager Fulvio Bernardini was the coach; his best players were the multi-national inside-

forward trio of Giacomo Bulgarelli (Italy), Harald Nielsen (Denmark) and Helmut Haller (West Germany). However they were themselves beaten on the toss of a coin after a play-off against Anderlecht in the Champions' Cup first round the next season. In 1982, after a series of internal crises, Bologna were relegated for the first time in their history and sadly, a year later, slipped straight on through to the third division.

CAGLIARI
Founded: 1920.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Stadio Santa Elia (60,000).
Club address: Cagliari Calcio, Via Tola 30, 09100 Cagliari, Sardinia.
League: 1970.
Cup: – .
The Cagliari tale of success is a story of the last twenty years. They were promoted to the first division for the first time in 1964 – their rise coinciding with the discovery of their finest-ever player, Luigi Riva.

'Gigi' would score an Italian record of thirty five goals in forty two internationals. Orginally an outside-left, he strayed more and more towards the centre of attack where his power proved devastating, even in the defensive Italian league. On three occasions he was the first division's top scorer, including 1970 when he scored twenty one goals to lead Cagliari to their only – and surprising – championship victory. A few weeks later he led Italy to the World Cup final in Mexico City. Injuries later forced Riva into premature retirement and Cagliari were relegated. But Riva returned to the club as a director and master-minded their return in 1979. Despite the arrival of Peruvian World Cup forward Julio Cesar Uribe, they were relegated again in 1983.

FIORENTINA
Founded: 1926.
Colours: All mauve.
Stadium: Stadio Comunale (68,800).
Club address: Fiorentina Associazione Calcio, Via del Parione 11, 50100 Florence.
League: 1956, 1969.
Cup: 1940, 1961, 1966, 1975 (4).
Champions' Cup: Runners-up in 1957.
Cup-winners' Cup: 1961. Runners-up in 1962.
It is ironic that although Fiorentina's reputation over the years has been for skilful, inventive football – with players such as Giancarlo Antognoni, Daniel Bertoni, Kurt Hamrin and Julinho in the ranks – they owed their most famous success to an iron defence. This was the team with which they won their first league title in 1956. Fiorentina conceded a then record of only twenty goals in their thirty four league games and remained unbeaten until the last day of the season, when they went down 3-1 to Genoa.

Coach Fulvio Bernardini, the former Italian international, created a watertight unit at the back. Goalkeeper Giuliano Sarti, left-back Cervato, wing-halves Chiappella and Segato and the inside-right Gratton were the Italian foundations on which the oustanding Brazilian right-wing Julinho and Chilean

inside-left Montuori built the incisive counter-attacks. This team reached the 1957 Champions' Cup final, but unluckily had to face Real Madrid in the Spanish capital, and lost 2-0.

As consolation Fiorentina became first winners of the Cup-winners' Cup in 1961, and were beaten only in a replay in the final the following year by Atletico Madrid. In the mid-1960s former star Chiappella became coach and built a fine young team which was later guided to the league title by the Swedish manager, Nils Liedholm. A key figure was Brazil's 1962 World Cup star Amarildo while midfielder Giancarlo De Sisti later became coach of the recent Antognoni/Bertoni/Passarella team.

GENOA
Founded: 1893.
Colours: Red and blue halves/blue shorts.
Stadium: Stadio Luigi Ferraris (55,773).
Club address: Genoa 1893, Piazza della Vittoria 11, 16121 Genoa.
League: 1898, 1899, 1900, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1915, 1923, 1924 (9).
Cup: 1937.
Now the oldest of the Italian clubs, Genoa – note that the English style of the name is still used – were founded as the Genoa Cricket and Athletic Club. In 1898 they became the first champions of Italy following a 2-1 victory over Internazionale di Torino – thanks to the efforts of a team which still included four 'Brits' in goalkeeper Spensley, right-back Leaver, right-half Dapples and outside-left Baird. Genoa's last championship was won in 1924 and for most of the time since then they have vacillated between the first and second divisions. After their latest promotion, in 1982, they invested heavily in the foreign-player market but were unlucky that serious injuries befell both Belgium's Rene Vandereycken and Dutchman Jan Peters.

INTERNAZIONALE
Founded: 1908.
Colours: Black and blue stripes/black shorts.
Stadium: Stadio Giuseppe Meazza, San Siro (83,141).
Club address: Internazionale Football Club, Foro Buonaparte 70, 20121 Milano.
League: 1910, 1920, 1930, 1938, 1940, 1953, 1954, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1971, 1980 (12).
Cup: 1939, 1978, 1982 (3).
World Club Cup: 1964, 1965.
Champions' Cup: 1964, 1965. Runners-up in 1967 and 1972.
Internazionale are one of world football's most famous, and most controversial, clubs. They have been twice world club champions, twice European champions and are one of only two clubs – Juventus are the other – never to have been relegated since the inception of the Italian first division in 1929–30, when they were the first champions. To maintain that record Inter have needed some gritty, determined leaders and players. In the Mussolini era the club were forced to drop the name Internazionale in favour of Ambrosiana (after St Ambrose, patron saint of the city of Milan); in the early 1950s it was Inter who first obtained major success with defensive tactics; in the 1960s Inter again led the way, this time on an international scale, in safety-first planning,

and all the while the club had to fend off envious accusations from the less successful about the way they achieved that success.

Inter had been formed in March 1908, by dissident members of the Milan club. Two years later they won their first championship and by the 1930s they were established among the élite. They won the 1930 league title, and were runners-up to Juventus three years in a row from 1933. In 1938 Inter provided three members of the Italian team who won the World Cup final against Hungary: left-half Locatelli and inside-forwards Giuseppe Meazza and Giovanni Ferrari. In fact Meazza and Ferrari (previously with Juventus) were the only two members of Italy's 1934 World Cup-winning team to survive until 1938.

Meazza was one of the greatest of Italian players. But after the war it was abroad that Inter looked for inspiration. Hungary's Stefano Nyers and Sweden's Lennart Skoglund were outstanding as Inter won the 1953 and 1954 championships, just as Spanish schemer Luis Suarez and Brazilian winger Jair da Costa were to prove a decade later.

Along with one of Italy's modern greats, Sandro Mazzola, they inspired success in the World and European Cups in 1964 and 1965. But the mastermind was the coach, Helenio Herrera, one of the all-time great team managers. It was Herrera who 'created' the powerful attacking full-back Giacinto Facchetti, and plotted every detail of his players' lives. Inter later reached the Champions' Cup final (in 1972) and semi-finals (in 1981) after he had gone. They also spent several million pounds on star foreigners with their biggest coup the recent £3 million purchase of West Germany's Karl-Heinz Rummenigge.

JUVENTUS
Founded: 1897.
Colours: Black and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Stadio Comunale (71,160).
Club address: Juventus Football Club, Galleria San Federico 54, 10121 Turin.
League: 1905, 1926, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1950, 1952, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1967, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1981, 1982, 1984 (21 – record).
Cup: 1938, 1942, 1959, 1960, 1965, 1979, 1983 (7 – record).
World Club Cup: Runners-up in 1973.
Champions' Cup: Runners-up in 1973 and 1983.
Cup-winners' Cup: 1984.
Fairs' Cup Runners-up in 1965 and 1971.
UEFA Cup: 1977.

Anyone asked to produce a list of the world's greatest and most famous clubs is bound to include Juventus high on their list. Yet for all that, it is remarkable that the Turin giants have never won the European Champions' Cup. It is a gap that annoys club officials more than anything else and the quest for success has become a matter of priority for men such as Giampiero Boniperti. He was Juventus' inside-right, skipper and most famous player in the 1950s when they first appeared in the competition; and he had become president of Juventus by the time the club suffered their defeats in the finals of 1973 and 1983.

Juventus were founded by a group of students who originally chose red shirts. However in 1903, when the club was six years old, one of the members was so impressed by Notts County's black and white stripes while visiting England that he bought a set of shirts to take home for Juventus.

In the 1930s they established their domination of the Italian league. Juventus won the title for a record five years in a row, reached the semi-finals of the Mitropa Cup on four occasions, and supplied the Italian World Cup-winning teams with five players in 1934, and two in 1938. Coincidentally, it was the Juventus goalkeeper who captained Italy to World Cup success in both 1934 (Giampiero Combi) and 1982 (Dino Zoff).

After the war Juventus – nicknamed the *Zebras*, after their shirts, or, affectionately, *La Vecchia Signora*, the 'Old Lady' – scoured the world for talent. First came the Danes, John and Karl Hansen, then the Argentine favourite Omar Sivori. Wales' Gentle Giant, John Charles, has never been forgotten, nor has the Spaniard who followed him, Luis Del Sol.

Despite all the power and financial aid of the Agnelli family and their Fiat motor corporation, Juventus fell victim to a chapter of accidents in Europe. In 1962 they became the first team to win away to Real Madrid in the Champions' Cup, then lost a Paris play-off. In 1971 they lost the Fairs' Cup final to Leeds on the away goals rule. Finally, Juventus did win the 1977 UEFA Cup, this time with the away goals rule working in their favour against Bilbao.

No fewer than six Juventus men were World Cup-winners with Italy in Spain in 1982: goalkeeper Zoff, defenders Antonio Cabrini, Gaetano Scirea and Claudio Gentile, midfielder Marco Tardelli, and controversial centre-forward Paolo Rossi.

LAZIO
Founded: 1900.
Colours: Sky blue with white trimmings/white.
Stadium: Stadio Olimpico (66,341).
Club address: Lazio Società Sportiva, Via Col di Lana 9, 00195 Rome.
League: 1974.
Cup: 1958.

Lazio have appeared in European competition on six occasions, but it was ironic that their one chance to compete in the Champions' Cup was ruled out, European suspension having followed their fans' hooligan treatment of Ipswich in the UEFA Cup the previous season. It wasn't Lazio's first or last controversy. In the days of the Fairs' Cup, when Lazio were managed by the Argentine Juan Carlos Lorenzo, their players had been involved in a pavement punch-up after a match against Arsenal; in the 1975–76 UEFA Cup, Lazio were expelled after refusing to stage a tie against Barcelona because of fears of politically-inspired hooliganism.

On the domestic front Lazio were expelled from the Italian first division in 1980 as punishment for their players' involvement in the betting-and-bribes scandal.

Once back in the top flight, Lazio gained as president Giorgio Chinaglia, the one-time Swansea cast-off who had become Lazio's centre-forward, figurehead and top scorer in their 1974 championship season. Chinaglia, who had been playing in the meantime for New York Cosmos, invested heavily in players such as Brazil's Batista and Denmark's Michael Laudrup in the hope of re-establishing the club in the first division as quickly as possible.

MILAN
Founded: 1899.
Colours: Black and red stripes/white.

Colours: Black and red stripes/white.
Stadium: Stadio Giuseppe Meazza, San Siro (83,141).
Club address: Milan Associazione Calcio, Via Turati 3, 20121 Milan.
League: 1901, 1906, 1907, 1951, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1962, 1968, 1979 (10).
Cup: 1967, 1972, 1973, 1977 (4).
World Club Cup: 1969. Runners-up in 1963.
Champions' Cup: 1963, 1969. Runners-up in 1958.
Cup-winners' Cup: 1968, 1973. Runners-up in 1974.
SuperCup: Runners-up in 1973.

Note that the club are Milan, English-style, *not* Milano. During the fascist era of the 1930s, the club had to alter their name to nationalistic Milano, but once Mussolini had gone they reverted to a tradition founded in the make-up of the club's first championship-winning side. No fewer than six of the 1901 line-up were British, among them the legendary Dr Kilpin, who is generally credited with having been *the* most fervent of the early football missionaries in Italy.

In the 1920s Milan boasted Renzo De Vecchi, a full-back so good he was nicknamed the 'Son of God'. But after the turn-of-the-century flourish, it wasn't until the 1950s that Milan grew great. Their success was due to some shrewd scouting in Sweden which secured the famous Grenoli inside-forward trio: Gunnar Gren, Gunnar Nordahl and Nils Liedholm. Five times in six years Nordahl was the league's top scorer, supported not only by his fellow-countrymen but by Juan Schiaffino from Uruguay, among other star imports. Schiaffino, a World Cup-winner in 1950, cost Milan a then world record £72,000 in 1954.

Schiaffino and Liedholm were both still around when Milan reached the 1958 Champions' Cup final. They were desperately unlucky to lose 3-2 in extra time to Real Madrid, but returned five years later to become Italy's first European champions thanks to a 2-1 victory over Benfica at Wembley. Both goals that day were scored by the Brazilian centre-forward Jose Altafini, who thus set a one-season competition scoring record of fourteen goals. Most of them he owed to the midfield promptings of Gianni Rivera, one of Italy's greatest players and now a club director.

Rivera was a fixture as Milan won the Cup-winners' Cup in 1968, then eliminated holders Manchester United in a dramatic semi-final on their way to regaining the Champions' Cup a year later. They won the World Club Cup that same year, 1969, after surviving some brutal treatment at the hands of Argentina's Estudiantes de la Plata, and they won the Cup-winners' Cup again in 1973. There were defeats: in the 1963 World Club final and, a major surprise, at the hands of Magdeburg in the 1974 Cup-winners' Cup final.

But they were as nothing compared with the shock of Milan players' and officials' involvement in the 1979 betting and bribes scandal which resulted in the club being punished with relegation for the first time in their history. It was in the bid to rebuild that Milan's directors looked to Britain signing Joe Jordan and Luther Blissett, and now Ray Wilkins and Mark Hately.

NAPOLI

Founded: 1926.
Colours: All sky blue.
Stadium: Stadio San Paolo (85,012).

Club address: Napoli Società Sportiva Calcio, Via Vicinale Paradiso, Soccava, 80126 Naples.
League: – .
Cup: 1962, 1976.
Napoli have been, over the years, a club of huge ambition whose lot has all too frequently been to ride a see-saw between first and second divisions. However it is now nearly twenty years since they were last in the second division. The 'new era' was achieved on the back of a wave of enthusiasm generated by the signings in the late 1960s of veteran stars Omar Sivori (from Juventus) and Jose Altafini (from Milan).

There are no fans in Italy as excitable as those at Napoli, whose San Paolo stadium has been shut on a dozen occasions as punishment for crowd riots. Despite heavy spending on star players – Dutchman Rudi Krol and Brazilian Jose Dirceu the latest – Napoli have only two victories in the Italian Cup to show for their efforts. In Europe, despite a regular presence since the mid-1960s, they have only once progressed as far as the quarter-finals. That was in their first campaign, the 1963 Cup-winners' Cup.

ROMA
Founded: 1927.
Colours: All red with yellow trimmings.
Stadium: Stadio Olimpico (66,341).
Club address: Roma Associazione Sportiva, Via del Circo Massimo 7, 00153 Rome.
League: 1942, 1983.
Cup: 1964, 1969, 1980, 1981, 1984 (5).
Champions' Cup: Runners-up in 1984.
Fairs' Cup: 1961.
In all the European euphoria which has been heaped on the clubs from Turin and Milan over the years, it is frequently forgotten that Roma were one of the first Italian clubs to win one of the major international club prizes. That was in 1961 – the year Fiorentina also won the Cup-winners' Cup – when Roma beat Birmingham 2-2, 2-0 to win the Fairs' Cup.

Their team included two Argentine forwards in Pedro Manfredini and Antonio Valentin Angelillo, and an Italian goalkeeper in Fabio Cudicini, who holds a unique record: Cudicini, who later played for Milan but never played for his country, is the only man to have gained a winner's medal in all three European club competitions.

Roma have appeared in Europe on a dozen other occasions, which include two semi-final opportunities. The first was in the 1963 Fairs' Cup, when they lost to eventual winners Valencia, and the other was in the 1970 Cup-winners' Cup. On that occasion they suffered the cruellest luck – taking Gornik of Poland to a 1-1 draw in a play-off before losing on the toss of a coin.

Roma were founded in 1927 from a merger of four city clubs – Alba, Fortitudo, Roman and Pro Patria. They were members of the inaugural first division in 1929–30, finishing sixth. Runners-up in 1931 and 1936, they were surprise championship winners in 1942. The star individual was centre-forward Amadeo Amadei.

Roma slipped to eleventh out of sixteen clubs the next season, struggled to hold their first division place after the war and were briefly relegated in 1951.

Back in the top flight, the club nearly bankrupted themselves a decade later by spending heavily on such players as West Germany's Jürgen Schütz and the Italo/Brazilian centre forward Angelo Sormani, who cost a then world record £250,000.

Cup victories in 1964 and 1969 proved isolated successes, but not so repeat performances in 1980 and 1981. On each occasion Roma beat Torino 3-2 on penalties after a goal-less draw. But this time cup success was followed in 1983 by triumph in the league. Credit belonged to coach Nils Liedholm, Italy's World Cup-winning right-winger Bruno Conti, and forceful centre-forward Roberto Pruzzo. But, above all, Roma owed their victory to the Brazilian midfielder Paolo Roberto Falcão. It was a pity he could not maintain such outstanding form for the 1984 Champions' Cup final. The clash with Liverpool might never have reached that infamous penalty shoot-out if Falcão had been anything like his normal self.

SAMPDORIA
Founded: 1946.
Colours: Blue with two white, one red and one black hoop/white.
Stadium: Stadio Luigi Ferraris (55,773).
Club address: Sampdoria Union Calcio, Via XX Settembre 33, 16121 Genoa.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Sampdoria were founded in 1946 from the merger of the Genoese clubs Andrea Doria and Sampierdarenese. Relegated briefly in the mid-1960s they went down again in 1977 and this time stayed down for five years. Promotion in 1982 was followed by a major cash injection from controversial president Paolo Mantovani. This, in turn, led to a number of star players being attracted to the club. Irish midfielder Liam Brady was one of the first, in 1982, to be quickly followed by England's Trevor Francis and then Italian internationals Ivano Bordon (goal), Pietro Vierchowod (defence) and Domenico Marocchino (attack).

Sampdoria have appeared in Europe only once, in the 1963 Fairs' Cup when they were thrashed 6-1 on aggregate by Ferencváros of Hungary in the second round.

TORINO
Founded: 1906.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Stadio Comunale (71,160).
Club address: Torino Calcio, Corso Vittorio Emanuele II 77, 10128 Turin.
League: 1927 (revoked), 1928, 1943, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1976 (7).
Cup: 1936, 1943, 1968, 1971 (4).
Torino have, for most of the time, been in the shadow of neighbours Juventus. They have appeared in European competition on a dozen occasions without as much as one final appearance to show for it. Yet it was because they were pioneers of the European club gospel that they earned a special place in the game's history.

Torino were, in May 1949, poised to win their fifth consecutive league title, when their plane crashed shortly before it was due to land on a return flight from Lisbon, where Torino had played in a testimonial match for the Benfica

captain, Francisco Ferreira. The plane, flying in poor weather, crashed into a wall of the basilica on Superga hill. All crew and passengers were killed – and those passengers included the entire eighteen strong first team squad. Numbered among them were eleven Italian internationals, the France centre-forward Emile Bongiorni and the Czecho-Hungarian Gyula Subert. The Italian internationals included the backbone of the national team who were due to defend the World Cup the following year in Brazil. Chief among them was inside-left and captain Valentino Mazzola, father of the 1960s star, Sandro Mazzola.

Torino were immediately declared league champions by the federation, and played out their last few fixtures of the season with their youth team. But over the next twenty seven years they had to endure one brief spell of relegation and a threat of financial collapse before finally regaining the championship. Today's stars include the Austrian World Cup striker Walter Schachner, and Argentina's Patricio Hernandez.

UDINESE
Founded: 1896.
Colours: White with one broad black stripe/white.
Stadium: Stadio Friuli (52,000).
Club address: Udinese Calcio, Via Cotonificio 94, 33100 Udine.
League: – .
Cup: – .
It was because Udinese had never won a major prize, nor even competed in European competition, that they sprung such a surprise on world football in signing Brazilian superstar Zico in 1983. The size of the three million-pound deal provoked both a local and national scandal but Udinese soon forgot about all that thanks to Zico's instant success both as a goalscorer and crowd-puller. He gained valuable support on the pitch from the veteran Italy and former Juventus forward, Franco Causio.

VERONA
Founded: 1959.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Stadio Marc'Atonio Bentegodi (36,000).
Club address: Hellas-Verona Associazione Calcio, Piazzale Olimpia, Cancello E, 37138 Verona.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Verona were set up in their present form in 1959, thanks to the merger of A C Verona (founded 1928) with another local team, Hellas (founded 1903). In 1968 they were promoted to the first division for the first time, having been relegated twice since then before returning in 1982. The following year they finished fourth in the first division and entered Europe for the first time. They lost on the away goals rule, however, to Sturm Graz of Austria in the UEFA Cup second round. Verona have not had much luck with foreign players. Poland's World Cup defender Wladyslaw Zmuda was out injured for eighteen months, Brazilian Jose Dirceu walked out to join Napoli and Joe Jordan, signed from Milan in 1983, was by then way past his best.

KUWAIT

Kuwait may seem an unusual setting for Scotland to get the better of Brazil, but that is the story of the 1983–84 season in the rapidly-developing football centre in the Middle East. Scotland and Brazil have met at full international level on six occasions. Two of the matches were drawn: in 1966 in Glasgow and in 1974 in the World Cup in Frankfurt. Brazil have won the other four games.

But Dave Mackay, one-time powerhouse at Tottenham in their great days of the early 1960s, took a little bit of personal revenge in leading Al-Arabi to victory in the league ahead of the Al-Salmiya club managed by Brazilian Gildo Rodrigues. Al-Arabi finished just one point clear, but boasted a far superior goal difference, having scored twenty goals more than Salmiya and having conceded five fewer – only twelve in twenty six games.

Third-placed Kasmah were six points behind the champions in a country where football has been given a major impetus by their success in reaching the 1982 finals of the World Cup.

Football was introduced to Kuwait in the last years of the nineteenth century by the British. Customs and religious traditions prevented the local peoples joining in until the 1930s when the discovery of oil, 'black gold', led to a new influx of foreign industrialists and engineers.

A Football Association was formed in 1952, but did not join FIFA until almost ten years later when British control over the area was relinquished. Another ten years and a league had been established and by 1980 Kuwaiti football had improved sufficiently for the national team to win the Asian Cup.

That same year they reached the quarter-finals of the Olympic football tournament in Moscow and two years later were at the gates of the World Cup itself.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Arabi	26	20	5	1	66	12	45
Salmiya	26	20	4	2	46	17	44
Kasmah	26	17	5	4	68	20	39
Kuwait	26	16	5	5	50	21	38
Qadsia	26	13	7	5	49	26	35
Tadamon	26	12	5	9	40	35	29
Naser	26	6	12	8	27	33	24
Shebab	26	7	9	10	39	40	23
Fahaheel	26	7	6	13	25	45	20
Sahel	26	6	5	15	24	44	17
Qetani	26	4	7	15	19	51	16
Yarmouk	26	5	5	16	27	56	15
Soleibkat	26	6	3	17	35	57	15
Jahra	26	0	5	21	16	69	5

AL-ARABI
Founded: 1960.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Sabah Al-Salem (25,000).

Club address: Al-Arabi Sporting Club, c/o Kuwait FA, Udailiya Plot 4, Al-Ittihad Street, PO Box 2029, Al-Safat, Kuwait.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Since the arrival of former Scotland wing-half Dave Mackay six years ago Al-Arabi have re-established their earlier dominance of the Kuwaiti league. The players are part-timers, working at their normal jobs from six in the morning until one in the afternoon and then starting training at four. Star players have been midfielders or forwards Abdulla Al-Buloushi and Mohammad Ahmed Karam. Both were members of the Kuwait squad who made such an impact on the 1982 World Cup finals. Al-Buloushi scored Kuwait's goal in the controversial 4-1 defeat by France.

QADSIA
Founded: 1961.
Colours: Yellow/blue.
Stadium: Al-Qadsia (25,000).
Club address: Al-Qadsia Sporting Club, c/o Kuwait FA, Udailiya Plot 4, Al-Ittihad Street, PO Box 2029, Al-Safat, Kuwait.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Qadsia were for years the top club in Kuwait, ranking equal with Al-Arabi in terms of support and achievement. They have slipped lately and thus appointed Miljan Miljanic, the former Real Madrid, Red Star Belgrade and Yugoslav national team coach, as manager. Despite Miljanic's reputation Qadsia finished just fifth in the fourteen-club league in 1983–84. In 1982, however, they did provide two of Kuwait's most outstanding figures at the World Cup finals, in forwards Faisal Al-Dakhil and Jasem Yacoub Sultan.

KASMAH
Founded: 1964.
Colours: Orange/white.
Stadium: Kasmah (25,000).
Club address: Kasmah Sporting Club, c/o Kuwait FA, Udailiya Plot 4, Al-Ittihad Street, PO Box 2029, Al-Safat, Kuwait.
League: – .
Cup: Once.
Kasmah were the best-represented club when Kuwait's then manager, Carlos Alberto Parreira, named his selection for the 1982 World Cup finals. No fewer than seven of their players were in the squad of twenty two.

KUWAIT
Founded: 1960.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Kuwait (25,000).
Club address: Kuwait Sporting Club, c/o Kuwait FA, Udailiya Plot 4, Al-Ittihad Street, PO Box 2029, Al-Safat, Kuwait.
League: 6 times.
Cup: 4 times.
The Kuwaiti association may have been founded only in 1952, but that doesn't

mean local football administrators are prepared to wait very long for success. Kuwait SC proved the point when Brazil's one-time World Cup-winning general, Didi, was their coach. His lack of success meant he was paid off after five months and replaced by England's 1966 World Cup Final hat-trick hero, Geoff Hurst. That was in the autumn of 1982, after Hurst had been a member of England's coaching staff at the World Cup finals in Spain.

SALMIYA
Founded: 1964.
Colours: All sky blue.
Stadium: Thamer (10,000).
Club address: Salmiya Sporting Club, c/o Kuwait FA, Udailiya Plot 4, Al-Ittihad Street, PO Box 2029, Al-Safat, Kuwait.
League: Once.
Cup: – .
Salmiya's Brazilian coach, Gildo Rodriguez, was voted Manager of the Year for taking them to runners-up spot – one point behind Al-Arabi – in 1983–84. Gildo worked in Brazil with Madureira, Vasco da Gama, Olatio and São Cristovão of Rio before joining Salmiya in 1980. He took them to the league title in his first season and runners-up place in his second, as well as in his fourth.

LUXEMBOURG

Sadly Luxembourg have made international football headlines over the past couple of seasons more often as innocent victims of English hooligan aggression than for their playing record.

Luxembourg will always be among Europe's minnows, if only because of the fact that the population is barely half a million. Yet it is a measure of the respect in which they are held at international level that in the summer of 1983 the federations of France, Belgium, West Germany and Yugoslavia all sent along their national teams to stage matches to celebrate the local federation's seventy fifth anniversary.

The standard of domestic football is mediocre, partly because any players with real ability are quickly snapped up by the fully-professional clubs just over the neighbouring borders of Belgium and France.

One of the major problems with which the federation had to deal in the spring of 1984 was the consequences of a new trend, manager poaching! In this case the manager was Louis Pilot, long-time boss of the Luxembourg national side, who was appointed by the Belgian club Standard Liège in the wake of their infamous bribes scandal.

The new Luxembourg boss is Jef Vliers – ironically a former Standard Liège defender – though many people were surprised that he got the nod ahead of Paul Philipp, a former Luxembourg international defender who had an outstanding 1983–84 season in charge of Avenir Beggen. Not only did Avenir win the league title by edging out Red Boys on goal difference, they also landed the cup. In the final Avenir beat Union 4-1 with two goals from the league top scorer, Krings.

Meanwhile, in an era of professional football which is constantly concerned

over how to hold onto the ever-more-reluctant fans, it's a point of interest that the Luxembourg first division survives in its part-time state on gates which average only 600 per game!

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Avenir Beggen	22	14	5	3	52	23	33
Red Boys	22	14	4	4	43	18	32
Niedercorn	22	13	5	4	51	21	31
Jeunesse	22	13	1	8	58	33	27
Spora	22	12	1	9	38	32	25
Union	22	8	7	7	33	33	23
Aris	22	6	7	9	42	38	19
Rumelange	22	6	7	9	31	31	19
Dudelange	22	6	6	10	22	37	18
Wiltz	22	7	2	13	29	45	16
Grevenmacher	22	4	4	14	30	60	12
Ettelbruck	22	3	3	16	20	76	9

Cup final: Avenir Beggen 4, Union Sportive 1.
Top scorer: Krings (Avenir) and Scheitler (Jeunesse d'Esch) 26 goals each.

ARIS
Founded: 1922.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Important matches in the Stade Municipal de la Ville de Luxembourg (15,100).
Club address: FC Aris Bonnevoie, c/o 194 route de Thionville, 1016 Luxembourg.
League: 1964, 1966, 1972 (3).
Cup: 1967.
Aris remain the only Luxembourg club to have won through from the first round of the Cup-winners' Cup. In 1979–80, having gained entry as losing domestic finalists because Red Boys won the double, they were drawn against Finland's Lahden Reipas. Aris won 1-0, 1-0 to earn a second-round tie against Barcelona, which they then lost, predictably, by 1-4, 1-7.

AVENIR BEGGEN
Founded: 1915.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Important matches in the Stade Municipal de la Ville de Luxembourg (15,100).
Club address: FC Avenir Beggen, BP 382, 2013 Luxembourg.
League: 1969, 1982, 1984 (3).
Cup: 1983, 1984.
It is only comparatively recently that Avenir have made an impression, although the club are nearly seventy years old. They have lately provided three regular internationals in goalkeeper Jeannot Moes – the man beaten nine times by England at Wembley – defender Romain Schreiner and midfielder Gilbert Dresch. Avenir – renamed Sportvere in 1915, and Beggen during the Second World War occupation – lost 0-4, 1-5 against Servette of Switzerland in the first round of the 1983–84 Cup-winners' Cup.

JEUNESSE D'ESCH
Founded: 1907.
Colours: Black/white.
Stadium: Stade Emile Mayrisch, Esch (10,800). Important matches in the Stade Municipal de la Ville de Luxembourg (15,100).
Club address: Association Sportive la Jeunesse d'Esch-sur-Alzette, BP 45, 4001 Esch-sur-Alzette.
League: 1921, 1937, 1951, 1954, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1980, 1983 (18 – record).
Cup: 1935, 1937, 1946, 1954, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1981 (8).
Jeunesse d'Esch have been Luxembourg's most successful post-war club. They have competed in European competition on seventeen occasions thanks in no small measure to the support they received from the steel mill in the town of Esch which has provided so much help over the years.

Jeunesse were founder members of the Luxembourg league in 1909–1910 and have twice progressed beyond the Champions' Cup first round. In 1959–60 they defeated LKS Lodz of Poland, and in 1963–64 they beat Valkeakosken Haka of Finland. On each occasion they came to grief in the next round – first against Real Madrid, then against Partizan Belgrade.

PROGRÈS NIEDERCORN
Founded: 1919.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Stade Progrès (2,650). Important matches in the Stade Municipal de la Ville de Luxembourg (15,100).
Club address: Progrès Niedercorn FC, c/o 25 rue Prinzenberg, 4650 Niedercorn.
League: 1953, 1978, 1981 (3).
Cup: 1933, 1945, 1977, 1978 (4).
Progrès have owed much, over the years, to the footballing Nurenberg family. Alain Nurenberg is a current Luxembourg international, while father Vic Nurenberg made his reputation by once scoring a Champions' Cup hat-trick against then holders Real Madrid on behalf of French club Nice.

RED BOYS
Founded: 1907.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Stade Municipal (10,000).
Club address: FA Red Boys Differdange, BP 38, 4501 Differdange.
League: 1923, 1926, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1979 (6).
Cup: 1925, 1926, 1927, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1934, 1936, 1952, 1953, 1958, 1972, 1979, 1982 (14 – record).
Red Boys have appeared in the Luxembourg cup final on twenty two occasions. They were founded in 1907 as Sportclub Differdange, but became Red Boys in 1919. During the war years of occupation they were renamed SC 07 Differdingen, and then SK Differdingen. But in the late 1940s they reverted to the Red Boys title in time to regain the cup in 1952. Red Boys won the double in nail-biting style in 1979. They won the league on goal difference ahead of Progrès Niedercorn, and beat Aris Bonnevoie in the cup final 4-1, but only after extra time.

STADE DUDELANGE
Founded: 1913.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Important matches in the Stade Municipal de la Ville de Luxembourg (15,100).
Club address: CS le Stade Dudelange, c/o 146 rue RP Jacques Thiel 3572 Dudelange.
League: 1939, 1940, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1950, 1955, 1957, 1965 (10).
Cup: 1938, 1948, 1949, 1956 (4).
Stade hold the unenviable record of a Luxembourg club's worst beating in the Champions' Cup: 0-10 (and 0-18 on aggregate) at the hands of Benfica in the 1965–66 competition.

UNION SPORTIVE
Founded: 1908.
Colours: White/blue.
Stadium: Important matches in the Stade Municipal de la Ville de Luxembourg (15,100).
Club address: FC Union Sportive Luxembourg, BP 1614, 1016 Luxembourg I.
League: 1912, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1927, 1962, 1971 (8).
Cup: 1947, 1959, 1963, 1964, 1969, 1970 (6).
Union Sportive began life as Union Sportive Höllerich-Bonnevoie, becoming US Luxembourg after the 1925 merger with Jeunesse Sportive Verlorenkost. They had already won the league on five occasions by then. In 1965–66 they suffered the heaviest single-match defeat recorded by any of the Luxembourg part-timers in Europe – losing 13-0 against Köln in the Fairs' Cup.

US RUMELANGE
Founded: 1908.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Stade Municipal (3,000).
Club address: Union Sportive Rumelange, BP 3, 3701 Rumelange.
League: – .
Cup: 1968, 1975.
U S Rumelange were founder members of the first division in 1909–1910 and provided four members of the first Luxembourg international side who, in 1911, went down 4-1 against France. On their last appearance in Europe, in the 1972–73 UEFA Cup, they were thrashed 0-9, 0-12 by Feyenoord.

MALTA

The 1983–84 season will go down as the most humiliating in the history of Maltese football. Malta are used to heavy defeats at international level. But nothing had ever happened to the national team quite like the 12-1 beating they suffered in Seville in the European championship qualifiers in December 1983.

Malta had been beaten 5-0 in Holland only a few days earlier and faced Spain knowing that their hosts required a clear 11-goal victory to pip Holland for a place in the finals in France. In only the third minute Spain missed a penalty and later in the first half Malta were actually level at 1-1.

In the second half, however, they collapsed under perpetual pressure from both the Spanish players and the crowd. Spain went on the win 12-1 and earn their tickets for France. As for Malta, an official inquiry was launched mainly out of fear that the players had been bribed or otherwise influenced. The conclusions of the inquiry were that no illicit offers had been made to the Maltese team but that, tired out by the game in Holland, they wilted both physically and mentally under the pressure being exerted by the Seville crowd.

As for the domestic season, Valletta made off with the league while Carmel Busuttil, the young Rabat Ajax forward, collected the Footballer of the Year prize.

A prize for loyalty and effort should have been created for midfielder Ray Farrugia. He played his heart out for Malta against both Holland and Spain, understandably, as Farrugia had travelled 12,000 miles to represent his country. He lives, in fact, in Australia, where he plays for Melita Eagles.

Ray wasn't the only Farrugia in the national squad. Also playing against Holland were Emmanuel and Edwin Farrugia at full back. Against Spain, Edwin Farrugia was omitted but Mario Farrugia came on as a seventieth-minute substitute in midfield!

1983–84 League Table – Second Stage

Championship Section

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Valletta	9	5	2	2	9	5	11*
Rabat Ajax	9	3	4	2	5	5	10
Hamrun Spartans	9	3	3	3	7	6	9
Hibernians	9	1	3	5	5	11	5

* *Penalised one point (crowd trouble).*

Relegation Section

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Zurrieq	9	6	2	1	11	2	14
Floriana	9	4	2	3	6	3	10
St Patrick	9	2	3	4	5	11	7
Birkirkara	9	1	3	5	3	9	5

* **Note:** these final sections also included points won in the first stage of the championship.

Cup final: Hamrun Spartans 1, Zurrieq 0.

Top scorers: Ivanov (Hamrun) and Muscat (Zurrieq) 7 goals each.

FLORIANA

Founded: 1900.

Colours: Green and white stripes/white.

Stadium: Important matches in the Ta'Qali Stadium (40,000).

Club address: Floriana FC, 28 St Anne Street, Floriana.

League: 1910, 1912, 1913, 1921, 1922, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1935, 1937, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1958, 1962, 1968, 1970, 1973, 1975, 1977 (24 – record).

Cup: 1938, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1957, 1958, 1961, 1966, 1967, 1972, 1976, 1981 (16).

Floriana are one of the oldest of Maltese clubs, founded in the same year as the

Football Association. Floriana were the first champions, in 1910, and the island's first entrants to the Cup-winners' Cup, when they were thumped 2-5, 2-10 by Ujpest Dozsa. Since then they have competed in Europe on more than a dozen occasions, but without much more success.

HAMRUN SPARTANS
Founded: 1907.
Colours: Red/black.
Stadium: Important matches in the Ta'Qali Stadium (40,000).
Club address: Hamrun Spartans FC, 42 Broad Street, Hamrun.
League: 1914, 1918, 1947, 1983 (4).
Cup: 1983, 1984.
After years out of the limelight, Hamrun made a remarkable recovery in 1982–83 to mark their seventy fifth anniversary season by winning the league and cup double. Striker Refalo was the small Maltese league's top scorer with seven (!) goals. But much of their success was due to shrewd tranfer dealing in signing internationals Edwin Farrugia and Ray Xuereb from Floriana, and Carlo Seychell from Valletta, whom they beat 2-0 in the cup final. Hamrun duly lost 0-3, 0-3 against Dundee United in the first round of the 1983–84 Champions' Cup.

HIBERNIANS
Founded: 1932.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Important matches in the Ta'Qali Stadium (40,000).
Club address: Hibernians FC, Paola Square, Paola.
League: 1961, 1967, 1969, 1979, 1981, 1982 (6).
Cup: 1962, 1970, 1971, 1980, 1982 (5).
Hibernians marked their fiftieth anniversary in 1982 by winning their first-ever league and cup double. In the cup final they beat Sliema Wanderers 2-0. They were then the victims of an unusual theft when they travelled to play Widzew Lodz in Poland in the first round of the Champions' Cup: all their boots mysteriously disappearing on the eve of the match. In the circumstances – and in borrowed boots – they did well to lose 'only' 3-1.

RABAT AJAX
Founded: 1946.
Colours: Black and white stripes/black.
Stadium: Important matches in the Ta'Qali Stadium (40,000).
Club address: Rabat Ajax FC, Civic Centre, Parish Street, Rabat.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Rabat Ajax made their European debut in the UEFA Cup in 1983–84, their appearance owing much to the attacking abilities of promising young Footballer of the Year Carmel Busuttil, and the experience of Bulgarian coach (and former international goalkeeper), Jordan Filipov.

SLIEMA WANDERERS
Founded: 1909.
Colours: Sky blue/blue.

Stadium: Important matches in the Ta'Qali Stadium (40,000).
Club address: Sliema Wanderers FC, 21 Tower Road, Sliema.
League: 1920, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1930, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1949, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1971, 1972, 1976 (21).
Cup: 1935, 1936, 1937, 1940, 1946, 1948, 1951, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1979 (16 – record).
With Floriana, they have dominated Maltese football over the years. They have entered European competition more often than any other Maltese club, on eighteen occasions. Yet in 1982–83 they hit hard times and were surprisingly relegated.

VALLETTA
Founded: 1910.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Important matches in the Ta'Qali Stadium (40,000).
Club address: Valletta City FC, 126 St Lucia Street, Valletta.
League: 1915, 1932, 1945, 1946, 1948, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1974, 1978, 1980, 1984 (12).
Cup: 1960, 1964, 1975, 1977, 1978 (5).
Valletta were founded in the same year as the league championship. They have competed in Europe on nine occasions, the most recent being in the 1983–84 Cup-winners' Cup when they crashed 0-8, 0-10 in the first round to Glasgow Rangers.

ZURRIEQ
Founded: 1949.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Important matches in the Ta'Qali Stadium (40,000).
Club address: Zurrieq FC, Republic Square, Zurrieq.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Zurrieq earned what remains their only European appearance – in the 1982–83 UEFA Cup – thanks to a 1-0 victory over Floriana in a special play-off after both teams finished level on points at the end of the 1981–82 season. They then lost 1-4, 0-4 against Hajduk Split of Yugoslavia.

MEXICO

América of Mexico City won the latest, complex, battle for the Mexican league championship crown. But their achievement – and those of their immediate successors – are destined to remain in the shadows of the massive effort to prepare for the 1986 World Cup finals.

First signs for the showdown between nations are not encouraging. Doubts have been expressed about the extent of television's involvement in providing the financial guarantees for the finals. There have been problems and protracted negotiations about the use of the major Aztec and Guadalajara stadia.

If all this wasn't enough trouble, the national team then went on a hasty visit to Italy, where they were beaten 5-0 by the World Cup holders in the spring of 1984.

This defeat placed enormous pressure on their Yugoslav-born national manager Bora Milutinovic.

Equally confusing were events in the domestic championship where América – whose big games pull in capacity 108,000 crowds at the Aztec Stadium several times a year – were surprise winners. América had been the favourites in 1983, but collapsed unexpectedly in the final stages of the championship. This time they were not rated as highly, yet finished up as overall winners.

The Mexican 'league' is organised in four mini-groups of five teams. They all play each other but only the top two teams from each group qualify for the championship quarter-finals. These, along with the semi-finals and final, are run on a two-leg, direct elimination system.

América's opponents in the final were Guadalajara, who had enjoyed all the luck going. They qualified for the play-offs after finishing only as runners-up in their group. Then they needed penalties to beat both neighbours UA Guadalajara in the quarter-finals and UNAM in the semi-finals.

For América, however, victory in the final was all the sweeter because it was Guadalajara last year who surprisingly beat them in the semi-finals.

1984 Championship

First round placings

Group 1: 1 América. 2 Monterrey. 3 Nacaxa. 4 Atlas. 5 Potosino. **Group 2:** 1 Atlante. 2 UA Guadalajara. 3 Neza. 4 Toluca. 5 Curtidores. **Group 3:** 1 UNAM. 2 UA Guadalajara. 3 Tampico-Madero. 4 Morelia. 5 Puebla. **Group 4:** 1 Cruz Azul. 2 UN Leon. 3 Oaxtepec. 4 Un. Guadalajara. 5 Leon.

Play-off round

Quarter-finals: América bt Monterrey 1-0, 1-1 – UNAM bt UN Leon 0-1, 3-0 – Cruz Azul bt Atlante 1-2, 2-1 (7-5 on penalties) – Guadalajara bt UA Guadalajara 0-1, 1-0 (10-9 on penalties).
Semi-finals: América bt Cruz Azul 2-0, 0-0 – Guadalajara bt UNAM 1-1, 0-0 (8-6 on penalties).
Championship final: América bt Guadalajara 2-2, 3-1.

AMÉRICA
Founded: 1906
Colours: Yellow/blue.
Stadium: Estadio Azteca (108,499).
Club address: Club de Fútbol América SA, Toro 100, México 22 DF.
League: 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1966, 1971, 1984 (7).
Interamerican Cup: 1978.
CONCACAF Cup: 1977. Runners-up in 1966.

América are one of Mexico's most popular clubs. Also, being owned by a television station, they are one of the most powerful and one of the most financially secure. Founded in 1906, they split away from the federation in 1920 to form a rival league; but that rebellion lasted just a year. In 1921 América returned to the fold and, in 1925, won their first championship. That was the first of four in a row, but then their influence waned and it wasn't until the mid-1960s that they re-established themselves. They won the league in 1966 thanks largely to the experience of the veteran Brazilian World Cup-winner Vava at

centre-forward. However they were surprisingly beaten by Racing Club of Port-au-Prince (Haiti) in the final of the CONCACAF Champions' Cup.

In 1970 América provided two of Mexico's best forwards for the home-staged World Cup finals. These were Javier Fragoso and Enrique Borja who, a year later, made sure that América regained the domestic league title.

Six years further on, in 1977, they beat Robin Hood of Surinam to win the CONCACAF title and then became the first CONCACAF club to win the Interamerican Cup when they defeated Argentina's Boca Juniors 0-3, 1-0, 2-1, in a play-off. That same year América sent five of their stars to Argentina in the Mexican World Cup squad. They added another World Cup hero to their ranks a few months later when they signed the Brazilian midfielder Dirceu in a further demonstration of the club's ambition.

América are one of the three clubs – Atlante and Necaxa are the others – involved in ownership of the Aztec Stadium.

ATLANTE
Founded: 1916 (as Sinaloa).
Colours: Red and blue stripes/blue.
Stadium: Ciudad los Deportes (Mexico City; 45,000).
Club address: Club de Futbol Atlante, Instituto Mexicano de Seguro Social, México DF.
League: 1932, 1941, 1947, 1982 (4).
Interamerican Cup: 1984.
CONCACAF Cup: 1983.

Atlante are the club who found success by going on the dole. In 1978 their finances had reached such a state that they had to apply to the social security department for help with players' pay. The upshot was that the department decided to take over the entire club – and Atlante have never looked back.

Until then they had been one of the few teams who relied only on Mexican players. But in 1979 they went scouting abroad. They signed the Argentine internationals Ricardo La Volpe (goal), Enrique Wolff (defender) and Ruben Galvan (midfield). But, best of all, they bought from UNAM the free-scoring Brazilian centre-forward Cabinho. He had been the league's top scorer for the previous four years and held his title for another three until he retired in 1982, when Atlante replaced him with another star name in Poland's World Cup forward, Grzegorz Lato.

In 1983 Atlante won the CONCACAF Champion's Cup for the first time by defeating Robin Hood of Surinam in the two-leg final.

Atlante are one of the three clubs who own the Aztec Stadium. However because they thought the rent was excessive, they bought up and modernised the old Ciudad de los Deportes stadium.

CRUZ AZUL
Founded: 1932.
Colours: White with blue trimmings/white.
Stadium: Estadio Azteca (108,499).
Club address: Club Deportivo Social y Cultural Cruz Azul, Cda Perpetua 7, Mexico DF 19.
League: 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1979, 1980 (6).
Interamerican Cup: Runners-up in 1972.
CONCACAF Cup: 1969, 1970 (shared), 1971 (3).

Cruz Azul were founded by the Cruz Azul co-operative society in 1929, as a social club. Basketball and volleyball were the main sports at first, with football added three years later. It wasn't until 1961 that they turned professional, though only two years were then needed for them to climb into the first division. At the time Cruz Azul were based in the town of Jasso, but in 1971 they moved to Mexico City and made their professional home in the Aztec Stadium, venue for the 1970 and 1986 World Cup finals. It was in the early 1970s that Cruz Azul led the way in signing foreign players – particularly Argentinians – and they were also taken over by a cement company. At the turn of the 1970s they won the CONCACAF Cup three years in a row and were runners-up in the Interamerican Cup in 1972 to Nacional of Uruguay. Club nickname is the 'Blue Machine'.

GUADALAJARA
Founded: 1906.
Colours: Red and white stripes/blue.
Stadium: Jalisco (70,951).
Club address: Guadalajara FC, Estadio de Jalisco, Guadalajara.
League: 1951 (shared), 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1969 (9).
CONCACAF Cup: 1963, 1964, 1965 (3).
Guadalajara are the oldest of the top-flight Mexican clubs still in existence – though it is disputed whether they were founded in 1906 or 1908. It wasn't until the mid-1960s that they came into their own, however. In that decade they won the league on six occasions and the CONCACAF Champions' Cup three years in a row. Goalkeeper Ignacio Calderon was first choice for the 1966 World Cup in England, while Salvador Reyes and Isidoro Diaz were also in the squad.

LEON
Founded: 1944.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Nou Camp (39,000).
Club address: Club Social y Deportivo Leon, c/o Federación Mexicana de Fútbol Asociación, A González 74, Colona Juárez, Mexico DF ZP6.
League: 1948, 1949, 1952, 1956 (4).
It was Leon who proved to be the first provincial club to challenge successfully the early domination of Mexican football by the clubs from the capital. Their star player was goalkeeper Antonio Carbajal, who still holds the record of having appeared in the World Cup finals on five separate occasions between 1950 and 1966. Carbajal retired after the World Cup in England, having played eighty six times for his country.

NECAXA
Founded: 1925.
Colours: Red and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Aztec (108,499).
Club address: Necaxa, c/o Federación Mexicana de Fútbol Asociación, A González 74, Colona Juárez, Mexico DF ZP6.
League: 1933, 1935, 1937, 1938.
Interamerican Cup: Runners-up in 1976 (as Atletico Español).
CONCACAF Cup: 1975.

An intriguing story lies behind the existence today of Necaxa. The club were originally formed under the aegis of the electricity company in 1925 and took their name from a famous dam. After winning the championship four times in the 1930s they left the league in 1943 on the introduction of professionalism because they wished to continue as amateurs. They did, eventually, turn pro in 1950 but without much success. In 1970 a wealthy group of businessmen representing the Spanish colony in Mexico City decided they wanted to run a 'Spanish' team in the league and the only way open was to buy up the Necaxa operation. The re-born club was named Atletico Español, for obvious reasons, and were CONCACAF champions in 1975. To win this title they defeated Transvaal of Surinam, but in the Interamerican final they lost on penalties to Independiente of Argentina at the end of a play-off after drawing 2-2, 0-0 and 0-0.

In 1980 Atletico Español reverted to 'their' original name.

PUEBLA
Founded: 1944.
Colours: White with a sky blue sash/white.
Stadium: Cuauhtemoc (40,000).
Club address: 'Puebla', c/o Federación Mexicana de Fútbol Asociación, A González 74, Colona Juárez, Mexico DF ZP6.
League: 1983.
Puebla were the first winners of the Mexican Cup, a European-style direct elimination tournament organised in 1945. It didn't catch on so Puebla had to wait almost forty years for their next title, in the league.

It was Puebla who began the chase after veteran Spanish internationals in the early 1980s. In July 1980 they persuaded the retiring Real Madrid captain, Jose Pirri, to carry on for a season in Mexico.

His leadership in a 1-0 win over Cruz Azul on his debut inspired Puebla to go back for Barcelona midfielder Juan Manuel Asensi, and Real Sociedad winger Idigoras. Brazilian Dino Sani was replaced as coach by ex-Barcelona and Spain winger and then full-back Jose Rife. But it wasn't until 1983 that they won their first league title. Then it took a penalty contest for them to beat unfancied Golyra after the teams had finished 2-2 on aggregate in the two-leg championship final. Sadly passions overflowed and one hundred fans were injured in riots during and after the game.

TAMPICO-MARERO
Founded: 1945 (from a merger of the two clubs whose colours remain in use: Marero's yellow and black stripes/black for home games; Tampico's sky blue/white for away games).
Stadium: Tamaulipas (35,000).
Club address: 'Tampico-Marero', c/o Federación Mexicana de Fútbol Asociación, A González 74, Colona Juárez, Mexico DF ZP6.
League: 1953.
Tampico's one surprise championship win in 1953 had to suffice as the only excitement for almost twenty years. They returned to the top flight then with a great deal of ambition, though little has yet been achieved. In 1980 Tampico signed up the experienced coach Dagoberto Moll. But he was unable to produce instant success, as demanded, despite an influx of new men who

included the Yugoslav forward Draganic, from Vardar Skopje. In 1981 Tampico replaced him with Argentina's 1978 World Cup-winning centre-forward Leopoldo Luque. But he walked out on the club after barely six months.

TOLUCA
Founded: 1925.
Colours: Red and white/white.
Stadium: Luis Dosal (30,512).
Club address: Club Deportivo Toluca, Estadio Luis Dosal, Toluca.
League: 1967, 1968, 1975.
Interamerican Cup: Runners-up in 1979.
CONCACAF Cup: 1978.
Toluca, despite having been around for more than forty years, didn't make an impact until the mid-1960s. Then they won the league twice in a row and took part in the inaugural Interamerican final, between the winners of the South American Club Cup (Copa Libertadores) and the CONCACAF Club Cup. Toluca did well against the rugged Argentines of Estudiantes de la Plata. After losing 2-1 at home they reversed the score away to earn a play-off in Montevideo. This time Estudiantes won 3-0, but they were flattered by the scoreline. Toluca's coach during this era was Pepe Vantolra, son of the former Spanish international outside-right Martin Vantolra.

New stars who may well figure in Mexico's 1986 World Cup plans include goalkeeper Marco Antonio Ferreira and forward Augustin Manzo.

U N A M
Founded: 1940.
Colours: All blue with a puma face on the shirt, the university emblem.
Stadium: Mexico '68 (65,000).
Club address: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, Avenida Universidad, Mexico 20 DF.
League: 1976, 1977, 1981 (3).
Interamerican Cup: 1981.
CONCACAF Cup: 1980, 1982.
Nicknamed the Pumas, UNAM have made their name only in recent years thanks to two outstanding forwards: the Brazilian Cabinho, and the best current Mexican player, Hugo Sanchez (now in Spain with Atletico Madrid).

Cabinho, real name Evanildo Castro, arrived in Mexican football in 1975 after a mediocre couple of seasons with Corinthians of São Paulo. For four successive years, however, he was Mexico's leading scorer with UNAM, totalling 122 goals. In his first two seasons UNAM won the championship and in 1979 UNAM went goal-mad with Cabinho and Hugo Sanchez finishing as joint top scorers on twenty six goals. Cabinho then left for Atlante, but UNAM went on winning. First came success in the CONCACAF Cup, and then victory over Nacional of Uruguay in the Interamerican Cup.

Nacional had recently beaten Nottingham Forest in Tokyo to win the World Club Cup and were clear favourites. UNAM surprised them, however, by winning the first match 3-1 in the Aztec Stadium in Mexico City. Hugo Sanchez scored two goals and the Brazilian, Ferretti, scored the other. In Montevideo, however, Nacional reversed the score and sent the final to a play-off. After a

great deal of haggling the clubs settled on the Los Angeles Coliseum as the venue which, with local Mexican support, was as good as a home match for UNAM. Ferretti scored again for UNAM, but going into the final minutes the teams were all-square at 1-1 when UNAM's Vargas snatched the winner.

For Sanchez it was to prove a memorable year. He was again top domestic scorer with twenty four goals and then, at the end of 1981, he came to Europe to sign for Atletico Madrid for £300,000. UNAM claim, however, to have found an equally talented replacement in Luis Flores.

NORTHERN IRELAND

The story of Northern Ireland's 1983–84 season – at least in an international context – should be entitled A Tale of Two Goalkeepers: Pat Jennings and Jim Platt. For years Platt was the No 2 to Jennings in the national team, and both men played in the 1982 World Cup finals in Spain where the Northern Irish turned out to be one of the most outstanding surprise packages.

They maintained that reputation in the European championship qualifiers, coming within a goal of a place in the finals after home and away victories over defending title-holders West Germany.

It was during the qualifiers that Jennings made his piece of history, playing in the 3-1 Belfast victory over Austria in September 1983, his one hundredth international for his country. Such has been his consistency over the years that few team-mates, officials or fans would have bet against him overtaking the 112-cap goalkeeper's record set by Italy's Dino Zoff, or the 115-cap overall European international record held by the Swedish defender Bjorn Nordqvist.

As for Platt, he returned home to Northern Ireland after years in the north east of England with Middlesbrough, believing that his glory days were over. He signed to play part-time for Ballymena but soon found himself taking on the duties of team manager with ultimate success as the club won the cup thanks to a 4-1 victory over Carrick Rangers. This was Ballymena's fifth cup success in all, and their second in the past four seasons.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Linfield	26	22	1	3	76	23	45
Glentoran	26	18	6	2	65	19	42
Cliftonville	26	12	7	7	28	23	31
Ards	26	9	11	6	32	26	29
Coleraine	26	11	6	9	44	34	28
Ballymena	26	10	8	8	32	30	28
Glenavon	26	10	7	9	41	33	27
Crusaders	26	11	5	10	38	41	27
Distillery	26	11	4	11	35	42	26
Portadown	26	9	6	11	28	31	24
Newry	26	8	3	15	30	47	19
Bangor	26	4	6	16	24	57	14
Larne	26	7	1	18	25	58	13
Carrick Rangers	26	3	3	20	24	57	9

Cup final: Ballymena 4, Carrick Rangers 1.
Top scorers: McGaughey and Anderson (both Linfield) 15 goals each.

As for the league, there was once again no contest for Linfield who ended the season as champions for a record thirty sixth occasion. They ran up the goals at the rate of almost three a match, and in McGaughey and Anderson provided the league's joint top scorers.

ARDS
Founded: 1902.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Castlereagh Park (10,000).
Club address: Ards, c/o 27 Chesterbrook Cres, Newtownards, Co Down BT23 392.
League: 1958.
Cup: 1927, 1952, 1969, 1974 (4).
Ards have competed in Europe on four occasions, the last of which – in the Cup-winners' Cup – is now a decade ago.

BALLYMENA UNITED
Founded: 1928 (as Ballymena).
Colours: All sky blue.
Stadium: The Showgrounds (8,000).
Club address: Ballymena United, c/o 17 Rock Mount, Doury Road, Ballymena BT43.
League: – .
Cup: 1929, 1940, 1958, 1981, 1984 (5).
In 1978–79 they got into the Cup-winners' Cup despite having lost the domestic final 3-1 to Linfield, because the Belfast club had also won the league. They then won the right of entry for themselves by defeating Glenavon 1-0 in the 1981 final. Roma beat them 2-0, 4-0 in the first round of the Cup-winners' Cup.

CARRICK RANGERS
Founded: 1939.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Taylors Avenue, Carrickfergus (5,000).
Club address: Carrick Rangers, c/o 68 North Road, Carrickfergus, Co Antrim BT38 8LZ.
League: – .
Cup: 1976.
Carrick Rangers earned their only appearance so far in European competition thanks to their 2-1 win over Linfield in the 1976 cup final. In the Cup-winners' Cup they beat Aris of Luxembourg before going down to Southampton.

CLIFTONVILLE
Founded: 1879.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Cliftonville (21,000).
Club address: Cliftonville, c/o 8 Seamount Parade, Belfast BT15 3NT.
League: 1906 (shared), 1910.
Cup: 1883, 1888, 1897, 1900, 1901, 1907, 1909, 1979 (8).
Cliftonville are the oldest club in Northern Ireland set up principally to play

football. They reached the first Irish cup final in 1881, where they lost to Moyola Park. In 1890 they were founder members of the Irish League. Their record in Europe shows just one appearance – in the Cup-winners' Cup in 1979–80, when they lost 0-1, 0-7 against Nantes of France.

DISTILLERY
Founded: 1880.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Lambeg (14,000).
Club address: Distillery, c/o 22 Slievedarragh Park, Belfast BT14 8JA.
League: 1896, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1906, 1963 (6).
Cup: 1884, 1885, 1886, 1889, 1894, 1896, 1903, 1905, 1910, 1925, 1956, 1971 (12).
Distillery were one of the most outstanding cup teams in the early years of organised football in Ireland and were founder members of the league in 1890. It was with Distillery that Derek Dougan – future international centre-forward, players' union leader and Wolves' chairman – began his career.

COLERAINE
Founded: 1927.
Colours: Blue and white/white.
Stadium: The Showgrounds, Coleraine (8,000).
Club address: Coleraine, c/o 15 King's Road, Coleraine, Co Londonderry BT51 3LN.
League: 1974.
Cup: 1965, 1972, 1975, 1977 (4).
Coleraine lost 0-7, 1-4 to Feyenoord in the first round in 1974–75 on their only excursion into the Champions' Cup. Their end-of-season consolation was to regain the Irish Cup by defeating Linfield 1-0 in the second replay after 1-1 and 0-0 draws.

CRUSADERS
Founded: 1909.
Colours: Red and black stripes/black.
Stadium: Shore Road, Belfast (10,000).
Club address: Crusaders, c/o 15 Waveney Avenue, Belfast BT15 4FR.
League: 1973, 1976.
Cup: 1967, 1968.
Crusaders have made five appearances in Europe: two in the Champions' Cup and three in the Cup-winners' Cup. They owed their third Cup-winners' appearance to the fact that Linfield, who beat them 2-0 in the 1980 cup final, also won the league. They have yet to progress past the first round in Europe.

GLENAVON
Founded: 1889.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Mourneview (8,000).
Club address: Glenavon, c/o 34 Greenhill Pk, Lurgan, Craigavon BT66 8LS.
League: 1952, 1957, 1960 (3).
Cup: 1957, 1959, 1961 (3).

Glenavon were the first Northern Ireland club to compete in the European club competitions. That was in the 1957–58 Champions' Cup, when they lost 0-0, 0-3 against AGF of Denmark in the first round.

GLENTORAN
Founded: 1883.
Colours: Red and green stripes/white.
Stadium: The Oval, Belfast (40,000).
Club address: Glentoran FC, The Oval, Mersey Street, Belfast BT4 1EW.
League: 1894, 1897, 1905, 1912, 1913, 1921, 1925, 1931, 1951, 1953, 1964, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1977, 1981 (17).
Cup: 1914, 1917, 1921, 1932, 1933, 1935, 1951, 1966, 1973, 1983 (10).
Glentoran are one of the top two clubs in Northern Ireland, Linfield being the other. They have competed in Europe on more occasions (nineteen) than any other Ulster club and include 1958 World Cup stars Danny Blanchflower and Jimmy McIlroy among their former players. Glentoran, one of the founder members of the league in 1890, achieved their greatest moment in European competition in the 1967–68 Champions' Cup, when they drew 1-1 at home and 0-0 away against Benfica in the first round. But Benfica won the tie on the away goals rule and went on to the final.

LINFIELD
Founded: 1886.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Windsor Park (45,000).
Club address: Linfield FC, Windsor Park, Donegall Avenue, Belfast BT12 6LW.
League: 1891, 1892, 1893, 1895, 1898, 1902, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1911, 1914, 1922, 1923, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1935, 1949, 1950, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1969, 1971, 1975, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984 (36 – record).
Cup: 1891, 1892, 1893, 1895, 1898, 1899, 1902, 1904, 1912, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1919, 1922, 1923, 1930, 1931, 1934, 1936, 1939, 1942, 1945, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1953, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1970, 1978, 1980, 1982 (33 – record).
Linfield are the number one club in Northern Ireland. They were founder members of the league in 1890–91 and were the first winners. They maintained their domination over the years and in 1983 set a record with only thirteen goals conceded. Much of the credit went to goalkeeper George Dunlop, who had been the only Linfield player included in the squad of players named for the World Cup finals by Northern Ireland the previous year.

On seventeen occasions Linfield have entered European competition. Their best season was in 1966–67, when they reached the quarter-finals of the Champions' Cup. In the first round they beat Aris Bonnevoie 3-3, 6-1 and then defeated Valerengen of Norway 4-1, 1-1, before going down 'only' 2-2, 0-1 against CSKA Sofia.

PORTADOWN
Founded: 1924.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Shamrock Park (20,000).
Club address: Portadown, c/o 30 Clanbrassil Drive, Portadown, Craigavon BT63 5EH.

League: – .
Cup: – .
Portadown have appeared twice in Europe, most recently in the UEFA Cup in 1974–75. In 1962–63 they entered the Cup-Winners' Cup, despite a 4-0 beating by Linfield in the previous season's final. Linfield, as champions, went into the European Cup.

NORWAY

Valerengen fell just short of the 1983 league and cup double. After finishing three points clear of Lillestrøm in the championship, they lost 2-0 to outsiders Moss from Ostfold in the cup final.

In the league Valerengen led from the start and never looked like being overtaken. For coach Gunder Bengtsson it was a second championship in consecutive seasons – the previous year he had guided IFK Gothenburg to the Swedish title.

Valerengen's strength lay in defence. They didn't concede a goal until the sixth match of the season and let in only seventeen all season, ten fewer than Start Kristiansand, who had the next best record in defence.

Towards the end of the season Valerengen began to falter but it was too late for even such determined pursuers as Lillestrøm, coached by former Manchester United full back Bill Foulkes, to make up enough ground.

A big disappointment was the poor showing of 1982 champions Viking Stavanger. They finished down the table in sixth place, and suffered the humiliation of a 9-2 defeat against Brann Bergen on the last day of the season.

Yet Brann were relegated! That 9-2 victory wasn't enough to save them from the promotion/relegation play-offs alongside second division Strindheim and Pors, a mini-league which was won by Strindheim, who as a result took Brann's place in the top flight. Strindheim thus celebrated a remarkable achievement at the end of only their first season as high up the league as the second division!

A good sign reflecting football's popularity in Norway was improved attendances. An average of 5,500 fans for a first division match was an increase of twenty five per cent on the previous season.

1983 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Valerengen	22	12	7	3	38	17	31
Lillestrøm	22	10	8	4	40	28	28
Start	22	10	7	5	47	47	27
Moss	22	8	8	6	31	34	24
EIK	22	9	5	8	34	32	23
Viking	22	8	7	7	31	34	22
Rosenborg	22	7	7	8	41	38	21
Bryne	22	7	7	8	31	32	21
Kongsvinger	22	7	6	9	44	42	20
Brann Bergen	22	7	6	9	31	32	20
Mjoendalen	22	5	7	10	19	32	17
Hamarkameratene	22	3	4	15	15	50	10

Cup final: Moss 2, Valerengen 0.
Top scorer: Nysaeter (Kingsvinger) 14 goals.

BRANN
Founded: 1908.
Colours: All red.
Stadium: Brann Stadion (25,200).
Club address: Sportsklubben Brann, Boks 161, 5032 Minde.
League: 1962, 1963.
Cup: 1923, 1925, 1972, 1976, 1982 (5).
Brann won the cup for the fifth time in their history while on their way up out of the second division in 1982. In the following season, however, they finished third from bottom in the first division, lost the promotion/relegation play-off against Strindheim, and went back down. In the 1983–84 Cup-winners' Cup they were beaten 1-1, 1-0 in the first round by NEC Nijmegen of Holland.

BRYNE
Founded: 1926.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Bryne Stadion (8,000).
Club address: Bryne Idrettslag Fotballgruppa, Boks 257, 4341 Bryne.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Bryne have lately had an inconsistent couple of years. In 1980 they were pipped to what would have been their first league title only on goal difference by Start. They then tumbled down the table, revived as runners-up in 1982 – albeit this time three points adrift of winners Viking – before falling to eighth (out of twelve clubs) in the 1983 season. In the 1983–84 UEFA Cup they lost 0-3, 1-1 in the first round to holders Anderlecht.

FREDRIKSTAD
Founded: 1903.
Colours: White/red.
Stadium: Fredrikstad Stadion (15,000).
Club address: Fredrikstad Fotballklub, Boks 300, 1601 Fredrikstad.
League: 1938, 1939, 1949, 1951, 1952, 1954, 1957, 1960, 1961 (9 – record).
Cup: 1932, 1935, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1950, 1957, 1961, 1966 (9).
Fredrikstad were founder members of the league and its first winners in 1938 as well as in 1939. After a recent spell in the doldrums they engaged English coach Tony Knapp in 1983 and immediately won promotion back to the first division.

LILLESTRØM
Founded: 1917.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Lillestrøm Stadion (8,000).
Club address: Lillestrøm Sportsklubb, Boks 196, 2001 Lillestrøm.
League: 1959, 1976, 1977 (3).
Cup: 1977, 1978, 1981 (3).
Lillestrøm owe their recent successes to the man often regarded as Norway's greatest-ever player, Tom Lund. A fine attacking forward with creative skill and an eye for goal, Lund resisted offers from all over Europe – in particular from Ajax Amsterdam, who saw him as a potential replacement for Johan

Cruyff. One of the reasons Lund resisted the professional experience was his dislike of flying. In the 1982 World Cup qualifiers he preferred a 1,500-mile round trip by car to Budapest rather than fly with the rest of the Norwegian national team for their match against Hungary.

MOLDE
Founded: 1911.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Molde Stadion (6,000).
Club address: Molde Fotballklubb, Boks 316, 6401 Molde.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Molde, UEFA Cup entrants twice in the late 1970s, then went into decline. They finally returned to the first division for the 1984 season.

MOSS
Founded: 1906.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Moss Stadion (6,000).
Club address: Moss Fotballklub, Boks 47, 1501 Moss.
League: – .
Cup: 1983.
Moss won the cup for the first time at the end of the 1983 season when they foiled Valerengen's attempt to complete the league and cup double. Moss won 2-0 with goals from Stein Kollshaugen and Geir Hanaes.

ROSENBORG TRONDHEIM
Founded: 1917.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Lerkendal Stadion (30,000).
Club address: Rosenborg Ballklubb, Boks 592, 7001 Trondheim.
League: 1967, 1969, 1971 (3).
Cup: 1960, 1964, 1971 (3).
Rosenborg came to prominence in the early 1960s, their rise coinciding with that of the other major figure in the modern Norwegian game after Tom Lund. His name was Odd Iversen, who joined Rosenborg in 1962, midway between their breakthrough cup victories of 1960 and 1964. Rosenborg won the league title for the first time in 1967 with Iversen the country's top scorer on seventeen goals. He also scored in the cup final, but Rosenborg's dream of the double was shattered by their 4-1 defeat to Lyn of Oslo. Rosenborg won the league again in 1969 and though Iversen left for Belgium, the club even went on to land that elusive double in 1971. Intriguingly, they have won nothing since.

START
Founded: 1905.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Kristiansand Stadion (6,000).
Club address: Idrettsklubben Start, Marvikveien 94, 4600 Kristiansand.
League: 1978, 1980.
Cup: – .

It is a notable feature of a country whose football is amateur or truly part-time that the way the titles and championships are spread around over the years reflects the inability of a handful of clubs to corner the market in power, money and talent. Thus Start emerged in the 1970s to land the championship twice, and yet can boast of little more than a decade's experience in the top flight. The second of those league titles was the most dramatic, for they edged ahead of Bryne only on goal difference in 1980.

VALERENGEN
Founded: 1913.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Important matches in the Ullevål Stadium (24,500).
Club address: Vålerengen Idrettsforening, Boks 6016, Etterstad, Oslo 6.
League: 1965, 1981, 1983 (3).
Cup: 1980.
Valerengen enjoyed the most successful season in their history in 1983. In the league they finished three points clear of Lillestrøm despite taking only three points from the last five games, and they also reached the cup final. Here, however, they failed to raise their game and lost 2-0 to Moss. Soon after the season ended they also lost their coach, Sweden's Gunder Bengtsson. He was tempted south to take over Portuguese club, Maritimo of Madeira. Valerengen's key men on the pitch were both named Jacobsen: goalkeeper Tom R. Jacobsen and striker Pål Jacobsen. Valerengen stand fourth in the all-time club rankings since competitive football resumed in Norway after the last war.

VIKING STAVANGER
Founded: 1899.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Stavanger Stadion (19,800).
Club address: Vikings Fotballavdeling, Boks 587, 4001 Stavanger.
League: 1958, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1979, 1982 (7).
Cup: 1953, 1959, 1979 (3).
On one side of the North Sea there is Aberdeen; on the other, Stavanger. Two communities whose increase in local prosperity, thanks to that black gold, oil, has been followed by an upturn in the fortunes of their football clubs.

Although Viking entered the top division only in 1949, they first made the national football stage in 1933 when they reached the cup final only to lose 3-1 to Mjøndalen. In 1947 they were cup runners-up again, this time to Skeid. Then in 1949 they joined the top flight and now rank as the most successful Norwegian club of the post-war era. Viking won their first league title in 1958 with a side built around international centre-half Edgar Falch. A slump was followed by relegation in 1965. But two years later they bounced back, regained the league title in 1972 and made a useful debut in the Champions' Cup in 1973 – losing only 1-2, 0-1 to Czechoslovakia's Spartak Trnava.

The 1972 title win was the first of a record run of four in a row. Then came a four-year gap before, with English coach Tony Knapp in charge, Viking landed a unique treble: league, cup and youth cup. Knapp, the former Leicester and Southampton defender, was one of a string of British coaches

who have done well in Norway. In the 1983–84 Champions' Cup Viking were beaten 1-5, 0-0 in the first round by Partizan of Belgrade.

PARAGUAY

Olimpia, world and South American club champions in 1979, extended their Paraguayan reign to six consecutive years with their success at the end of 1983. Like the vast majority of South American championships, competition begins in Paraguay in May and continues through until the end of the calendar year.

Paraguayan football is usually struggling for cash and all their best players have to be sold abroad, sooner or later. Most of the exports finish up in Spain, a well-worn path which cost Sportivo Luqueño dearly in the 1983 domestic championship.

Although they benefited from the loan of Paraguayan international forward Milciades Morel from Español of Barcelona, the confused negotiations towards the season's end did nothing to aid morale. Also, goalkeeper Chilavert had his eye on a trial with Atletico Madrid and made a couple of unnecessary mistakes in important matches.

Luqueño began the final round of the championship badly, but pulled up from bottom place to earn a place among the three teams who play off – under the present system – for the overall title. But they couldn't match Olimpia in terms of experience. Olimpia beat the third club, Libertad, on penalties after a 1-1 draw, and then they defeated Luqueño 2-0 in extra time in the last, decisive match.

At least Luqueño's revival under coach Salvador Breglia had lifted them to a lucrative series of matches in the South American Club Cup.

On the domestic front, the return home of former stars Cayetano Re and Nino Arrua to take up coaching appointments with Guarani and Cerro Porteno respectively provided notice that maybe Olimpia wouldn't have things all their own way for much longer.

1983 Championship

Third stage placings: Group A: 1 Sportivo Luqueño. 2 Sol de America. 3 Libertad. 4 Cerro Porteno. 5 River Plate. Group B: 1 Olimpia. 2 Colegiales. 3 Nacional. 4 Oriental. 5 Guarani.
Final round placings: 1 Olimpia. 2 Sportivo Luqueño. 3 Libertad. 4 Sol de America. 5 Cerro Porteno. 6 Nacional.
Play-off round: 1 Olimpia. 2 Sportivo Luqueño. 3 Libertad.

* **Note:** The winning teams in the various sections of the championship carry forward bonus points towards their totals in succeeding stages.
Top scorer: Bobadilla (Olimpia) 14 goals.

CERRO PORTENO
Founded: 1912.
Colours: Red and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Dr Adriano Irala (30,000).
Club address: Cerro Porteno, Avenida de las Américas 828, Asunción.
League: 1913, 1915, 1918, 1919, 1935, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1944, 1950, 1954,

1961, 1963, 1966, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1977 (19).
Cerro, nicknamed the Cyclone by their fans, were for many years top club in Paraguay before Olimpia's revival. At the turn of the 1940s, and again in the early 1970s, they won the league title three years in a row. In 1973 they also became one of the few Paraguayan clubs to reach the semi-finals of the South American Club Cup. However the Chilean club, Colo-Colo, edged them out of a place in the final.

Since their last title in 1977 they have struggled to force their way back out of the shadows. Former star goal-grabber Nino Arrua was brought home from Spain and a string of famous coaches came and went – including the Argentinians Nestor Rossi and Oscar Malbernat.

GUARANI
Founded:1903.
Colours: Black and yellow stripes/black.
Stadium: Lorenzo Livieres (20,000).
Club address: Guarani, Av. Dr E. Ayala y Centenario, Asunción.
League: 1906, 1907, 1921, 1923, 1949, 1964, 1967 (7).
Guarani featured in the first competitive match played in Paraguay, the Asuncion derby against Olimpia. That was the opening match in the 1906 inaugural championship. Guarani's Salvador Melian scored first but they had to be satisfied with a 1-1 draw on their way to overall success in the competition.

LIBERTAD
Founded: 1905.
Colours: Black and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Alfredo Stroessner (45,000; under construction).
Club address: Libertad, Av. Artigas y Cusmanich, Asunción.
League: 1910, 1917, 1920, 1930, 1943, 1945, 1955, 1976 (8).
Libertad are another of the Asuncion clubs who were among the founder members of the league championship in 1906, and have never been relegated.

NACIONAL
Founded: 1904.
Colours: White with red trimming/blue.
Stadium: Arsenio Erico (10,000).
Club address: Nacional FC, Caballero y Cerro León, Asunción.
League: 1909, 1911, 1924, 1926, 1942, 1946 (6).
Nacional were founded by students of the Colegio Nacional, the Asuncion university. Over the last forty years they have achieved little. Older fans say the club have never filled the gap left by the departure at the start of the 1950s of Fabio Baudo Franco, one of Nacional's best-ever forwards and twice the championship's top scorer. They first took part in the South American Club Cup in 1983 but finished runners-up behind San Cristobal of Venezuela in their first round group.

OLIMPIA
Founded: 1902.
Colours: All white with black hoop.

Stadium: Estadio Manuel Ferreira (40,000), but important matches in the Estadio Defensores del Chaco (national stadium – 60,000).
Club address: Olimpia, Avenida Mariscal López 1499, Asunción.
League: 1912, 1914, 1916, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1947, 1948, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1965, 1968, 1969, 1971, 1975, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 (29 – record).
World Club Cup: 1979.
S. American Club Cup: 1979. Runners-up in 1960.
Interamerican Cup: 1980.

Olimpia are the top club in Paraguay. They were founder members of the first division, have been champions a record twenty nine times and runners-up on seventeen occasions. They are also the only Paraguayan side to have won the World and South American Club Cups.

Olimpia owe their foundation to a Dutchman, William Paats, who brought the first football to Paraguay in 1901. Paats was a PT instructor and schoolteacher. One of his fellow teachers broke a leg in an early kick-about and after that Paats contented himself with being referee. Several of his pupils then organised the Olimpia club, a name which was marginally preferred to Paraguay and Sparta.

Olimpia were founder members of the first division in 1906 and finished runners-up to Guarani in that opening championship. Olimpia's first title arrived in 1912 and since then they have outstripped the rest. They put together league title hat-tricks in 1927–29 and 1939–41, won the division five times in a row from 1956, and then topped even that with six between 1978 and 1983.

It was during this latter era that Olimpia made their name famous internationally. Their springboard was the South American Club Cup, in which they had been runners-up to Peñarol of Uruguay in the very first tournament in 1960. Olimpia have been more or less regular entrants ever since, but without achieving much of note until 1979. Then they beat neighbours Sol de America and the Bolivian clubs Bolivar and Jorge Wilsterman for a place in the semi-finals. Here they topped a group completed by Guarani of Brazil and Palestino of Chile, and faced defending champions Boca Juniors in the final. In Asuncion Olimpia won 2-0, the second goal from Uruguayan Osvaldo Piazza being a 'soft' shot which took a crazy bounce just in front of Boca goalkeeper Gatti.

A goal-less draw in Buenos Aires took Olimpia on to the World Club final where they defeated European Champions' Cup runners-up Malmö (Nottingham Forest staying aloof) both home and away. Olimpia's stars were the midfielders Hugo Talavera, nicknamed The Architect, and Carlos Alberto Kiese.

But the profits were soon gone and Olimpia had to sell their stars to survive. Talavera went to Argentina, Kiese to Brazil and centre-forward Enrique Villalba to Belgian club Anderlecht. Olimpia went through five coaches in a year. Yet despite all this they remained far too good for any of their domestic challengers.

SOL DE AMERICA
Founded: 1909.
Colours: All blue.

Stadium: Estadio Sol (8,000).
Club address: Sol de America, Av. A. de Figueroa y Tacuary, Asunción.
League: – .
Sol are another Asuncion club and one of the oldest and most popular even though they remain to this day *Campeon sin Corona*, champions without a crown. Sol were particularly unlucky in 1981 when they lost the championship play-off so narrowly to Olimpia: the teams drew 1-1 and Sol lost 5-4 on penalties.

SPORTIVO LUQUEÑO
Founded: 1921.
Colours: Blue and yellow stripes/blue.
Stadium: Feliciano Caceres (38,000).
Club address: Sportivo Luqueño, Calle Rodriguez de Francis, Luque.
League: 1951, 1953.
Sportivo are the one club from outside Asuncion to threaten regularly the capital's host of clubs in the championship stakes. Sportivo come from the small town of Luque, just to the east of Asuncion and were set up in 1921 as a result of a merger between several second division teams, chief among them being Marte Atletico, who had been relegated from the first a couple of years earlier.

Sportivo's two league titles were won under the guidance of the Italian coach Vessilio Bartoli, who introduced a revolutionary new tactic, known as the 'WM'.

The club knew brief spells of relegation in the mid-1950s and mid-1960s but qualified for the South American Club Cup in 1976 and were championship runners-up to Olimpia in 1983, losing 2-0 after extra time in a play-off.

PERU

It was a cause for celebration that any Peruvian championship took place at all in 1983 after a long-running saga of disagreement between the federation and the big-city clubs in Lima. The issue, as usual, was money. The major clubs demanded bigger grants from the federation to subsidise their travel to the provinces. They claimed that while the small provincial clubs drew big gates for matches against Sporting Cristal, Alianza and co, the Lima clubs' fans found provincial visitors lacking in charisma and, consequently, stayed away. As a compromise the federation agreed that to cut travel expenses, the 1984 championship would begin under a mini-leagues format.

That wasn't the end of trouble. In November the clubs threatened to go on strike and suspend the league in a row over the time their players were spending with the national squad preparing for the South American championship semi-final against Uruguay, which, incidentally, Peru lost.

As if that wasn't enough, the country's referees also staged a walk-out after the federation cancelled, on appeal, a hefty suspension on Jose Ramos Delgado, coach of Universitario, for attacking a referee.

Yet, ultimately, the championship was completed amid a wave of enthusiastic nostalgia brought about by the return to action of Hector Chumpitaz. It was thought football had seen the last of the 1970 World Cup

veteran, now forty, when he suffered a serious Achilles tendon injury before the World Cup finals in 1982. He returned in the 1983 championship for Sporting Cristal, however, to score a goal from a penalty and turn in a superb display in defence when Sporting beat close rivals Melgar 4-1 in the all-important last match of the season.

1983 Championship
League Table – First Stage

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Melgar	32	19	6	7	37	20	44
Sporting Cristal	32	14	13	5	59	31	41
Universitario	32	13	14	5	43	20	40
Deportivo Municipal	32	14	12	6	43	33	40
Colegio Nac. Iquitos	32	14	12	6	44	27	40
Atletico Torino	32	17	5	10	53	38	39
Sport Boys	32	14	10	8	39	29	38
Alianza Lima	32	10	11	11	36	32	31
Universidad de Catamarja	30	9	11	10	31	30	29
Asoc. Deportiva Tarma	31	10	8	13	33	37	28
Atletico Chaiaco	32	8	12	12	24	33	28
Bolognesi	32	8	11	13	31	38	27
Union Huaral	30	7	10	13	21	38	24
Huancayo	31	9	6	16	23	43	24
Alfonso Ugarte	32	8	7	17	33	59	23
Juan Aurich	32	8	6	18	29	43	22
Leon Huanuco	32	5	10	17	19	47	20

Final round

	P	W	D	L	F	A	BP	Pts
Sporting Cristal	5	5	0	0	13	4	2	12
Melgar	5	2	2	1	11	11	3	9
Universitario	5	2	2	1	9	8	1	7
Municipal	5	2	1	2	7	5	0	5
Col. Nac. Iquitos	5	1	0	4	5	9	0	2
Atletico Torino	5	0	1	4	5	13	0	1

Top scorer: Caballero (Sporting Cristal) 20 goals.

ALFONSO UGARTE

Founded: 1929.
Colours: White with red sash/black.
Stadium: Estadio Torres Belón de Puno (25,000).
Club address: Club Alfonso Ugarte, Puno, Prov. de Puno.
League: – .

Few provincial clubs have made much impact on Peruvian football. Alfonso Ugarte are one of the few who have broken through the Lima domination and who qualified for the South American Club Cup in 1976. In the first round, however, they were edged out by their fellow Peruvians from Alianza.

ALIANZA

Founded: 1901.
Colours: Blue and white stripes/blue.

Stadium: Alejandro Villanueva (38,000).
Club address: Club Alianza de Lima, Puerta 4, Estadio Alianza, Alejandro Villanueva, Lima.
League: 1927, 1928, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1948, 1952, 1954, 1955, 1957, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1977, 1978 (16).
Alianza are one of the oldest and most popular clubs in Peru. They have competed in the South American Club Cup on seven occasions, twice reaching the semi-finals. In 1976 they were thrashed 0-4, 1-7 by the Brazilian side Cruzeiro – the ultimate winners – and in 1978 they lost out to Deportivo Cali.

Many of Alianza's players have become famous around the international scene as a result of Peru's World Cup successes. In 1970, when Peru reached the quarter-finals, Alianza's contribution included forwards Julio Baylon and Teofilo Cubillas. In 1978 they had no fewer than eight men in the Peruvian squad whose campaign ended amid such controversy in Argentina. And in 1982 in Spain, it was Alianza who came to the national team's rescue by combining, with a TV station, to bring Jose Velazquez and Guillermo La Rosa back from Colombia in time for the finals.

ATLÉTICO CHALACO
Founded: 1902.
Colours: Red and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Telmo Carbajo (15,000).
Club address: Atlético Chalaco, 585 V. Fajardo, Callao, Lima.
League: 1930, 1947.
Atlético's most famous player over the years was Marcos Calderon, who later made international headlines as Peru's World Cup finals manager in 1978. He didn't include one player from his old club in his squad of twenty two, even though only one year later Chalaco finished as domestic championship runners-up behind Sporting Cristal. They lost all but one of their six first round matches in the South American Club Cup in 1980.

ATLETICO TORINO
Founded: 1952.
Colours: All white with two black stripes on the right.
Stadium: Campeonisimo (10,000).
Club address: Club Atlético Torino, Estadio Campeonisimo, Talaca, Prov. Piura.
League: – .
In 1980 Atletico Torino made an amazing recovery to move from just above the relegation zone to finish championship runners-up to Sporting Cristal. Their prize was a place in the South American Club Cup the next season, but they finished bottom of their first round group with one point from six games. Ironically that was from a 1-1 draw with Cobreloa of Chile who, ultimately, finished as Cup runners-up.

DEPORTIVO MUNICIPAL
Founded: 1935.
Colours: White with red sash/black.
Stadium: Important matches in the Estadio Nacional (45,000).

Club address: Club Deportivo Municipal, Estadio Nacional, Puerta No 4, Calle Jose Diaz, Lima.
League: 1938, 1940, 1943, 1949 (4).
Municipal's brightest spell came in the 1940s decade leading up to the acceptance of full-time professionalism in Peruvian football. Several of their players were involved in the World Cup achievements of the 1970s, in particular Hugo 'Cholo' Sotil, a small, skilled inside-forward whose star shone brightly alongside that of Johan Cruyff after he moved to Spain to join Barcelona in 1973. Sotil had a fine season as Barcelona won the championship and was unlucky that the club had to release him (reluctantly) after signing Johan Neeskens. Sotil drifted back to Peru and became the subject of a series of controversies, on and off the field, before Municipal finally rescued him. Municipal have taken part in the South American Cup once, losing all six games in the first round in 1982.

MELGAR
Founded: 1915.
Colours: Red and black/black.
Stadium: Mariano Melgar (15,000).
Club address: Melgar FC, Sto Domingo 313, Arequipa,
League: 1981.
Melgar turned themselves around in fine style at the start of the 1980s. The previous season, when they had struggled against relegation, they had blamed all their poor results on witchcraft. Yet they became in 1981 only the third provincial club to win the championship. None of their players made the World Cup squad a year later and in the South American Cup they were eliminated in the first round.

SPORT BOYS
Founded: 1927.
Colours: Pink/black.
Stadium: Telmo Carbajo (15,000).
Club address: Sport Boys, Estadio Telmo Carbajo, Callao, Lima.
League: 1935, 1937, 1942, 1951, 1958 (5).
Sport Boys have proved an unfashionable club over the years, although they were the first league winners after the acceptance of professionalism in 1951. They have boasted few star individuals, apart from Marcos Calderon (later national team boss) in the 1950s, and World Cup reserve Ernesto Labarthe in the 1970s.

SPORTING CRISTAL
Founded: 1922.
Colours: Sky blue/white.
Stadium: Alejandro Villanueva (50,000).
Club address: Club Sporting Cristal, Puerta 4, Estadio Alianza, Alejandro Villanueva, Lima.
League: 1926, 1956, 1961, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1979, 1980, 1983 (10).
Sporting Cristal, today the top Peruvian club, were founded as Club Sport Progreso and under that name won the first official Peruvian league title in 1926. There had been various other tournaments run over the previous dozen

years but this was the first occasion the rival factions had been brought together. The league has run regularly since then, with a hitch only in 1936 when the Olympic team was away in Germany so long – no Concorde in those days – that the championship was scrapped for the year.

It was in the late 1950s that Sporting Cristal re-emerged as a force in Peruvian football. Then, between 1968 and 1980 they won the league title on six occasions and provided the backbone of the national team in the World Cup finals tournaments of 1970, 1978 and 1982. Those players included the 1970 forward Alberto Gallardo, the long-serving centre-back Hector Chumpitaz – who claims the world record of 127 international appearances – and the colourful Argentine-born goalkeeper Ramon Quiroga.

Sporting Cristal have appeared in the South American Cup on nine occasions, but without success.

UNION HUARAL
Founded: 1947.
Colours: Red and white stripes/black.
Stadium: Estadio Huaras (12,000).
Club address: Union Huaral, Estadio Huaras, Huaral, Lima.
League: 1976.
Huaras, 200 miles north of Lima, in the Andes, boasts one of only three provincial clubs to have broken the Lima stranglehold on Peruvian league football. Union had first given warning of their rise in 1974, when they did well enough to qualify for the South American Cup the next year. They finished bottom of their first round group, but the experience stood them in good stead when it came to resisting the pressures as they won their only league title in 1976.

UNIVERSITARIO
Founded: 1924.
Colours: All cream.
Stadium: Lolo Fernandez (20,000).
Club address: Club Universitario de Deportes, 04 J. Chavez, Lima.
League: 1929, 1939, 1941, 1945, 1946, 1959, 1960, 1964, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1975, 1982 (14).
S. American Club Cup: Runners-up in 1972.
Universitario are the only Peruvian club to have reached the final of the South American Club Cup.

Founded by students of the San Marcos University in 1925, the club soon split away from academic control in 1931, two years after they had won the league for the first time.

These were exciting times for the club: in 1933 they went on a tour of Europe that lasted six months and took in thirty matches.

International contact has been a key factor with the club over the years and they have competed in the South American Cup on more occasions than any other Peruvian team. They even reached the final in 1972 after surprising all South America by slipping clear of the Uruguayan semi-final rivals, Nacional and Peñarol – both past and future World Club champions.

In the final Universitario were up against the reigning champions, Independiente. Held goal-less in their own city, they went down 2-1 to two

goals from Maglione in the return. For once even the great Hector Chumpitaz, then in the middle of a brief spell with Universitario, couldn't save them.

Universitario returned to the semi-finals in 1975 but missed a place in the final after a narrow defeat by the Chilean club, Union Española.

Universitario were disappointed to have 'only' three players in the 1982 World Cup squad – reserve goalkeeper Eusebio Acasuzo, defender Hugo Gastulo and midfielder German Leguia.

POLAND

Lech Poznań are the new power in the game in Poland. They retained the league championship after a hard-fought campaign and reached the cup final too, a lively end to a season which began badly with defeat at the hands of Lechia Gdansk in the 1983 domestic SuperCup match.

To make matters worse for Lech, star forward Okonski missed a penalty. He made crucial amends much later in the season however, scoring twice in an inspired display which helped sink Slask Wroclaw 6-0 in the league. That victory took Lech to the top, but they didn't stay there long. In mid-April Widzew Lodz took over but then suffered a shock home defeat by 2-0 against Ruch Chorzow, who were themselves beaten home and away by Lech in the cup semi-finals.

It appeared that Lech had timed their title run just right. Yet despite leading Widzew at the top of the table by two points with three games remaining, nerves showed through: when the clubs finished all-square on points, Lech's superior goal 'difference proved the title key.

The league race was not the only problem exercising the minds of Poland's football fans; there was the national team to keep in trim despite European championship elimination. Manager Antoni Piechniczek looked ahead to the World Cup qualifiers with a team who quickly gained confidence thanks to

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Lech Poznań	30	19	4	7	47	21	42
Widzew Lódź	30	15	12	3	43	25	42
Pogoń Szczecin	30	16	6	8	54	27	38
Górnik Zabrze	30	12	10	8	34	26	34
Legia Warsaw	30	12	9	9	42	32	33
Górnik Walbrzych	30	11	9	10	40	35	31
Ruch Chorzów	30	11	8	11	30	30	30
Ślask Wroclaw	30	11	8	11	41	47	30
G K S Katowice	30	11	7	12	41	42	29
Motor Lublin	30	8	13	9	22	24	29
Wisla Kraków	30	8	11	11	33	38	27
Zaglebie Sosnowiecz	30	7	13	10	25	35	27
Baltyk Gdynia	30	7	11	12	25	30	25
L K S Lódź	30	8	9	13	29	43	25
Cracovia	30	6	9	15	19	35	21
Szombierki Bytom	30	5	7	18	23	58	17

Cup final: Lech Poznań 3, Wisla Kraków 0.
Top scorer: Ciolek (Górnik Walbrzych) 14 goals.

overall success in the Nehru Cup. Poland beat China 1-0 in the final with a goal from Slask Wroclaw's Roman Wojcicki.

Goal-scoring continued to prove a problem in the league. The sixteen teams managed a total of only 758 goals between them – and nine of those came in one match, in which Pogoń Szczecin thrashed relegation-bound Szombierki Bytom 8-1.

CRACOVIA
Founded: 1906.
Colours: Red and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Cracovia (12,000).
Club address: Klub Sportowy Cracovia, 31–111 Krakow, ul. Manifestu Lipcowego 27.
League: 1921, 1930, 1932, 1937, 1948 (5).
Cup: – .
Cracovia have yet to appear in Europe but they have one of the world's most famous supporters in Pope John Paul II. Cracovia, promoted back to the first division in 1982, are the oldest surviving club in Poland. The country's first football club is reputed to have been the now defunct Czarni Lwow, founded three years earlier. One of Cracovia's best forwards of recent years, Cezary Tobollik, has lately been playing in West Germany with Eintracht Frankfurt.

G K S KATOWICE
Founded: 1964.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Katowice (18,000).
Club address: Gorniczy Klub Sportowy Katowice, 40-952 Katowice, ul. Ceglana 68.
League: – .
Cup: – .
GKS lost 2-4 on aggregate against Barcelona in the Fairs' Cup first round in 1970–71, on their first – and so far last – appearance in European competition.

GORNIK ZABRZE
Founded: 1948.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Gornik (25,000).
Club address: Klub Sportowy Gornik, 41–800 Zabrze, ul. Roosevelta 81.
League: 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1971, 1972 (10).
Cup: 1965, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 (6).
Cup-winners' Cup: Runners-up in 1970.
Gornik became the most famous of Polish clubs abroad thanks to their European exploits in the 1960s and 1970s. The miners' club, founded in Silesia only in 1948, they were fortunate to benefit from the talents of the two finest Polish players of successive generations. First came Ernest Pol, signed from Legia, who still claims the league goalscoring record of 186 – and whose forty goals in forty nine matches was a national team record until the advent of his Gornik successor, Wlodzimierz Lubanski.

Between 1959 and 1972 Gornik won the league on nine occasions and the cup six times. In 1965, 1971 and 1972 they achieved the league and cup double

at a time when players such as goalkeeper Hubert Kostka and centre-back Stanislas Oslizlo were earning international reputations.

Gornik made a bad start in Europe, losing 4-2, 1-8 against Tottenham in the 1961–62 Champions' Cup. But later they reached the Champions' Cup quarter-finals in 1968 and the Cup-winners' Cup final in 1970. They remain the only Polish team to have reached a European club final, though this ended in the disappointment of a 2-1 defeat by Manchester City in the rain in Vienna.

Centre-back Jerzy Gorgon went on to help Poland win the 1972 Olympic title and finish third in the 1974 World Cup. But Gornik went into decline and, in 1978, were relegated for a year.

GWARDIA
Founded: 1948.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Gwardia (12,000).
Club address: Warszawski Klub Sportowy Gwardia, 02–634 Warsaw, ul. Raclawicka 132.
League: – .
Cup: 1954.
Gwardia, whose one achievement was beating Wisla Krakow 3-1 in a replay in the 1954 cup final, have taken part in European competition on five occasions, including the inaugural Champions' Cup, in 1955–56. They were beaten 0-0, 1-4 by Djurgarden of Sweden in the opening round. Gwardia were relegated at the end of the 1982–83 season.

LECH
Founded: 1922.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Lech (35,000).
Club address: Kolejowy Klub Sportowy Lech, 61–875 Poznan, ul. Marchlewskiego 142.
League: 1983.
Cup: 1982, 1984.
Lech, who have come to the fore in the past couple of years with their first victories in both cup and league, were founded by railway workers. The club's first president, Josef Devezinski, was credited with having brought to Poznan the first football on his return from a business trip to Germany and England. The name Lech comes from one of the characters of an old folk tale.

Lech first reached the first division in 1947, stayed ten years, and then spent an unlucky thirteen wandering between first and second before finally re-establishing themselves in the top flight.

Lech won the cup, their first domestic prize, by defeating Pogon Szczecin 1-0 in the 1982 cup final. They went out of the Cup-winners' Cup quickly to ultimate winners Aberdeen, but gained ample consolation by winning the league title. Again, however, they didn't last long in Europe – Athletic Bilbao beating them 4-2 on aggregate in the Champions' Cup first round.

Their best player is Miroslaw Okonski, a free-scoring forward who snatched the only goal of the 1982 cup final against Pogoń.

LEGIA
Founded: 1916.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Legia (35,000).
Club address: Centralny Wojskowy Klub Sportowy Legia, 00–950 Warsaw, ul. Lazienkowska 3.
League: 1955, 1956, 1969, 1970 (4).
Cup: 1955, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1973, 1980, 1981 (7).
Despite a history which stretches back to 1916, despite being league founder members, despite fielding two of Poland's finest players in the 1930s – spearhead Jozef Nawrot and full-back Henryk Martina – Legia had to wait until after the Second World War for their best days. They were turned into the army club, though without the success which attended Hungary's Honved, Bulgaria's CDNA (later CSKA) or the Czech club, Dukla Prague.

Even so, Legia won the league and cup double twice in succession in 1955 and 1956. In that latter year no fewer than nine Legia players lined up for Poland in a 4-1 defeat away to Hungary. Despite their individual talent, however, it wasn't until the mid-1960s that Legia made any progress in European competition. In 1965 they reached the Cup-winners' Cup quarter-finals, in 1970 the Champions' Cup last four, the following year the quarter-finals and then, in 1982, the quarter-finals of the Cup-winners' Cup once more.

Legia possessed some outstanding individuals. Shrewdly managed by Kazimierz Gorski – first at Legia and then with the national team – they included midfield general Kazimierz Deyna and left-winger Robert Gadocha. Under Gorski both men won Olympic gold in 1972 and then stayed on to eliminate England in the 1974 World Cup qualifiers and finish third in the finals.

Denya later went to Manchester City, and Gadocha to Nantes in France, but both ended up in the North American soccer league. Legia were forced to rebuild, yet still had five players in Poland's 1982 World Cup squad in Spain, including full-back Pawel Janas and forwards Marek Kusto and Andrzej Buncol.

L K S
Founded: 1908.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Lodz (40,000).
Club address: Lódzki Klub Sportowy, 90-420, Lódź, ul. Piotrkowska 76.
League: 1958.
Cup: 1957.
LKS have had two claims to fame. The first was in holding the cup from 1957 to 1962, though that was only because no competition was organised after their 2-1 win over Gornik! The other claim to fame was the presence in their ranks for years of Jan Tomaszewski, the 'Clown Prince' of goalkeepers, who defied England at Wembley in a never-to-be-forgotten World Cup qualifier in November, 1973.

RUCH
Founded: 1920.
Colours: Blue/white.

Stadium: Ruch (40,000). Important matches in the Slaski stadium (93,000).
Club address: Klub Sportowy Ruch, 41–506 Chorzow, ul. Cicha 6.
League: 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1938, 1939 (unfinished), 1947, 1952, 1953, 1960, 1968, 1974, 1975, 1979 (14 – record).
Cup: 1951, 1974.
In recent years Ruch have struggled to maintain their place in the first division – a far cry from those days in the 1930s when they won the league title on six occasions thanks to the goals of Ernest Wilimowski. He totalled 111 in the league pre-war and played twenty eight times for Poland. One of those games was the 1938 World Cup tie against Brazil when Poland lost 6-5 in Strasbourg after extra time. Wilimowski scored four goals and, despite Poland's defeat, returned a hero: but not for long. After the German invasion in September, 1939, Wilimowski embraced German citizenship and scored thirteen goals in eight games for the German national team. For years after the war all references to Wilimowski (*Ernst Willimowski* as he had become to the Germans) were expunged from Polish football records.

Ruch, too, have never been the same since the war, although in the 1960s and early 1970s Eugeniusz Faber and Joachim Marx were a dangerous strike pair. Ruch reached the Champions' Cup quarter-finals in 1975 before losing to Saint-Etienne and regained the league title in 1979, but were then lucky to escape relegation three years later.

SLASK WROCLAW
Founded: 1946.
Colours: White/green.
Stadium: Olimpijski (45,000).
Club address: Wojskowy Klub Sportowy Slask, 54–434 Wroclaw, ul. Oporowska 62.
League: 1977.
Cup: 1976.
Slask play in a historic setting for in the pre-war days when Wroclaw was the German city of Breslau, the Olympic stadium was the scene of some of the qualifying matches for the 1936 Berlin Games. On their own behalf, Slask have competed in international club competition on six occasions, their best performance being in reaching the Cup-winners' Cup quarter-finals in 1977. Their key player then was the triple World Cup defender Wladyslaw Zmuda, now in Italy.

STAL MIELEC
Founded: 1939.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Stal (30,000).
Club address: Fabryczny Klub Sportowy Stal, 39–300 Mielec, ul. Soskiego.
League: 1973, 1976.
Cup: – .
Stal came to prominence in the mid-1970s. It was their striker Jan Domarski who scored the vital goal for Poland in the 1974 World Cup qualifier at Wembley, and it was team-mate Grzegorz Lato who ended the 1974 finals as seven-goal overall top scorer. Soon after, Stal added Lato's World Cup striking partner, Andrzej Szarmach from Gornik, to their line-up. Lato was

twice the league's top scorer, but in the early 1980s he left for Lokeren in Belgium, Szarmach left for Auxerre in France, and in 1983 Stal were relegated. Their best European performance was to reach the UEFA Cup quarter-finals in 1976 when they lost 1-1, 0-1 to Hamburg.

SZOMBIERKI BYTOM
Founded: 1919.
Colours: White/green.
Stadium: Szombierki (35,000).
Club address: Gorniczy Klub Sportowy Szombierki, 41–907 Bytom, ul. Frycza Modrzewskiego 3.
League: 1980.
Cup: – .
Ironically, when Szombierki popped up as surprise championship-winners in 1980, their trainer was far better known than any of the players. He was Hubert Kostka, the former 1972 Olympics-winning goalkeeper then with Gornik. Two years after that championship victory Szombierki gained another 'first' when Grzegorz Kapica finished as top league scorer with fifteen goals.

WIDZEW LODZ
Founded: 1910.
Colours: White/red.
Stadium: Widzew (25,000).
Club address: Robotnicze Towarzystwo Sportowe Widzew, 92–230 Lodz, ul. Armii Czerwonej 80.
League: 1981, 1982.
Cup: – .
Widzew's double championship success followed on from the surge of success created by the club's development of one of Poland's finest players, Zbigniew Boniek. The flame-haired forward who scored a brilliant hat-trick against Belgium in the finals of the 1982 World Cup was just one, however, of a group of Widzew players who formed the backbone of the national team. Goalkeeper Jozef Mlynarczyk, defenders Miroslaw Tlokinski and Roman Wojcicki, midfielder Krzysztof Surlit and winger Wlodek Smolarek were other star names.

In 1978 Widzew finished tenth in the league, and only Boniek was included in Poland's World Cup squad in Argentina. But after one more year everything had changed: Widzew finished second, second, first, first and second in the following years. Even though Boniek was lured away to Italy by Juventus in 1982 – at £1 million the most expensive player ever to come out of eastern Europe – Widzew kept going. They even eliminated favourites Liverpool at the quarter-final stage of the 1982–83 Champions' Cup. Ironically, in the semi-finals their dreams were ended by Boniek's Juventus.

WISLA
Founded: 1906.
Colours: All red.
Stadium: Wisla (45,000).
League: 1927, 1928, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1978 (6).
Cup: 1967.

Wisla have competed in European competition on four occasions. Their best season was 1978–79 when they reached the quarter-finals of the Champions' Cup. They should have beaten Swedish club Malmö, but lost 2-1, 1-4. In recent seasons Wisla's most dangerous player had been striker Andrzej Iwan. He was a member of the Polish World Cup squads in both 1978 and 1982, but sullied his reputation in between the tournaments with a suspension imposed after an incident in a hotel bar.

ZAGLEBIE
Founded: 1906.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Ludowy (34,000).
Club address: Gorniczy Klub Sportowy Zaglebie, 41–200 Sosnowiec, Stadion Ludowy.
League: – .
Cup: 1962, 1963, 1977, 1978 (4).
Zaglebie – not to be confused with Zaglebie Walbrzych – have competed in European club football on six occasions, five times in the Cup-winners' Cup. They have yet to get past the second round, however.

PORTUGAL

Portuguese football is in the happy grip of a revival, spearheaded, naturally, by Benfica and FC Porto. There are just three major clubs in the country, Sporting Lisbon being the other. Any improvement or achievement is bound to find its foundations in The Big Three.

The first sign of change was in 1982, when Benfica engaged as coach the Swede Sven-Goran Eriksson. He had just led IFK Gothenburg to victory in the UEFA Cup and his arrival made a stark contrast with the veterans or comparative international unknowns whom Benfica had relied on in management for many years.

Eriksson revolutionised not only Benfica, but Portuguese football. He realised that the skilled but lethargic style in vogue was years out of date. Portuguese football needed more pace. The change in tempo took Benfica to the final of the UEFA Cup in 1983, was an example for FC Porto in reaching the final of the Cup-winners' Cup in the spring of 1984. It also provided the impetus which propelled the national team to the finals of the 1984 European championship in France.

Benfica's dominance admitted few challenges. Liverpool beat them in the quarter-finals of the Champions' Cup, Porto beat them in the Portuguese SuperCup, and Sporting knocked them out of the domestic cup in the quarter-finals. But in the league they lost only three matches, dropping just eleven points out of a possible maximum sixty.

Porto had their best season for years. They chased Benfica hard in the league, won the cup and made their first appearance in a European final. Indeed they might even have won the Cup-winners' Cup against a nervy Juventus had goalkeeper Ze Beto not lost his nerve. The appearance of Northern Ireland's Mick Walsh as a substitute against Juventus meant there was British interest in all three of the 1984 European club finals.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Benfica	30	24	4	2	86	22	52
Porto	30	22	5	3	65	9	49
Sporting	30	19	4	7	58	24	42
Braga	30	15	7	8	40	32	37
Vitoria Setúbal	30	13	8	9	43	28	34
Vitoria Guimaraes	30	14	3	13	41	41	31
Boavista	30	12	7	11	36	31	31
Varzim	30	10	9	11	32	39	29
Río Ave	30	11	7	12	35	35	29
Portimao	30	10	6	14	27	37	26
Salgueiros	30	6	9	15	23	41	21
Farense	30	5	11	14	29	54	21
Penafiel	30	7	7	16	18	55	21
Estoril	30	6	9	15	22	51	21
Agueda	30	7	5	18	25	55	19
Espinho	30	5	7	18	19	45	17

Cup final: FC Porto 4, Río Ave 1.
Top scorer: Gomes (Porto) 21 goals.

ACADÉMICA COIMBRA
Founded: 1914.
Colours: All black.
Stadium: Estadio Municipal (30,000).
Club address: Clube Academicá de Coimbra, Rua Alexandre Herculano 37, 3000 Coimbra.
League: – .
Cup: 1939.
Runners-up in 1933, Coimbra the cup won in 1939 by defeating Benfica 4-3 in a thrilling game in the old Salésias stadium in Lisbon. They were runners-up again in 1951 (to Benfica), 1967 (to Vitoria Setúbal) and 1969 (to Benfica). Coimbra have appeared in European competition on three occasions. In the 1970 Cup-winners' Cup they were beaten only 0-0, 0-1 by eventual winners Manchester City in the quarter-finals.

BRAGA
Founded: 1921.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Estadio 1° Maio (37,172).
Club address: Sporting Clube de Braga, Praça Conde de Agrolongo 126–1°, 4700 Braga.
League: – .
Cup: 1966.
Braga, who have competed in Europe just three times, gained their only domestic success when they beat Vitoria Setúbal 1-0 in the cup final in 1966 – the year Portuguese football hit a peak with third place in the World Cup.

BELENENSES
Founded:1919.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Estadio do Restelo (35,000).
Club address: Clube Futebol Os Belenenses, Estadio do Restelo, 1400 Lisbon.

League: 1946.
Cup: 1942, 1960.
Belenenses were founder members of the first division in 1935 and were relegated for the first time in 1982. It was to bring them back into the top flight that Jimmy Melia, after his success in taking Brighton to the 1983 FA Cup Final, was engaged. The club's standing remained high despite relegation. For example, their Restelo stadium was used as recently as February 1983, for the friendly international against West Germany which Portugal won 1-0.

They have competed six times in Europe, four times in the Fairs' Cup in the early 1960s and twice in the UEFA Cup, but without making waves. On a historical note, perhaps their most important contribution to the international scene was having been chosen by Real Madrid as opposition for the inaugural match in 1947 for the stadium that later became world-famous as the Estadiou Bernabeu. Belenenses lost 3-1 after being level 1-1 at half-time thanks to a goal from international inside-right Quaresma.

BENFICA
Founded: 1904.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Estádio da Luz (70,000).
Club address: Sport Lisboa e Benfica, Estádio da Luz, Apartado 21111, 1128 Lisbon Codex.
League: 1936, 1937, 1938, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1957, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1981, 1983, 1984 (26 – record).
Cup: 1930, 1931, 1935, 1940, 1943, 1944, 1949, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1962, 1964, 1969, 1970, 1972, 1980, 1981 (20 – record).
World Club Cup: Runners-up in 1961 and 1962.
Champions' Cup: 1961, 1962. Runners-up in 1963, 1965, 1968.
UEFA Cup: Runners-up in 1983.
Benfica have recently been celebrating their eightieth anniversary, though the club took the famous name only in 1907 after a merger between Sport Lisboa and Deportes de Benfica.

Their nickname, the Eagles, comes from the club crest, which also carries the motto *E Pluribus Unum* – one for all and all for one. The club's founder was Cosme Damião, a football fanatic who learned the game from English residents in Lisbon. It was Damião who laid down the tradition that Benfica should use only Portuguese nationals. This, of course, included players from Portugal's African colonies of Angola and Mozambique. Indeed, Benfica's victories in the 1961 and 1962 Champions' Cup finals would have been unthinkable without the presence of 'Africans' such as goalkeeper Costa Pereira, schemer Mario Coluna, and forwards Jose Agas, Joaquin Santana and, above all, the great Eusebio.

The African option was ended by the colonies' independence in the mid-1970s. So, in the summer of 1978, Benfica members voted by a majority of two to one to break with tradition and enter the foreign market. The fruits could be seen in the team who reached the 1983 UEFA Cup final with the Yugoslav spearhead Zoran Filipovic and the Swedish midfielder Glenn Stromberg.

The club cater for two dozen sports but football is by far the most important, and finances the other sections. It was in 1910 that Benfica landed their first

title, the Lisbon championship, and from then on they have dominated domestic football. Typically, Benfica have also built the most well-appointed Portuguese stadium, the Estadio da Luz or Stadium of Light. This is the club's fifth permanent home, to which they moved in December 1954, just in time for the European explosion.

Benfica were, perhaps, lucky to win the 1961 Champions' Cup final against Barcelona. But under Hungarian coach Bela Guttmann they well deserved a brilliant 5-3 victory over Real Madrid in the final a year later. However, losses in the World Club final in both years were also followed by a hat-trick of defeats in the Champions' Cup finals. Benfica, with Eusebio winning the domestic goalscorer's title seven times, remained the dominating force at home. But despite the emergence of later stars such as goalkeeper Manuel Bento, centre-back Humberto Coelho and forwards Nene and Chalana, Benfica have not found it as easy abroad any more.

BOAVISTA
Founded: 1903.
Colours: Black and white check/black.
Stadium: Estadio do Bessa (27,000).
Club address: Boavista Futebol Clube, Avenida da Boavista 1083, 4100 Oporto.
League: – .
Cup: 1975, 1976, 1979 (3).
Boavista are the 'second' club in Oporto, after F C Porto. They have competed in Europe on six occasions, three times in the Cup-winners' Cup and three times in the UEFA Cup, but have yet to reach the quarter-final stages. Recently Boavista have taken a more aggressive attitude in the transfer market, acquiring the veteran midfielder Joao Alves (famous for always playing in black gloves, a family tradition) and several other experienced players.

PORTO
Founded: 1906.
Colours: Blue and white stripes/blue.
Stadium: Estadio das Antas (64,336).
Club address: Futebol Clube do Porto, Avenida Fernão de Magalhaes, 4300 Oporto.
League: 1935, 1939, 1940, 1956, 1959, 1978, 1979 (7).
Cup: 1922, 1925, 1932, 1937, 1956, 1958, 1968, 1977, 1984 (9).
Cup-winners' Cup: Runners-up in 1984.
Porto rank as the third club in Portuguese football hierarchy, after Benfica and Sporting. Yet Porto were first winners of the league and first winners of the cup as well as pioneers in the business of importing foreign professionals – starting with two Yugoslavs in the early 1930s.

The club have competed in Europe on twenty two occasions, including the Champions' Cup in only its second year. Their interest didn't last long: they were beaten first time out by Spain's Bilbao on a 3-5 aggregate. Over the years Porto's successes have been achieved in brief spurts – two league titles at the end of the 1930s, plus a cup; two in the mid-1950s, plus two cups; then two league titles at the end of the 1970s, plus another cup victory. These latter

successes were achieved under the guidance of Jose Maria Pedroto, the former national manager now back at Porto.

Porto supplied several of the players responsible for Portugal's appearance in the finals of the 1984 European championship – among them defenders Lima Pereira and Eurico, midfielder Jaime Pacheco and star striker Fernando Gomes. He has been the league's top scorer on four occasions and his total of thirty six goals in 1982–83 brought him the coveted Golden Boot award as Europe's leading marksman. Gomes was the first to acknowledge the help he received up front from Irish international Micky Walsh.

SPORTING
Founded: 1906.
Colours: Green and white hoops/black.
Stadium: Estadio Jose Alvalade (49,089).
Club address: Sporting Clube de Portugal, Estadio Jose Alvalade, 1699 Lisbon Codex.
League: 1941, 1944, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1974, 1980, 1982 (16).
Cup: 1923, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1945, 1946, 1948, 1954, 1963, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1978, 1982 (15).
Cup-winners' Cup: 1964.

In 1954 Sporting had achieved the league and cup double in the middle of a run of success which saw them land the league title four years in a row. And that remains something which even Benfica, for all their European prowess, have never been able to match.

Benfica soon made their mark in Europe, of course, and Sporting, not to be outdone, followed their example by winning the Cup-winners' Cup in 1964. On their way to the final they beat Atalanta (Italy) in a play-off, Apoel Nicosia (the first leg by a European record 16-1), Manchester United and then Lyon in a semi-final play-off.

In the final a fine Sporting team that included half a dozen Portuguese internationals led by wing-half Fernando Mendes soon went a goal down to the Hungarians of MTK Budapest. Just before half-time Mascarenhas equalised, and then Figueiredo put Sporting 2-1 ahead after the interval. MTK equalised, and then went back in front less than a minute later. Sporting fought back and Figueiredo equalised at 3-3. The score stood to the end of extra time. The Antwerp replay was nothing like as exciting, but Sporting didn't worry: a twentieth-minute goal by left-winger Morais, direct from a corner, was enough to win the Cup.

The next season, though, Sporting suffered a shock second round defeat by unrated Cardiff. Still, the glory days were not over for several of their players. Morais, Batista, Jose Carlos and Hilario formed the back four of the Portugal side who finished third in the 1966 World Cup. Sporting had also won the league that year but their Champions' Cup venture the next season was ended in the first round by Vasas Budapest.

They continued sporadically to punctuate Benfica's domination with the occasional revival until the controversial Malcolm Allison arrived to guide them to the league and cup double – their first for nearly forty years – in 1981–82. Key players were the midfielder Antonio Oliveira, who had made his name with Porto, and veteran striker Jordão.

VARZIM
Founded: 1915.
Colours: All black.
Stadium: Estadio Varzim (25,000).
Club address: Varzim Sport Clube, Rua Santos Minho 28–1°, 4490 Póvoa de Varzim.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Varzim were founded on Christmas Day 1915, but the 'gift' of a place in European competition has so far eluded them. The best-known figure with the club in recent seasons has been the coach, and former 1966 World Cup centre-forward, Jose Torres, now the national team manager.

VITORIA GUIMARAES
Founded: 1922.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Estadio Municipal (28,000).
Club address: Vitoria Sport Clube, Rua Joao I 83, 4800 Guimaraes.
League: – .
Cup: – .
The nearest Vitoria Guimaraes have been to honours was to finish runners-up in the cup final on three occasions. In 1942 they lost 2-0 to Belenenses, in 1963 they lost 4-0 to Sporting Lisbon and in 1976 they lost 2-1 to Boavista. Twice unsuccessful entrants in the Fairs' Cup in 1969–70 and 1970–71, they returned to Europe in the 1983–84 UEFA Cup. Coached by the Austrian, Hermann Stessl, and including a useful goalkeeper in Silvino, experienced international centre-back in Alfredo Murça and two Brazilian forwards in Nivaldo and Eldon, they were nevertheless outpaced by Aston Villa in the first round and lost 1-0, 0-5.

VITORIA SETÚBAL
Founded: 1910.
Colours: Green and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Estadio do Bonfim (32,520).
Club address: Vitoria Futebol Clube, Rua do Bocage 4, 2902 Setúbal Codex.
League: – .
Cup: 1965, 1967.
Vitoria Setúbal have seen European action in eleven different campaigns, though mainly in the Fairs'/UEFA Cups in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Setúbal's strength lay in attack where they relied on the ex-Benfica spearhead Jose Torres and the skilful Brazilian Duda. English clubs always appeared to have a jinx over them, however. In the Fairs'UEFA Cup quarter-finals they fell first to Newcastle in 1969, to Leeds in 1971 and to Tottenham on the away goals rule in 1973. Setúbal also reached the UEFA Cup quarters in 1974, were drawn against a German club this time, Stuttgart, but still lost.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Shamrock Rovers won the league for the first time in twenty years, and for a record eleventh time in all, but the season in the Irish Republic will go down as

the one in which the Cup was stolen. The theft didn't cause the huge headlines and international repercussions of a few months earlier when the original World Cup, the Jules Rimet Trophy, was stolen from the Brazilian confederation headquarters in Rio de Janeiro and melted down.

But the Dublin theft was certainly a major embarrassment for officials of the University College, Dublin, the club who had just surprised the Irish football establishment by winning it.

It was thought the students' line-up had done well enough to hold double-seeking Shamrock to a goal-less draw in the final itself. But then they went one step better to win the replay 2-1 and make off with the cup, which remained in their possession for less than a fortnight.

On 17 May it was left overnight in a car belonging to an official of the club. In the morning the car was gone and the cup with it. Later in the day the car was found burned out in another part of the city. Officials feared the worst, but a couple of days later the cup was handed in to the Football Association offices.

At international level the Republic's season was not one of their most successful. They set a happy record with the 8-0 thrashing of Iceland in the European championship qualifiers. But it was Spain and Holland, at the end, who fought out the right for a place at the finals, and no amount of goals against the minnows could make up for failures in the matches which mattered.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Shamrock Rovers	26	19	4	3	64	15	42
Bohemians	26	13	10	3	39	20	36
Athlone	26	15	4	7	44	28	34
Limerick	26	13	7	6	38	26	33
Shelbourne	26	9	10	7	41	34	28
U. Dublin	26	9	10	7	24	23	28
Dundalk	26	9	9	8	38	31	27
Waterford	26	10	6	10	34	34	26
Finn Harps	26	8	8	10	36	46	24
St Patricks	26	8	7	11	36	37	23
Drogheda	26	10	2	14	37	54	22
Galway	26	6	9	11	26	33	21
Home Farm	26	4	4	18	16	54	12
Sligo Rovers	26	2	4	20	20	58	8

Cup final: University College Dublin 2, Shamrock Rovers 1 (replay after 0-0 draw).
Top scorer: Campbell (Shamrock Rovers) 24 goals.

ATHLONE

Founded: 1892.
Colours: Sky blue and black stripes/black.
Stadium: St Mel's Park (15,000).
Club address: Athlone Town AFC, St Mel's Park, Athlone, Westmeath.
League: 1981, 1983.
Cup: 1924.

Athlone were the first provincial team to enter the League of Ireland after its

inception in 1921–22. They joined a year later, but it wasn't until 1981 that they first won the league title. Athlone lost 2-3, 2-8 against Standard Liège in the first round of the 1983–84 Champions' Cup.

BOHEMIANS
Founded: 1890.
Colours: Red and black stripes/black.
Stadium: Dalymount Park (45,000).
Club address: Bohemians FC, Dalymount Park, Phibsboro, Dublin 7.
League: 1924, 1928, 1930, 1934, 1936, 1975, 1978 (7).
Cup: 1928, 1935, 1970, 1976 (4).
Bohemians are one of the oldest of Irish clubs, their foundation date sometimes being held as 1882. Bohemians were winners in 1908 of the Irish Cup, the only other southern club after Shelbourne to win any honours in a unified Ireland. They have competed in European competition on eight occasions.

DROGHEDA
Founded: 1919.
Colours: All claret with blue sleeves.
Stadium: United Park (15,000).
Club address: Drogheda United, United Park, Windmill Road, Drogheda.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Drogheda entered Europe for the first time in the 1983–84 UEFA Cup after finishing as league runners-up to Athlone. United were then beaten 0-6, 0-8 by Tottenham in the first round.

DUNDALK
Founded: 1919.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Oriel Park (18,000).
Club address: Dundalk FC, Oriel Park, Dundalk.
League: 1933, 1963, 1967, 1976, 1979, 1982 (6).
Cup: 1942, 1949, 1952, 1958, 1977, 1979, 1981 (7).
Dundalk have won the championship three times in the past eight years, including the league and cup double in 1979. They have competed in Europe on ten occasions.

FINN HARPS
Founded: 1954.
Colours: White/blue.
Stadium: Finn Park (10,000).
Club address: Finn Harps FC, Finn Park, Ballybofey, Co Donegal.
League: – .
Cup: 1974.
Finn Harps competed four times in Europe in the 1970s – once in the Cup-Winners' Cup and three times in the UEFA Cup. In the latter competition they always crashed to British opposition, their heaviest defeat being the 0-12, 1-4 battering they suffered at the hands of Derby in the 1976–77 first round.

HOME FARM
Founded: 1928.
Colours: Sky blue and white hoops/white.
Stadium: Tolka Park (20,000).
Club address: Home Farm FC, Tolka Park, Richmond Road, Dublin.
League: – .
Cup: 1975.
Home Farm, the most famous amateur club in the Republic, entered the League of Ireland at the start of the 1970s after virtually taking over the collapsing Drumcondra outfit. Famous graduates of the Home Farm 'school' include Liam Whelan, one of the Manchester United stars killed in the 1958 Munich air disaster, and Ronnie Whelan (no relation) who is now making a name for himself at Liverpool.

LIMERICK CITY
Founded: 1983.
Colours: Yellow and green/green.
Stadium: Markets Field (10,000).
Club address: Limerick City FC, Markets Field, Limerick.
League: 1960 and 1980.
Cup: 1971 and 1982.
Limerick City were created in 1983 to take over where the fast-failing old Limerick club were leaving off. But the takeover wasn't accomplished without enormous controversy, which included High Court involvement.

ST PATRICK'S ATHLETIC
Founded: 1929.
Colours: All red.
Stadium: Richmond Park (15,000).
Club address: St Patrick's Athletic FC, Emmet Road, Inchicore, Dublin 8.
League: 1952, 1955, 1956 (3).
Cup: 1959, 1961.
St Patrick's Athletic last appeared in Europe in the 1967–68 Fairs' Cup when they lost 1-3, 3-6 against Bordeaux.

SHAMROCK ROVERS
Founded: 1899.
Colours: Green and white hoops/green.
Stadium: Glenmalure Park (25,000).
Club address: Shamrock Rovers FC, Glenmalure Park, Milltown Road, Dublin 6.
League: 1923, 1925, 1927, 1932, 1938, 1939, 1954, 1957, 1959, 1964, 1984 (11 – record).
Cup: 1925, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1936, 1940, 1944, 1945, 1948, 1955, 1956, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1978 (21 – record).
Shamrock Rovers are the most famous of the Republic's clubs, record winners of both league and cup. They have competed in Europe on thirteen occasions, more than any other Republic club. They were European pioneers, being the first Irish club to compete in the Champions' Cup, where they lost first time out by 0-6, 2-3 against the pre-Munich Manchester United. Rovers went down 6-0

in Dublin – fellow Irishman Liam Whelan scoring twice against them – but did well to lose 'only' 3-2 at Old Trafford.

SHELBOURNE
Founded: 1895.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Harold's Cross Stadium (10,000).
Club address: Shelbourne FC, Harold's Cross Stadium, Dublin 6.
League: 1926, 1929, 1931, 1944, 1947, 1953, 1962 (7).
Cup: 1939, 1960, 1963 (3).
Shelbourne were the only southern club to make a real impression in Irish football before the split in 1921, winning the Irish Cup in 1906, 1911 and 1920. In European competition they have been absent for more than a decade. But previously they put up stiff opposition. In the 1963–64 Cup-winners' Cup they lost 'only' 0-2, 1-3 against Barcelona and in the Fairs' Cup the following season they eliminated Belenenses of Portugal on the away goals rule before falling 0-1, 0-1 to Atletico Madrid. In the 1971–72 UEFA Cup Shelbourne lost 0-1 in Budapest against Vasas and came close to reversing the score in Dublin before having to make do with a 1-1 draw.

SLIGO ROVERS
Founded: 1908.
Colours: Red and white stripes/red.
Stadium: The Showgrounds, (6,000).
Club address: Sligo Rovers FC, The Showgrounds, Sligo.
League: 1937, 1977.
Cup: 1983.
Sligo made their first appearance in the Cup-winners' Cup in 1983–84 and were eliminated 0-1, 0-3 by the not much stronger Finns of Haka Valkeakosken.

WATERFORD
Founded: 1921.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Kilcohan Park (10,000).
Club address: Waterford United FC, Kilcohan Park, Waterford.
League: 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1972, 1973 (6).
Cup: 1937, 1980.
Waterford hit a purple patch in the late 1960s and early 1970s when they could do little wrong, winning the league six times in eight seasons. Yet only once in that time did they progress beyond the first round of the Champions' Cup – in 1970–71 when they defeated, in two very tense games, Glentoran of Northern Ireland 3–1, 1–0. After that Celtic beat them easily 7-0, 3-2.

RUMANIA

Dinamo Bucharest's rugged tactics in their Champions' Cup semi-final against Liverpool earned some frowns from football's international establishment. But Dinamo, their officials, players and fans hardly noticed in their

celebrations after the finest season in the club's history. Apart from becoming the first Rumanian club to make such progress in the most prestigious European tournament, they also won the league and cup double. Each time the unlucky domestic rivals were Steaua Bucharest.

Dinamo made several major personnel changes at the season's outset. Veteran striker Dudu Georgescu, a former Golden Boot winner as Europe's top scorer, was released and two promising young defenders, Andone and Rednic, were signed from Corvinul Hunedoara.

When Dinamo were well beaten 3-0 at home by early pace-makers Steaua in October, the timing of their transfer moves came into question. But a matter of weeks later, when Dinamo surprisingly eliminated holders Hamburg from the Champions' Cup, such doubts were forgotten.

The Rumanian federation bent over backwards to help Dinamo. Before a European date they were allowed to postpone their league game, so that although Dinamo were two points behind Steaua at the halfway stage in the league, they had two games in hand. They won both of these in mid-December, while the rest of the league was on holiday.

By mid-May the clubs were back in the same position. Steaua had ended their league programme with a one-point advantage, but Dinamo had two games in hand. Dinamo first beat Steaua 2-1 in the cup final, and then they beat them in the league title race by picking up three points in those two outstanding games.

As if Dinamo's string of triumphs wasn't enough, Rumania then proudly took their place in the finals of the European championship, the first time the national side had made the international grade since reaching the World Cup finals in 1970.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dinamo Bucharest	34	19	11	4	69	36	49
Steaua	34	21	5	8	59	23	47
Un. Craiova	34	18	7	9	57	27	43
Sportul Studentesc	34	17	6	11	57	43	40
Argeş Pitesti	34	17	4	13	42	33	38
SC Bacău	34	15	5	14	36	47	35
FC Bihor	34	14	6	14	50	46	34
Politehnica Iaşi	34	12	10	12	32	36	34
Chimia Rm. Valcea	34	14	6	14	40	50	34
F C Olt	34	11	11	12	38	27	33
Jiul	34	13	7	14	34	47	33
Corvinul Hunedoara	34	12	8	14	46	44	32
Rapid	34	10	11	13	30	34	31
ASA Tirgu Mureş	34	12	6	16	36	46	30
FC Baia Mare	34	12	6	16	40	59	30
Dunarea CSU	34	9	10	15	32	41	28
Petrolul Ploesti	34	9	7	18	33	49	25
CS Tirgovişte	34	5	6	23	27	70	16

Cup final: Dinamo Bucharest 2, Steaua 1.
Top scorer: Coras (Sportul Studentesc) 20 goals.

ARGEŞ PITESTI
Founded: 1953.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: 1 Mai (15,000).
Club address: F C Argeş Pitesti, Pitesti, str Horia, Cloşca şi Crişan 15.
League: 1972, 1979.
Cup: – .
Argeş take their name from the Argeş hills just outside the small town of Pitesti, eighty miles north-west of Bucharest. Founded as Dinamo Pitesti, they changed their name in 1967, having by that time spent six years in the first division. In 1965 Argeş had reached the cup final for the first time, losing 2-1 to Stinta Craiova. One more year and they were into Europe for the first time in the Fairs' Cup. They beat Sevilla and then Toulouse – a last-minute goal bringing about a 5-1 revival after a 3-0 defeat in France – before falling to Dinamo Zagreb. In 1972 and 1979, when Argeş won the league, their star was midfielder Nico Dobrin, a classy player who once attracted an offer from Real Madrid and who was appointed club coach in autumn 1983. Other key players have included goalkeeper Gheorghe Christian, right-back Mihai Zamfir and spearhead Marian Radu, the 1979 league top scorer with twenty two goals.

A S A
Founded: 1962.
Colours: Red/blue.
Stadium: 23 August (12,500).
Club address: A S A, Tirgu Mures, str Lenin 5.
League: – .
Cup: – .
The best placing ASA have so far achieved in the first division since they first arrived in the top flight in 1967 was second in 1975. ASA competed in the UEFA Cup in three successive years in the late 1970s. In 1978, in the first round, they beat AEK Athens 1-0 on home ground but lost 3-0 away.

BACAU
Founded: 1950.
Colours: Blue/red.
Stadium: 23 August (20,000).
Club address: S C Bacau, str Pictor Aman 94.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Formerly known as Dinamo, S C Bacau changed their name in the early 1960s. The 1969–70 Fairs' Cup remains their only European adventure. They thrashed Floriana of Malta 6-0, 1-0, then beat Skeid Oslo and Kilmarnock before falling 0-2, 1-7 against Arsenal in the quarter-finals.

BAIA MARE
Founded: 1948.
Colours: Yellow/blue.
Stadium: 23 August (13,000).
Club address: F A Baia Mare, Baia Mare, str Minerilor 11.
League: – .

Cup: – .
Baia Mare made one entry in Europe in the 1982–83 Cup-winners' Cup. Even then they qualified as losing cup finalists because cup-winners Craiova had also landed the league title and the passport to the Champions' Cup. Baia Mare didn't last long. In the first round they came up against Real Madrid, were held 0-0 at home and beaten 5-2 in Spain.

CORVINUL
Founded: 1921.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Corvinul (15,000).
Club address: Corvinul, Hunedoara, Bd Mihai Viteazul 10.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Corvinul, despite having been founded so far back, didn't break into the first division until 1954. They have been up and down between the divisions several times since. Their only European appearance ended in trouble in 1983: their UEFA Cup first round victims were Grazer AK, but then they lost to Sarajevo; Corvinul's players were so upset by the referee's decisions that Gabor and Dumitrache later collected five and seven-match UEFA suspensions for over-reacting at the final whistle.

Gabor has been Corvinul's outstanding discovery of recent years and was voted Top Player in the 1979 World Youth Cup in Australia. On his debut for the Rumanian senior national team he scored a hat-trick in a warm-up match against the Belgian club Waterschei.

CHIMEA
Founded: 1946.
Colours: White/blue.
Stadium: 1 Mai (13,000).
Club address: Chimea RV, Ramnicul Vilcea, str Avram Iancu 7.
League: – .
Cup: 1973.
Chimea's only European appearance followed their victory in the cup final in 1973, when they defeated Constructorul Galati 4-1. They lost 4-2 on aggregate to Glentoran, however, in the first round of the Cup-winners' Cup, and haven't been back. Midfielder Carabageac made international football headlines in 1979 for a marathon trip to play for the club. He spent twenty hours flying home from the World Student Games in Mexico then drove 200 miles to play against Steaua in a league game – and scored the winning goal.

DINAMO BUCHAREST
Founded: 1948.
Colours: White/red.
Stadium: Dinamo Stadion (18,000) but important matches in the 23 August national stadium (95,000).
League: 1955, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1982, 1983, 1984 (12 – record).
Cup: 1959, 1964, 1968, 1982, 1984 (5).
Dinamo Bucharest have established themselves over the past twenty years as

the best in Rumania. Not only that, but they have contributed greatly to putting Rumania on the European club map with some fine results, the most outstanding of which was their elimination of defending European champions Hamburg in the second round of the 1983–84 Champions' Cup. They then provided the backbone of the national team who qualified for the finals of the 1984 European championship, topping a preliminary group ahead of former European champions Czechoslovakia and World Cup holders Italy.

The coach who brought about this success was Dimitru Nicolae, nicknamed Nicursor, a former Dinamo player who had previously coached SC Bacau. But he was fortunate to have a string of internationals on his staff including goalkeeper Moraru, defenders Rednic and Andone, midfielders Augustin and Multescu and winger Talnar.

Ironically, Dinamo's two most important players over the years had moved out only a little earlier. One was centre-back Cornel Dinu, a 1970 World Cup veteran who holds the Rumanian caps record with eighty. The other was the centre forward Dudu Georgescu who was Europe's top scorer in league competition in 1974–75 (with thirty three goals) and again in 1976–77 (with forty seven).

Although Dinamo have appeared in European competition on seventeen occasions, the 1983–84 Champions' Cup was the first time they had progressed to the semi-finals.

JIUL PETROSANI
Founded: 1919.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Jiul (20,000).
Club address: Petroşani, str Enāchitā Vācārescu 8.
League: – .
Cup: 1974.
Jiul's 4-2 win over Politehnica Timisoara in the 1974 cup final provided them with their first – and so far only – taste of European action. It was a brief one. They lost 0-3, 2-0 against Dundee United. Jiul are one of the oldest surviving Rumanian clubs, and first entered the top division in 1937–38.

PETROLUL
Founded: 1952.
Colours: Yellow/blue.
Stadium: Petrolul (25,000).
Club address: Petrolul, Ploeşti, str Stadionului 26.
League: 1958, 1959, 1966 (3).
Cup: 1963.
Although Petrolul were founded only in 1952, reaching the first division two years later, the town of Ploeşti remains the spiritual home of Rumanian football. It was to this region that English engineers, coming to work in the oilfields in the late 1890s, first brought the game. The English influence remained obvious in the early years of league competition, for the champions in 1912 were a team named United Ploeşti.

Petrolul have appeared in European competition on seven occasions. Their most notable achievements were taking Liverpool to a play-off (which they lost 2-0) in the first round of the 1966-67 Champions' Cup, having earlier

become Rumania's first European club quarter-finalists. That was in the 1962–63 Fairs' Cup, when they beat Spartak Brno and Leipzig before losing narrowly (0–2, 1–0) against Ferencváros.

RAPID
Founded: 1923.
Colours: White/orange.
Stadium: Republicii (30,000).
Club address: Rapid, Bucharest, Calea Giuleşti 18.
League: 1942, 1967.
Cup: 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1972, 1975 (8).
Rapid are the only successful pre-war club to have survived the reorganisation of football in Rumania in the late 1940s. Other lesser-known clubs hung on as well but the major sides of the 1920s and 1930s – such as Chinezul Timisoara and Venus Bucharest – were disbanded. Rapid's best season in Europe was in 1972–73, when they reached the Cup-winners' Cup quarter-finals before losing 0-5, 1-3 against Leeds.

SPORTUL STUDENŢESC
Founded: 1916.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Sportul Studenţesc (15,000).
Club address: Sportul Studenţesc, Bucharest, str Ştefan Furtuña 140.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Sportul are the oldest surviving top-flight club in Rumania even though in the pre-war days it wasn't until 1937 that they reached the first division for the first time. Sportul, the traditional students' team, were beaten by Sturm Graz in the first round of the 1983–84 UEFA Cup. They lost their home leg 2-1 and could only force a goal-less draw in Austria.

STEAUA
Founded: 1947.
Colours: Red/blue.
Stadium: Steaua (30,000).
Club address: Steaua, Bucharest, Calea Plevnei 114.
League: 1951, 1952, 1953, 1956, 1960, 1961, 1968, 1976, 1978 (9).
Cup: 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1955, 1962, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1976, 1979 (13).
Steaua are the army team (the word means Star), having taken that name in the summer of 1961 after being founded as CCA Bucharest in 1947. Rumania was no exception to the eastern European pattern where army teams dominated football in the early 1950s. CCA won the league title three years in a row from 1951. Later, as Steaua, they won the cup five times in six seasons in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Such success did not extend to Europe. Steaua's best season in continental competition was in 1971–72 when they reached the Cup-winners' Cup quarter-finals only to lose on the away goals rule to Bayern Munich. Steaua ended the 1983–84 season as domestic runners-up in both league and cup.

UNIVERSITATEA CRAIOVA
Founded: 1948.
Colours: White/blue.
Stadium: Central (30,000).
Club address: FC Universitatea, Craiova, str Gheorghe Doja 24.
League: 1974, 1980, 1981 (3).
Cup: 1977, 1978, 1981, 1983 (4).
Craiova's first claim to fame in the years after they entered the first division in 1964 was the goal-scoring talent of striker Oblemenco, who was the league's top marksman in 1967 (with seventeen), in 1970 (with nineteen), in 1972 (with twenty) and in 1973 (with twenty one). But the club didn't win anything until 1974 when they were first crowned league champions. At the end of the decade and the early 1980s Craiova came into their own, winning the league twice and the cup four times, and achieving the double in 1981, a success they celebrated in style by thrashing Politehnica Timisoara 6-0 in the cup final.

In Europe, Craiova first gained a reputation when they beat Leeds in the second round of the 1979–80 UEFA Cup. Craiova won 2–0 both at home and at Elland Road. One of their first leg scorers was Ilie Balaci, one of Rumania's outstanding footballers of the 1980s, and a fixture – injuries permitting – in the national team who qualified for the 1984 European championship finals. Inspired by Balaci, Craiova became, in 1983, the first Rumanian team to reach a European semi-final when they faced Benfica in the UEFA Cup. Craiova forced a goal-less draw in Lisbon but, with key players suspended, drew again 1–1 at home and went out on the away goals rule.

SAUDI ARABIA

Two famous escapees from World Cup pressures dominated the scene in Saudi Arabia: Tele Santana and Ladislav Kubala.

Santana quit as Brazil manager after the 1982 World Cup finals, unhappy at domestic criticism of a campaign in which Brazil, while not emerging victorious, did re-establish their international reputation as the most skilled and entertaining of football nations. He took up a contract with Al-Ahly.

Kubala had gone out to Saudi Arabia earlier. After eleven years as manager of Spain's national team, he stepped down in the summer of 1980, having taken his team into the finals of the European championships.

The former Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Spanish international inside-forward explained that after a lengthy spell in such a pressurised job, someone else should have a chance. Kubala was to prove a good judge: his successor, Jose Santamaria, spent more than two years in virtual exile from the game in the wake of the battering he took from public and media over Spain's 1982 World Cup failings.

Santana and Kubala shared the Saudi spoils in this latest season. Santana's Al-Ahly won the league title but were then thrashed by a surprisingly wide 4-0 margin in the cup final by Kubala's Al-Hilal.

Kubala saw this as underlining his first impressions of the Saudi game. He says: 'Several players would fit quite happily into the Spanish first division. Playing on artificial turf means they have good technique and if there is any problem it is just that the referees need more experience.'

The Saudis were a disappointment in the 1982 World Cup qualifiers, but made up lost ground by qualifying for the Los Angeles Olympics finals.

1984 Championship

Final placings: 1 Al-Ahly. 2 Al-Ittihad. 3 Al-Ittifak. 4 Al-Hilal. 5 Al-Qadisiya. 5 Al-Nasr. 6 Al-Sadab. 7 Al-Nahtha. 8 Al-Riyadh.
Cup final: Al-Hilal 4, Al-Ahly 0.
Top scorer: Husan Abudaoud (Al-Ahly) 13 goals.

AL-AHLY
Founded: 1957.
Colours: Green and white/white.
Stadium: Al-Ahly (25,000).
Club address: Al-Ahly Club, Medina Road, Jeddah.
League: Twice.
Cup: Eleven times.
Al-Ahly – the name means 'The People' – hit the headlines in late 1982 when they snapped up retiring Brazil World Cup manager Tele Santana. His contract of £20,000 a month on top of a reported £350,000 signing-on fee made him the best-paid Brazilian sportsman of all time. Under Santana Al-Ahly won the championship for the second time in their history and he was immediately offered a new deal. Al-Ahly have long been impressed by the Brazilian style and first moved into that managerial market in 1978 when they hired former World Cup-winner Didi.

AL-HILAL
Founded: 1957.
Colours: Blue and white/white.
Stadium: Al-Hilal (20,000).
Club address: Club Al-Hilal, Riyadh.
League: Twice.
Cup: Four times.
Al-Hilal, four times winners of the cup and twice Saudi champions, have always been one of the most ambitious of clubs since it was decided to import foreign talent to speed up the development of football in the country. In late 1978 they succeeded in a coup which surprised everyone in signing Brazilian World Cup star Roberto Rivelino. Complications over transfer payments produced a row which eventually led to Rivelino's old club, Fluminense, going to FIFA for a worldwide ban on the player. Al-Hilal moved quickly to resolve matters and Rivelino played on there until 1983. At one time he had his former 1970 and 1974 World Cup manager, Mario Zagalo, as his boss once more.

AL-ITTIFAK
Founded: 1944.
Colours: Green and red/green.
Stadium: Al-Ittifak (20,000).
Club address: Club Al-Ittifak, Dammam, Eastern Province.
League: Once.
Cup: Once.
Al-Ittifak have won the championship and the cup once each. Their manager is

also the new boss – appointed in spring 1984 – of the national team, Khalil Al-Zayanne. The club's name means 'Agreement'.

AL-ITTIHAD
Founded: 1947.
Colours: Black and yellow/yellow.
Stadium: Al-Ittihad (40,000).
Club address: Al-Ittihad, Al-Sahafa Street, Al-Medina, Jeddah.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Six times cup-winners, Al-Ittihad looked towards West Germany and Sweden in the late 1970s when most of their rivals turned to Brazil for coaches and players. Swedish centre-forward Thomas Sjöberg spent a year with the club before returning to Malmö and the coach who guided them to the 1981 championship was Dettmar Cramer – former FIFA head coach and boss of Bayern Munich when they won the European Champions' Cup in 1975 and 1976. Ittihad means 'Unity'.

AL-NASR
Founded: 1955.
Colours: Yellow and blue/yellow.
Stadium: Al-Nasr (25,000).
Club address: Club Al-Nasr, Riyadh.
League: Twice.
Cup: Four times.
Al-Nasr have won the championship twice – in 1980 and 1981 – and the cup four times. In 1979 they signed the Brazilian World Cup full-back Toninho and later appointed as manager Paolo Cesar Carpeggiani – who masterminded the 1981 South American and World Club Cup triumphs of the Brazilian club, Flamengo. Appropriately, the club's name means 'Victory'.

SCOTLAND

Scottish football suffered a season of loss at all levels of the game.

On the personal side there were the deaths of senior and respected administrative figures such as Football Association chairman Tommy Younger and the national team's 1974 World Cup manager, Willie Ormond.

At international level Aberdeen were dethroned as holders of the Cup-winners' Cup – beaten 1-0 both away and at home by FC Porto in the semi-finals just five months after sitting astride Europe by virtue of their success over Hamburg in the SuperCup.

That success against the West Germans, 1983 winners of the Champions' Cup, also paved the way for the loss, through the transfer market, of one of Scotland's liveliest young forwards, Mark McGhee. The scourge of Hamburg, he so impressed the Germans that they signed him as soon as the season had ended.

Also lost to Scottish domestic football was an even more renowned Aberdeen name, Gordon Strachan. He moved to Manchester United for £500,000, to the great displeasure of the West German club, Köln, who

claimed to have Strachan's signature to an agreement to sign for them.

At least McGhee and Strachan couldn't have left Aberdeen on a higher note. The Pittodrie club won everything in domestic sight: the Premier Division championship, the cup and also the league cup.

Such success was not, however, repeated at national team level. Scotland, under Jock Stein, failed to qualify for the finals of the 1984 European championship and a failure to beat England at Hampden in May wrecked their dreams of winning the last Home International championship.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aberdeen	36	25	7	4	37	21	57
Celtic	36	21	8	7	80	41	50
Dundee Utd.	35	18	11	6	66	37	47
Rangers	35	14	12	9	51	40	40
Hearts	36	10	16	10	38	47	36
St. Mirren	36	9	14	13	53	55	32
Hibernian	36	12	7	17	45	55	31
Dundee	36	11	4	21	49	75	26
St. Johnstone	36	10	3	23	36	81	23
Motherwell	36	4	7	25	31	75	15

Cup final: Aberdeen 2, Celtic 1.
League Cup final: Rangers 3, Celtic 2 (after extra time).
Top scorer: McClair (Celtic) 23 goals.

ABERDEEN

Founded: 1903.
Colours: All red.
Stadium: Pittodrie (24,000).
Club address: Aberdeen FC, Pittodrie Stadium, Aberdeen AB2 1QH.
League: 1955, 1980, 1984 (3).
S.F.A. Cup: 1947, 1970, 1982, 1983, 1984 (5).
League Cup: 1956, 1977.
Cup-winners' Cup: 1983.
SuperCup: 1983.

The rapidly increasing importance of Aberdeen as the centre of the North Sea oil industry was reflected on the football pitch in 1983 when the football club won both the European Cup-winners' Cup and the European SuperCup.

The Cup-winners' Cup victory was gained with a 2-1 extra time victory over Real Madrid in the rain in Gothenburg. Manager Alex Ferguson's team well deserved to win, maintaining a remarkable tempo throughout the match. Eric Black scored early on for Aberdeen, but that goal was wiped out by a Juanito penalty after a rare defensive mistake. There were just eight minutes left in extra time when John Hewitt grabbed the winner. To reach the final Aberdeen had beaten Sion (in the preliminary round), Dinamo Tirana, Lech Poznan, Bayern and Waterschei. In doing so they had run up a remarkable twenty three goals and had completely stolen the usual European thunder of Celtic and Rangers.

Nor was the victory over Real Madrid the end of the matter. At the end of the year Aberdeen faced European champions Hamburg for the SuperCup.

The first leg was played in West Germany and ended in a goal-less draw. Hamburg were rebuilding their attack and Aberdeen could even have won. Simpson, Weir and McGhee all had chances which went begging either through haste or because of the sharp reflexes of Hamburg goalkeeper Stein. At Pittodrie it was a different tale: goals from Simpson and McGhee in the first twenty minutes of the second half proved decisive.

Aberdeen's victorious Cup-winners' Cup campaign was their twelfth season in Europe, and by far and away their most successful since they first appeared on the continent in the 1967–68 Cup-winners' Cup. They had never before been even as far as the quarter-finals. Their previous best was in the 1981–82 UEFA Cup, when they lost in the third round to Hamburg.

CELTIC
Founded: 1888.
Colours: Green and white hoops/white.
Stadium: Celtic Park (67,500).
Club address: Celtic, Celtic Park, Parkhead, Glasgow G40 3RE.
League: 1893, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1919, 1922, 1926, 1936, 1938, 1954, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1982 (33).
S.F.A. Cup: 1892, 1899, 1900, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1931, 1933, 1937, 1951, 1954, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1980 (26 – record).
League Cup: 1957, 1958, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1975, 1983 (9).
World Club Cup: Runners-up in 1967.
Champions' Cup: 1967. Runners-up in 1970.
Celtic and Rangers are Scottish football's great clubs. But it was Celtic who extended that domination into Europe when, in 1967, they became the first British club to win the European Champions' Cup. It was a measure of the way they swept all before them that season that in domestic competition they won everything as well: the league, the cup and league cup. No other team in Europe has ended a season with a one hundred per cent record in four major competitions. In winning the Champions' Cup, Celtic refuted accusations – particularly from south of the border – that their Scottish honours owed more to the lack of solid opposition than to their own abilities.

Celtic's 1967 team was shrewdly put together by manager Jock Stein, a former Celtic player. As well as new Scottish stars he included veterans such as goalkeeper Ronnie Simpson and inside-left and schemer Bertie Auld. In the Champions' Cup final in Lisbon they beat former holders Internazionale from Italy by 2-1, thanks to goals from full-back Gemmell and centre-forward Chalmers. They did it with dash and style despite having conceded a penalty early on.

Sadly, Celtic's golden touch did not last long at international level. A few months later they were beaten by Dynamo Kiev at the start of their Champions' Cup defence. They were then dragged down in the infamous World Club Cup final against Racing of Argentina – a clash which saw six players sent off in a play-off in Montevideo, ultimately won by Racing by 1-0.

In 1970 Celtic returned to the Champions' Cup final. But this time, in Milan, they were defeated 2-1 in extra time by the Dutch club Feyenoord. The bubble had yet to burst. In 1971 they reached the quarter-finals, losing to Ajax, and in

972 they came almost to the final – losing only on penalties to Internazionale fter two goal-less draws in their semi-final. Celtic were beaten semi-finalists gain in 1974 and have twice – in the mid-1960s – missed out in the round of the ast four in the Cup-winners' Cup.

DUNDEE
Founded: 1893.
Colours: Dark blue/white.
Stadium: Dens Park (22,381).
Club address: Dundee FC, Dens Park, Dundee DD1 1RQ.
League: 1962, 1979.
S.F.A. Cup: 1910.
League Cup: 1952, 1953, 1974 (3).
Dundee's first European experience remains their best. That was in the 962–63 Champions' Cup when a team inspired by the guile of Gordon Smith n the right-wing, Ian Ure at the heart of defence, and Alan Gilzean up front, eached the semi-finals. On the way they thrashed Köln, Sporting Lisbon and Anderlecht. But then it was Dundee's turn to take a roasting, from ultimate ompetition winners Milan. Dundee lost 5-1 in Milan and put together a seless 1-0 win at home.

Later the club were European semi-finalists again, this time in the 1968 Fairs' Cup, where they were beaten 1-1, 0-2 by Leeds.

DUNDEE UNITED
Founded: 1909.
Colours: Tangerine/black.
Stadium: Tannadice Park (22,250).
Club address: Dundee United, Tannadice Park, Dundee DD3 7JW.
League: 1983.
S.F.A. Cup: – .
League Cup: 1980, 1981.
Dundee United's first championship victory in 1983 meant that, after eleven ampaigns in Europe, they had at last gained entry to the Champions' Cup, where they reached the semi-finals before losing to Roma. Their previous best easons in Europe were in the 1981–82 and 1982–83 UEFA Cup competitions. Each time they reached the quarter-finals, losing the first time to Radnicki of Yugoslavia and the second time to Bohemians of Prague.

DUNFERMLINE
Founded: 1885.
Colours: Black and white stripes/black.
Stadium: East Den Park (27,500).
Club address: Dunfermline Athletic, Dunfermline, Fife KY12 7RB.
League: – .
S.F.A. Cup: 1961, 1968.
League Cup: – .
Dunfermline's recent presence down amid the second division is a reminder hat no club can live on past glories. For Dunfermline have competed in European competition on seven occasions – reaching the Cup-winners' Cup uarter-finals in 1962 and semi-finals in 1968.

HEARTS
Founded: 1874.
Colours: Maroon/white.
Stadium: Tyneside Park (23,450).
Club address: Heart of Midlothian, Tyneside Park, Gorgie Road, Edinburgh EH11 2NL.
League: 1895, 1897, 1958, 1960 (4).
S.F.A. Cup: 1891, 1896, 1901, 1906, 1956 (5).
League Cup: 1955, 1959, 1960, 1963 (4).
Hearts have competed twice in the Champions' Cup, once in the Cup-Winners' Cup and three times in the Fairs' Cup. They have yet to reach the quarter-final stage in either tournament and in the Champions' Cup were beaten in the first round by Standard Liège in 1958–59 and by ultimate tournament winners Benfica in 1960–61.

HIBERNIAN
Founded: 1875.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Easter Road (29,464).
Club address: Hibernian, Easter Road Park, Edinburgh EH7 5QG.
League: 1903, 1948, 1951, 1952 (4).
S.F.A. Cup: 1887, 1902.
League Cup: 1973.
Hibernian hold a very proud place in the history of European club football as one of the first four semi-finalists of the inaugural Champions' Cup in 1955–56. Yet they had not won the Scottish championship for four years. Hibernian had been invited in the middle of the previous season to a Cup organisational meeting in Paris. They stayed away but sent a telegram of support and duly took up the ensuing invitation to compete. They may not have been champions, but they did Scotland proud. Rot-Weiss Essen and Djurgarden were both beaten before Hibs went down 0-2, 0-1 against French club Reims. Tommy Younger in goal, Gordon Smith and Willie Ormond on the wings, with Laurie Reilly at centre-forward all combined to make Hibs a Scottish credit to the Irishmen (!) who originally formed the club.

KILMARNOCK
Founded: 1869.
Colours: Blue and white hoops/blue.
Stadium: Rugby Park (18,500).
Club address: Kilmarnock, Rugby Park, Kilmarnock KA1 2DP.
League: 1965.
S.F.A. Cup: 1920, 1929.
League Cup: – .
Kilmarnock's best season was probably 1966–67, when Leeds knocked them out of the Fairs' Cup at the semi-final stage. The previous season saw Kilmarnock's only venture so far into the Champions' Cup. After beating Albania's awkward Nëntori 0-0, 1-0 Kilmarnock faced up to – and were eliminated by – a Real Madrid team who went on to win the cup.

MORTON
Founded: 1874.
Colours: Blue and white hoops/white.
Stadium: Cappielow Park (16,400).
Club address: Morton, Cappielow Park, Greenock PA15, 2TY.
League: – .
S.F.A. Cup: 1922.
League Cup: – .
Morton have played just two games in European competition, in the 1968–69 Fairs' Cup when they were beaten 0-5, 3-4 by Chelsea in the first round.

PARTICK THISTLE
Founded: 1876.
Colours: Red and yellow stripes/red.
Stadium: Firhill Park (22,000).
Club address: Partick Thistle, Firhill Park, Glasgow G20 5AL.
League: – .
S.F.A. Cup: 1921.
League Cup: 1972.
Partick have no fond memories of eastern Europe. Both their European campaigns ended on the other side of the Iron Curtain. In the 1963–64 Fairs' Cup they fell in the second round to Spartak Brno. Then, in the 1972–73 UEFA Cup, Partick went down 0-1, 0-3 against the Hungarian side, Honved.

RANGERS
Founded: 1873.
Colours: Royal blue/white.
Stadium: Ibrox Park (44,000).
Club address: Glasgow Rangers FC, Ibrox Stadium, Glasgow G51 2XD.
League: 1891 (shared), 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1918, 1920, 1921, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1975 (35 – record).
S.F.A. Cup: 1894, 1897, 1898, 1903, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1973, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1981 (23 – record).
League Cup: 1947, 1949, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1971, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1982, 1984 (12 – record).
Cup-winners' Cup: 1972. Runners-up in 1961 and 1967.
SuperCup: Runners-up in 1972.
Rangers compete with Celtic at the pinnacle of Scottish club football, and their rivalry has continued in Europe with Rangers just ahead. They have one cup and three runners-up placings while Celtic claim one cup and one second spot.

Rangers' first sortie into Europe was not encouraging. That was in the 1956–57 Champions' Cup, when they were beaten in a play-off in the first round proper by Nice. In 1960 Rangers reached the semi-finals; the team, containing Eric Caldow at full-back, Willie Stevenson at left-half and flying wingers Alex Scott and Davie Wilson, fancied their chances against an

unknown West German club. The 'unknown' West Germans turned out to be Eintracht Frankfurt. They smashed six goals past Rangers both home and away and went on to glorious defeat against Real Madrid in the never-to-be-forgotten Hampden final.

Semi-finalists in 1960, Rangers were finalists a year later – albeit in the inaugural Cup-winners' Cup. Victories over Ferencváros, Borussia Mönchengladbach and Wolves brought them through to a two-leg final (the only time it was played this way in the Cup-winners' Cup) against Italy's Fiorentina. By now Rangers had added the brilliant Jim Baxter to their team but even his skilled intervention wasn't enough. Fiorentina won 2-0 in Glasgow and then 2-1 in Italy. Rangers' consolation goal came from Scott.

Rangers have competed in Europe on twenty three occasions. Four times they have been eliminated in the quarter-finals, twice in the semi-finals. But it is the Cup-winners' Cup which has remained their favourite tournament. In 1967 they were beaten 1-0 in extra time in the final by Bayern Munich, despite team selection problems which meant playing full-back Roger Hynd at centre-forward. Then, in 1972, they won the cup at last, defeating Moscow Dynamo 3-2 in Barcelona. It should have been Rangers' proudest moment. Instead it turned out to be one of their most bitter, the drunken, riotous excesses of their fans earning the club a suspension from European competition. With the European incentive gone, Rangers' successful team quickly broke up. Before the year was out both the goalscorers from Barcelona had gone, two-goal Willie Johnston to West Bromwich, and centre-forward Colin Stein to Coventry.

ST JOHNSTONE
Founded: 1884.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Muirton Park (24,950).
Club address: St Johnstone FC, Muirton Park, Perth PH1 5AP.
League: – .
S.F.A. Cup: – .
League Cup: – .
St Johnstone beat Hamburg and Vasas Budapest before falling to Zeljeznicar Sarajevo in the first UEFA competition in 1971–72. This remains St Johnstone's only European experience.

ST MIRREN
Founded: 1876.
Colours: Black and white stripes/black.
Stadium: Love Street (25,800).
Club address: St Mirren, St Mirren Park, Love Street, Paisley PA3 2EJ.
League: – .
S.F.A. Cup: 1926, 1959.
League Cup: – .
St Mirren's one venture into Europe was in the 1980–81 UEFA Cup. They struggled to beat the Swedish part-timers of Elfsborg 2-1, 0-0 and then lost 0-0, 0-2 against French side Saint-Etienne.

SOVIET UNION

Surprise new champions were crowned at the end of the 1983 Soviet season in November: Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk, from the Ukraine.

Promoted back to the first division only as recently as 1981, they ended the season with a flourish, beating their closest rivals Spartak Moscow 4-2 on the last day. Striker Oleg Taran scored a hat-trick in front of a capacity 35,000 crowd in the Meteor Stadium.

Taran Oleg Protassov and Gennadi Litovchenko were three young players who quickly found their way into the national team. Litovchenko scored the Soviets' goal in the 2-1 defeat by West Germany in March, 1984.

While Dnepr took the title for the first time, and the miners' team, Shakhtyor Donetsk, won the cup, it was a bad year for the traditional giants. Dynamo Tbilisi and Dynamo Moscow only narrowly escaped relegation.

Spartak Moscow's consolation for missing out on the league title was to become the first Soviet side to reach the quarter finals of the UEFA Cup. Here, however, they lost 3-4 on aggregate to defending title-holders Anderlecht of Belgium.

Other European quarter-finalists were Dynamo Minsk, in the Champions' Cup. They too were beaten at this stage, by Dinamo Bucharest.

The league's top scorer was Spartak's Yuri Gavrilov and the Footballer of the Year award went to his team-mate, Fyodor Cherenkov. But their individual success did not rub off on the national team. The Soviet Union lost only one of their nine full internationals in 1983, going down 1-0 away to Portugal in November. But that defeat was crucial for it ended the Soviets' hopes of qualifying for the finals of the 1984 European championship.

1983 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk	34	22	5	7	63	36	49
Spartak Moscow	34	18	9	7	60	25	45
Dynamo Minsk	34	17	9	8	51	34	43
Zenit Leningrad	34	15	11	8	43	32	40
Zhalgiris	34	15	9	10	38	36	39
Torpedo Moscow	34	14	11	9	40	34	38
Dynamo Kiev	34	14	10	10	50	34	38
Chernomorets	34	16	5	13	44	46	37
Shakhtyor Donetsk	34	16	3	15	48	40	35
Pakhtakhor Tashkent	34	13	9	12	37	34	35
Metallist Kharkov	34	12	8	14	38	40	32
TSKA Moscow	34	11	12	11	37	33	32
Neftchi	34	10	10	14	32	38	30
Ararat Erevan	34	11	7	16	29	47	29
Dynamo Moscow	34	9	11	14	30	37	28
Dynamo Tbilisi	34	9	9	16	41	48	27
Torpedo Kutaisi	34	4	12	18	26	58	18
Nistru	34	3	4	27	19	73	10

Note: 2 pts for a win, 1 pt for a draw. But no point awarded for a draw if a team have already totalled ten drawn games.

Top scorer: Gavrilov (Spartak Moscow) 18.

Cup final (1983): Shakhtyor Donetsk 2, Metallist Kharkov 1.

Cup final (1984): Dynamo Moscow 2, Zenit Leningrad 0.

ARARAT
Founded: 1937.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Razdan (70,000).
Club address: Ararat Ereven, Pl. Lenina 2, Erevan.
League: 1973.
Cup: 1973, 1975.
Ararat chose the tenth anniversary of taking that appropriate name – the 'Noah's Ark' mountain is nearby – to score an amazing success. Despite having missed out on all the major honours, they suddenly won both league championship and the cup, where they beat Dynamo Kiev 2-1 in the final after extra time.

The club were founded in 1937 under the name of Dynamo Erevan, became Spartak in 1954, and then Ararat in 1963. Three years later they were promoted back to the first division after four years out of the top flight. Their only claim to fame previously had been in reaching the 1954 cup final, where they lost 2-1 to Kiev.

The foundations for the 1973 double were laid by former national manager Alexander Ponomarev. He died shortly before their triumph, however, in a season intriguing because the Soviets abolished the draw. If two teams were level after ninety minutes, one point went to the team who won a penalty contest! Ararat drew a home league attendance average of 57,000 and owed much to the midfield direction and nose for goal of Arkadyi Andriassian. He was top scorer with twelve goals in the double season. Today his influential creative/scoring role has been taken over by Khoren Oganessian – the only Ararat player in the 1982 Soviet World Cup squad.

CHERNOMORETZ ODESSA
Founded: 1958.
Colours: White and blue/white.
Stadium: Central (43,000).
Club address: Chernomoretz Odessa, Central Stadium, Shevchenko Park, Odessa 270014.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Chernomoretz – meaning Black Sea – have appeared just once in Europe, in the 1975–76 UEFA Cup. Their interest didn't last long. After winning 1-0 at home against Lazio of Italy, they lost 3-0 in Rome, where Giorgio Chinaglia scored a hat-trick.

DNEPR
Founded: 1936.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Meteor (34,000).
Club address: Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk, ul. Kirova 12, Dnepropetrovsk.
League: 1983.
Cup: – .
Dnepr surprised everyone by coming through to win the Soviet league title for the first time on the last day of the 1983 season. The last game was against Spartak Moscow, and although it was in the Ukraine, Spartak are more than

useful away from home. In the event a hat-trick from Dnepr's new star, Oleg Taran, led his team to a 4-2 victory and the championship.

Founded in 1936 as Stal, they were known as Mettalurg between 1949 and 1961, taking their present title at the start of the 1962 season. They had never previously hit the high spots as is evident from the fact that their appearance in the 1984–85 Champions' Cup has been first-ever in European competition. Relegated in 1978, they bounced back two years later on the strength of a group of talented youngsters. Taran was one, Oleg Protasov another, Gennadi Litovchenko yet another. Dnepr scored more goals (sixty three) than anyone else in the 1983 championship, and surged through to the title thanks to their consistency over the second half of the season. In seventeen games they dropped just five points.

DYNAMO KIEV
Founded: 1927.
Colours: Blue and white/white.
Stadium: Dynamo Stadium (30,000) but important matches in the Central Stadium (100,000).
Club address: ul. Kirova 3, Kiev.
League: 1961, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1971, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1980, 1981 (10).
Cup: 1954, 1964, 1966, 1974, 1978 (5).
Cup-winners' Cup: 1975.
SuperCup: 1975.

Dynamo Kiev became, in 1975, the first Soviet side to win a European prize when they easily defeated Ferencváros 3-0 in the Cup-winners' Cup final in Basel. Two goals from right-winger Onishenko and one from left-winger Oleg Blokhin did the damage, and helped take Blokhin to the top of the European Footballer of the Year poll. But beyond the simple fact of victory, Kiev's success appeared to open up a bright new future for Soviet football.

Kiev's skilled, thoughtful and even entertaining approach was a breath of fresh air compared with the unimaginative, stereotyped teams who had been coming out of the Soviet Union for many years, both at club and national team level. Blokhin was vital up front, but the style was set by Viktor Kolotov and Leonid Buryak in midfield. Kiev appeared the first serious Soviet challenger for the Champions' Cup itself, particularly after they beat European champions Bayern Munich to win the SuperCup.

Unfortunately, the Soviet football authorities tried to make too much of a good thing. They turned Kiev into the national team and the combined weight of domestic and international fixtures took the sparkle from their play. In 1976 they reached the Champions' Cup quarter-finals, but lost to Saint-Etienne, and in the 1977 semi-finals they were beaten by Borussia Mönchengladbach. To cap it all, the Kiev-based Soviet national team then failed to qualify for the 1978 World Cup finals.

Kolotov was forced to retire through injury and Kiev coach Valeri Lobanovsky brought in a bevy of talented youngsters to support Buryak and Blokhin. When Kiev won the 1981 league title they were just one behind the record of eleven championships, held by Dynamo Moscow. But Aston Villa took advantage of the rust encouraged by the winter break to beat Kiev in the 1981–82 Champions' Cup quarter-finals and Kiev's confidence collapsed. They provided no fewer than eight players to the 1982 Soviet World Cup squad,

including Blokhin, Buryak, sweeper-come-midfielder Vladimir Bessonov and stopper Sergei Baltacha. But again they flattered only to deceive and the second round of the finals proved the limit of their ambition.

DYNAMO MINSK
Founded: 1935.
Colours: Blue and white/white.
Stadium: Dynamo (50,000).
Club address: Dynamo Minsk, ul. Kirova 8, Minsk.
League: 1982.
Cup: – .
Minsk were known as Spartak from 1954 to 1959 and as Byelorousse until 1962. Then they became Dynamo, were relegated in 1973, promoted in 1979 and landed their first-ever major prize three years later. Like their successors as champions, Dnepr, they won the league without the 'benefit' of European experience. But what Minsk did have was the guidance of 1966 World Cup forward Eduard Malofeyev as manager/coach. It was a measure of his personal role in Minsk's success that at the start of 1984 he was 'snatched' by the federation to run their Olympic team for which he immediately returned to Minsk as his backbone.

Minsk's league victory was a nail-biting affair and they won thanks to a shock 4-3 victory away to Spartak Moscow in their last game, while Kiev, who had been one point ahead, lost. In the succeeding Champions' Cup, Minsk's policy of attacking both home and away won many friends – particularly after their second round victory over Raba ETO of Hungary. A hat-trick from Viktor Sokol brought a 6-3 win in the away leg, and Sokol grabbed two more as Minsk won the return 3-1. The winter break then upset their rhythm and they were beaten 1-1, 0-1 in the quarter-finals by Dinamo Bucharest.

DYNAMO MOSCOW
Founded: 1923.
Colours: Blue and white/white.
Stadium: Dynamo (51,000).
Club address: Dynamo Moscow, Leningradskii pr 36, Moscow.
League: 1936 (spring), 1937, 1940, 1945, 1949, 1954, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1963, 1976 (spring) (11 – record).
Cup: 1937, 1953, 1967, 1970, 1977, 1984 (6).
Dynamo's origins go back to the start of soccer in Russia, introduced by the brothers Clement and Harry Charnock, Britons whose family ran the Morozov cotton mills in Orekhovo Zhuyevo in the 1880s and 1890s. The team won five successive Moscow championships under the name Morozovsti and after the Russian Revolution were taken over by first the electrical trades union and then the police. The formal setting-up of Dynamo Moscow came in 1923.

In the years immediately after the end of the Second World War Dynamo established a legend as a result of their four-match British tour. They drew 3-3 with Chelsea and 2-2 with Glasgow Rangers, thrashed Cardiff 10-1 and beat a reinforced Arsenal 4-3 in thick fog. Inside-forward Konstantin Beskov later became national manager, but it was goalkeeper Alexei 'Tiger' Khomich whose reputation lasted, though with Dynamo he would be followed by an

even greater goalkeeper in Lev Yashin. He is still the Soviet Union's record international, having gained seventy eight caps.

Given Dynamo's reputation, it was appropriate that in 1972 they should become the first Soviet side to reach a European final. This was in the Cup-Winners' Cup in Barcelona. Their opponents, Glasgow Rangers, were soon into their stride and 3-0 up. But Dynamo pulled one back through Eshtrekov in the fifty sixth minute, sent on forwards in place of a midfielder and a defender, and got a second through Makhovikov four minutes from the end – just too late. Rangers' fans duly went wild and the Scottish club were banned; but the result stood.

DYNAMO TBILISI
Founded: 1925.
Colours: Blue and white/white.
Stadium: Dynamo (75,000).
Club address: Dynamo Tbilisi, pr Cereteli 2, Tbilisi.
League: 1964, 1978.
Cup: 1976, 1979.
Cup-winners' Cup: 1981.

When Dynamo Tbilisi won the Cup-winners' Cup in 1981, beating Carl Zeiss Jena 2-1 in Düsseldorf, they appeared poised for a lengthy run alongside Europe's major clubs. That such a skilful and creative team then fell apart so quickly must be a cause for major regret in Soviet football, because not only did Tbilisi suffer but so did the national side.

Tbilisi signalled their European arrival with their displays against Liverpool in the first round of the 1979–80 Champions' Cup. They were unlucky to lose 2-1 at Anfield and were well worth their 3-0 victory deep in Soviet Georgia. Their goals came from three of their four key players: central striker Gutsayev, the flying left-winger Ramas Shengelia, and sweeper and skipper Alexander Chivadze. The fourth key man was the balding David Kipiani, who pulled the strings in midfield. Tbilisi lost to Hamburg in the next round, but returned to West Germany a season later to claim the Cup-winners' Cup.

Until late in the final Tbilisi trailed Jena by 1-0. But then Gutsayev and Daraselia suddenly snapped into action and it was all over. There appeared to be no reason why Tbilisi should not dominate the Cup-winners' Cup for several seasons. But in the late summer of 1981 Kipiani broke his leg in a pre-season tournament game against Real Madrid in the Spanish capital. He tried a comeback unsuccessfully the following spring and retired prematurely, and in late 1982 Tbilisi were struck another blow when World Cup midfielder Daraselia was killed in a car crash.

Their Cup-winners' Cup defence had been ended in the 1982 semi-finals by Standard Liège, and they finished the 1983 league season just one place above the relegation zone. Major changes followed with Kipiani appointed as coach, while Chivadze, Gutsayev and Shengelia remained as a core around which he could begin to build a new team.

PAKHTAKOR
Founded: 1956.
Colours: Yellow/white.
Stadium: Pakhtakor (60,000).

Club address: Pakhtakor Tashkent, ul. Socializma 21, Tashkent.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Pakhtakor were the victims, in August 1979, of an air disaster which went virtually unreported both in the Soviet Union and abroad. Officials and fourteen first-team players were killed on a flight home after a league match. The players included internationals Sagumenikh, An and Fyedorov. The Soviet federation immediately granted Pakhtakor a three-year immunity from relegation, seconded Oleg Basilievich from Dynamo Kiev to be new chief coach, and organised the loan-transfer of players from other clubs so Pakhtakor could continue their league programme.

S K A
Founded: 1951.
Colours: Red/blue.
Stadium: Central (35,000).
Club address: SKA, Central Stadium, Rostov-on-Don.
League: – .
Cup: 1981.
SKA achieved a remarkable double the year they won the cup, for they were also relegated. The Rostov army club's most famous player was striker Sergei Andreyev. He was top scorer in the league in 1980 with twenty goals and scored the only goal in the following season's cup final against Spartak Moscow. Andreyev's goals duly brought SKA back into the first division in 1984. SKA's one European campaign was the 1981–82 Cup-winners' Cup. After beating Turkey's Ankaraguçu, they went out to Eintracht Frankfurt.

SHAKHTYOR DONETSK
Founded: 1935.
Colours: Orange and black stripes/black.
Stadium: Shakhtyor (43,000). Sometimes switch important matches to the Lokomotiv Stadium (50,000).
Club address: Shakhtyor Donetsk, Avantgard Sports Society, Donetsk 340045.
League: – .
Cup: 1961, 1962, 1980, 1983 (4).
The club's name comes from the word for 'miner', from which community this club draws their financial and vocal support. For most of the late 1940s and early 1950s, Shakhtyor were in the second division, achieving promotion in 1955 and – after one more brief year of relegation – in 1973. In 1977 they entered Europe for the first time through the UEFA Cup, but lost 0-3, 1-0 to Juventus in the third round. Shakhtyor struggled to win the cup in 1983. They needed a penalty shoot-out to beat Zenit Leningrad in the semi-finals, and then had to cling on tightly to a twenty third-minute Yashenko goal against Metallist Kharkov in the final.

SPARTAK MOSCOW
Founded: 1922.
Colours: Red with a white hoop/white.
Stadium: Lenin/Olympic (103,000).

Club address: Spartak Moscow, ul. Verhniaia Krasnoselskaia 38/19, Moscow.
League: 1936 (autumn), 1938, 1939, 1952, 1953, 1956, 1958, 1962, 1969, 1979 (10).
Cup: 1938, 1939, 1946, 1947, 1950, 1958, 1963, 1965, 1971 (9 – record).
Spartak became, in the spring of 1984, the first Soviet team ever to reach the quarter-finals of the UEFA Cup. But, after victories over HJK Helsinki, Aston Villa – whom they defeated 2-1 at Villa Park after drawing at home – and Sparta Rotterdam, they fell just short against UEFA Cup holders Anderlecht in the quarter-finals.

The Soviet closed season during the winter poses competitive problems for teams emerging into the European quarter-finals in March. Spartak have become all too well aware of the problem: in 1982 Real Madrid had squeezed them out at this stage in the Champions' Cup.

Relegated for the first time in 1977, Spartak bounced straight back to win the league title under Konstantin Beskov in 1979. In 1983 they came within one game of the championship, but lost their last match 4-2 away to Dnepr – who took the title instead. Spartak had the odd record of *two* Footballers of the Year in 1983: Fyodor Cherenkov was the journalists' choice, Sergei Rodionov the federation's favourite. Spartak also boast the 1983 Soviet league top scorer, Yuri Gavrilov, who finished on eighteen.

TORPEDO MOSCOW
Founded: 1924.
Colours: White/black.
Stadium: Torpedo (21,000).
Club address: Torpedo Moscow, Avtozavodskaia ul.23, Moscow.
League: 1960, 1965, 1976 (autumn) (3).
Cup: 1949, 1952, 1960, 1968, 1972 (5).
Torpedo were the first Soviet side to enter the Champions' Cup, in 1966–67. The inspiration of their side was the fine right-half Valeri Voronin – who was later forced to retire prematurely because of serious car crash injuries, and who died prematurely in the spring of 1984. Voronin – who always enjoyed being a star and thus upset many Soviet officials – had luck against him as Torpedo lost in the first round to Internazionale. The only score in the entire tie was a Voronin own goal in Milan.

T S K A
Founded: 1923.
Colours: Red/blue.
Stadium: TSKA share use of the Dynamo Stadium (51,000).
Club address: TSKA Moscow, Leningradskii pr 38, Moscow.
League: 1946, 1947, 1948, 1950, 1951, 1970 (6).
Cup: 1945, 1948, 1951, 1955 (4).
TSKA are the Soviet army team whose successful example in the late 1940s – when they dominated Soviet soccer – was the model on which the other Warsaw Pact countries created their various Honveds, Duklas, CCAs and CDNAs. After the army team idea was set aside TSKA lost much of their power but still came up with some fine players. The most redoubtable was centre-back Albert Shesternev, who was the Soviet Union's defensive pillar in both the 1966 and 1970 World Cup finals tournaments.

ZENIT
Founded: 1931.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Kirov (74,000).
Club address: Zenit Leningrad, Aptekarskii pr 16, Leningrad 194044.
League: – .
Cup: 1944.
Zenit were originally founded as 'Stalin' Leningrad. But in the late 1930s it was decided that it could be no joke when a team with such a name was beaten. Accordingly they became Zenit in 1940. Zenit made their European debut in the 1981–82 UEFA Cup, but were immediately beaten by Dynamo Dresden, 2-1 at home and 4-1 in East Germany.

ZHALGIRIS
Founded: 1947.
Colours: Green and white stripes/green.
Stadium: Zhalgiris (20,000).
Club address: Zhalgiris/Vilnius, Eidukiavichiaus str 3/11, Vilnus.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Vilnius hasn't seen international football since the 1930s when it was the capital of an independent, football-playing, Lithuania. In the 1930s Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia played regular international fixtures but their football traditions virtually disappeared after these Baltic states were swallowed up into the Soviet Union. Zhalgiris were founded in 1947 under the Dynamo banner, and became Spartak a year later. Zhalgiris are comparatively inexperienced in the first division, having had only brief spells there in the 1950s and 1960s. They returned to the first division in 1983.

SPAIN

The Spanish league may be one of the most glamorous in Europe, but it remains one of the toughest, both mentally and physically. Pressures on players are intense, sparking off some of the shameful events which the 1983–84 season produced.

The season was barely a month old when Argentine wonder-boy Diego Maradona was the victim of a crude, late tackle by Bilbao's Andoni Goicoechea which badly damaged his foot and ankle. Maradona missed almost half the season recovering while the Bilbao defender, originally banned for eighteen games, launched so many appeals that he missed only seven.

Disciplinary tribunal decisions appeared to be so dependent on the strength of pressure applied that the referees' lack of will in stamping out malicious play was hardly surprising. Further evidence of this unhappy situation occured just before the end of the season. Maradona was sent off in a local derby against Español. But instead of collecting the standard two-match ban – which would have kept him out of the cup final – Maradona was penalised for only one game.

In the event Maradona must have wished he had missed the cup final. Barcelona lost a bitterly-contested match 1-0 against Bilbao, and after

Maradona held a 'starring' role in a free-for all fight at the end of the match, he and four other players from both sides collected effective five-month domestic suspensions.

It illustrated the extraordinary fragility of the federation, however, that two of these players – Bilbao's Goicoechea and Sarabia – were then officially patted on the head with their inclusion in Spain's squad for the European championship finals.

As for the football, Bilbao won the league and cup double, pipping Real Madrid for the second season in succession on the basis of results in their mutual league games. Madrid – who then sacked coach Alfredo Di Stefano, once their favourite son in his playing days – gained minor revenge. Their affiliated lower division club, Castilla, just beat Bilbao's own reserves to win the second division title.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Athletic Bilbao	34	20	9	5	53	30	49
Real Madrid	34	22	5	7	59	37	49
Barcelona	34	20	8	6	62	28	48
Atletico Madrid	34	17	8	9	53	47	42
Betis	34	17	4	13	45	40	38
Real Sociedad	34	14	9	11	43	35	37
Zaragoza	34	12	11	11	50	41	35
Sevilla	34	13	8	13	42	43	34
Malaga	34	11	11	12	41	35	33
Español	34	10	13	11	42	44	33
Murcia	34	10	12	12	42	38	32
Valencia	34	12	8	14	45	47	32
Gijón	34	11	8	15	38	47	32
Valladolid	34	11	7	16	44	60	29
Osasuna	34	11	6	17	30	44	28
Cadiz	34	6	10	18	36	51	22
Mallorca	34	3	15	16	27	56	21
Salamanca	34	5	10	19	30	59	20

Cup final: Athletic Bilbao 1, Barcelona 0.
League Cup final: Valladolid bt Atletico Madrid 0-0, 3-0.
Top scorers: Juanito (Real Madrid) and Da Silva (Valladolid) 17 goals each.

ATHLETIC BILBAO

Founded: 1898.
Colours: Red and white stripes/black.
Stadium: San Mames (50,000).
Club address: Athletic Club de Bilbao, Estadio San Mames, Felipe Serrate s/n, Bilbao.
League: 1930, 1931, 1934, 1936, 1943, 1956, 1983, 1984 (8).
Cup: 1903, 1904, 1910, 1911, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1921, 1923, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1969, 1973, 1984 (23 – record).
UEFA Cup: Runners-up in 1977.

Bilbao remain one of Spain's most respected clubs, even if Real Madrid and Barcelona are way ahead in the glamour stakes. Bilbao are one of Spain's oldest clubs, founder members of the league in 1928–29. They rely exclusively on Basque players from the surrounding provinces and for this reason the club

have become almost a political emblem in the north of Spain. Bilbao have a preference for British coaches though, from Harris, Barnes, Pentland and Garbutt in the early days, to Ronnie Allen at the turn of the 1970s. It was under one of their former players, however, in Javier Clemente that in 1983 they regained the league title for the first time in twenty seven years. Key players were the iron centre-back Andoni Goicoechea and the little striker, Dañi. Both were survivors from the team beaten only on the away goals rule in the 1977 UEFA Cup Final by Juventus.

ATLETICO MADRID
Founded: 1901.
Colours: Red and white stripes/blue.
Stadium: Vicente Calderon (70,000).
Club address: Club Atletico de Madrid, Estadio Vicente Calderon, Avenida Manzanares, Madrid.
League: 1940, 1941, 1950, 1951, 1966, 1970, 1973, 1977 (8).
Cup: 1960, 1961, 1964, 1972, 1976 (5).
World Club Cup: 1974.
Champions' Cup: Runners-up in 1974.
Cup-winners' Cup: 1962. Runners-up in 1963.
Atletico Madrid have spent most of their life in someone else's shadow. The club were founded as an affiliated offshoot of Bilbao, and have long been regarded as Madrid's second club, behind neighbours Real. Yet they were the 1974 World Club Champions, and over the years have lined up a string of top-class players.

Atletico were founder members of the first division in 1928–29 but were relegated two years later. They regained the top flight in 1934 but finished in a relegation position in 1936. However, the Spanish civil war then put a three-year stop to all football, and when competition resumed Atletico stayed in the first division because Oviedo had dropped out through lack of facilities. Atletico, merged with the air force club and known briefly as Atletico Aviacion, were coached by former star goalkeeper Ricardo Zamora to the league title in 1940 and 1941. Ten years later they repeated the double, this time under the controversial Argentine, Helenio Herrera.

One of his stars was the French goalkeeper Marcel Domingo and Atletico looked abroad to try to rekindle the magic later in the 1950s. Vava, Brazil's 1958 World Cup-winning centre-forward, was signed to lead a forward line full of new Spanish talent in the left-wing partnership of Joaquin Peiro and Enrique Collar. They reached the semi-finals of the 1959 Champions' Cup – and then lost, most dramatically, to neighbours and holders Real in a play-off.

But European success came Atletico's way in 1962 in the Cup-winners' Cup, when they beat Fiorentina in the replayed final in Stuttgart. Atletico won 3-0 with goals from Jones, Mendonça and Peiro. But the next year they were soundly beaten 5-1 in Rotterdam by Tottenham.

It was then more than a decade before Atletico were back in a European final. This was in the Champions' Cup in 1974. Atletico survived a brutal and controversial semi-final against Celtic – Ayala, Diaz and Quique were all sent off in the first leg in Glasgow – only to face Bayern Munich in the final in Brussels. It was to prove the first final to go to a replay – a wicked Luis free kick putting Atletico ahead in extra time, and Bayern were lucky to equalise with

the last kick. Atletico, affected by injuries, fatigue and suspensions, lost the replay 4-0. But ample consolation arrived in their World Club Cup victory over Independiente of Argentina, Bayern refusing to play ball.

BARCELONA
Founded: 1899.
Colours: Red and blue stripes/blue.
Stadium: Nou Camp (108,000).
Club address: Futbol Club Barcelona, Estadio Camp Nou, Aristides Maillol s/n, Barcelona.
League: 1929, 1945, 1948, 1949, 1952, 1953, 1959, 1960, 1974 (9).
Cup: 1910, 1912, 1913, 1920, 1922, 1925, 1926, 1928, 1942, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1957, 1959, 1963, 1968, 1971, 1978, 1981, 1983 (20).
League Cup: 1983.
Champions' Cup: Runners-up in 1961.
Cup-winners' Cup: 1979, 1982. Runners-up in 1968.
Fairs' Cup: 1958, 1960, 1966 (3). Runners-up in 1962.
SuperCup: Runners-up in 1979 and 1982.
Barcelona are more than a football club. They are the flagship of Catalonia, a vast sports-social organisation big enough not just to cater for 108,000 members but to run their own bank! Barcelona are also frequently referred to as the world's richest club, and, while there is no statistical proof, that can't be far from the truth for a club whose average attendance in 1981-82 topped 100,000 (for league games!) and who then splashed out a world record five million pound transfer fee for the controversial Diego Maradona.

Barsa's financial explosion would have staggered Hans Gamper, the Swiss emigrant who founded the club in 1899, and whose name is perpetuated in the club's prestigious annual pre-season tournament. They have a string of successes to their name both in domestic and international competition. But the most impressive era was through the 1950s and into the early 1960s. In thirteen years from 1948 Barsa won the league six times, the cup five times, the Fairs' Cup twice and the Latin Cup twice, and were desperately unlucky to lose 3-2 to Benfica in the 1961 Champions' Cup final. At one time they boasted twenty internationals from seven countries. Three of the greatest were Hungarians – Ladislav Kubala, Sandor Kocsis and Zoltan Czibor.

In the early 1960s the Spanish federation banned imports, but when that barrier was lifted in 1973 Barcelona lost no time paying a world record £922,000 to prise Johan Cruyff away from the then European champions, Ajax. He led them, within six months of his arrival, from relegation zone to the championship in an astonishing revival which included a 5-0 win away to the most deadly of enemies, Real Madrid.

BETIS
Founded: 1907.
Colours: Green and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Benito Villamarin (50,000).
Club address: Real Betis Balompié, Conde de Barajas 23, Seville.
League: 1935.
Cup: 1977.
English inspiration lay behind the founding of Betis: the first president was a

man named Harry Jones. But it wasn't long before Spaniards took over the club. Betis have always been Seville's second club, in the shadow of Sevilla, and it wasn't until the early 1960s that they established themselves for any length of time in the first division. Surprise league champions in 1935, Betis' only other domestic success was gained in winning the 1977 cup final. Even then it was only on penalties that they defeated Bilbao after a 2-2 draw. Betis' only star player of note in the 1980s has been international defender Rafael Gordillo, though Real Madrid cast-off Hipolito Rincon, with twenty goals, was the league's top scorer in 1982–83.

ESPAÑOL
Founded: 1900.
Colours: Blue and white stripes/blue.
Stadium: Sarria (40,000).
Club address: Real Club Deportivo Español, C. Maestro Villa s/n, Barcelona 17.
League: – .
Cup: 1929, 1940.
Español are Barcelona's poor relations down the street. The clubs don't compare in terms of titles nor in terms of finance. Español survived through the 1970s only by selling their best player at the end of each season – often to their neighbours. They have competed in European competition on four occasions, always in the Fairs'/UEFA Cup. On the last occasion, in 1976–77, they lost 0-1, 0-2 to Feyenoord in the third round. Current stars are Cameroon World Cup goalkeeper Thomas N'Kono and Denmark midfielder John Lauridsen, whom Español bought as a virtual unknown and turned into a star.

GIJÓN
Founded: 1906.
Colours: Red and white stripes/blue.
Stadium: El Molinon (40,000).
Club address: Real Sporting de Gijón, Plaza Monte de Piedad 2-2°, Gijón.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Gijón survived in the first division for many years on the goals of centre-forward Quini, appearing three times in the UEFA Cup at the end of the 1970s, and finishing twice as runners-up in the cup final, first to Barcelona in 1981 then to Real Madrid a year later. England forward Laurie Cunningham spent the 1983–84 season on loan to Gijón from Real Madrid.

REAL MADRID
Founded: 1902.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Santiago Bernabeu (90,200).
Club address: Real Madrid Club de Futbol, Calle Concha Espina 1, Madrid.
League: 1932, 1933, 1954, 1955, 1957, 1958, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980 (20 – record).
Cup: 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1917, 1934, 1936, 1946, 1947, 1962, 1970, 1974, 1975, 1980, 1982 (15).
World Club Cup: 1960. Runners-up in 1966.

Champions' Cup: 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1966, (6). Runners-up in 1962, 1964 and 1981.
Cup-Winners' Cup: Runners-up in 1971 and 1983.
Real Madrid remain the world's most renowned football club, their name synonymous with class and style even though it is now a quarter of a century since Di Stefano, Puskas, Gento, Santamaria and Del Sol were at their peak together.

Madrid were founded by students as plain Madrid FC. Their first coach was an Englishman named Johnson who was so keen on his football that he turned out for Madrid one afternoon having just got married in the morning. Characters like this have typified the club both on and off the field. An early favourite with the fans was a centre-forward named Santiago Bernabeu, who later became club coach, then secretary and finally, in 1943, president.

The club had a tradition for sucess but a tumbledown stadium and no money. Bernabeu appealed to the football fans of Madrid for a loan and was rewarded by a massive influx of funds. In 1947 the first stage of the stadium which would one day bear his name – and stage the 1982 World Cup final – was thrown open. Bernabeu responded to the fans' faith by buying the best players he could find first in Spain, then throughout the world.

Before the Spanish civil war Madrid had paid a record £2,000 for the great goalkeeper Ricardo Zamora. But that looked like so much small change besides the sums Bernabeu dealt in. Yet his greatest signing cost only £30,000; that was how much Madrid paid in 1953 for the great Argentine centre-forward Alfredo Di Stefano. His arrival and instant success coincided with the launching of the European Champions' Cup. Di Stefano, a leader, an organiser, a goalscorer, all rolled into one, saw that madrid dominated the competition's first five years. His reign culminated in the spectacular 7-3 defeat of Eintracht Frankfurt at Hampden park in 1960 – one of the greatest of all football matches.

Di Stefano was the greatest among greats – surrounded as he was by the likes of Hungary's Ferenc Puskas, Frenchman Raymond Kopa, Uruguayan centre-back Jose Santamaria, Brazilian schemer Didi, Argentine inside-forward Hector Rial – to say nothing of Spain's flying left-winger Francisco Gento and other domestic favourites such as right-winger Amancio and midfield dynamo Luis Del Sol.

The Blond Arrow had gone by the time Madrid won their sixth Champions' Cup in 1966 and finished as Cup-Winners' Cup runners-up in 1971. But he later returned as coach in time for the remarkable yet luckless 1982–83 season in which Madrid ended as runners-up in everything: the Cup-Winners' Cup (again), Spanish league, Spanish cup, league cup and even Spanish youth cup! After Madrid finished as league runners-up in 1984, Di Stefano was replaced by his former Real team-mate Amancio.

REAL SOCIEDAD
Founded: 1909.
Colours: Blue and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Atocha (30,000).
Club address: Real Sociedad de Futbol, Paseo del Arbol de Guernica 24, San Sebastian.
League: 1981, 1982.

Cup: 1909.
Real Sociedad were set up as a cycling club, and it was under the name Club Ciclista San Sebastian that they won the Spanish cup in 1909. As far as the league was concerned, this Basques-only club from the capital of the northern region of Guipuzcoa, were generally struggling until the 1970s. By holding onto stars such as goalkeeper Luis Arconada, midfield general Jesus Zamora and forwards Jesus Satrustegui and Roberto Lopez Ufarte, they succeeded in winning the league crown two years in a row at the start of the 1980s. They even reached the semi-finals of the 1983 Champions' Cup before losing 1-1, 1-2 to eventual winners Hamburg.

SEVILLA
Founded: 1905.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Sanchez Pizjuan (70,410).
Club address: Sevilla Futbol Club, C. Harinas 18, Seville 1.
League: 1946.
Cup: 1935, 1939, 1948.
Sevilla, the top club in the city, have competed in Europe on six occasions. On the first occasion they were thrashed in the 1958 Champions' Cup quarter-finals 0-8, 2-2 by Real Madrid. On the last appearance, in the 1983–84 UEFA Cup, they were beaten 1-1, 2-3 in the first round by Sporting Club of Portugal.

VALENCIA
Founded: 1919.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Luis Casanova (55,000).
Club address: Valencia Club de Futbol, Estadio Luis Casanova, Avenida Sueca s/n, Valencia.
League: 1942, 1944, 1947, 1971 (4).
Cup: 1941, 1949, 1954, 1967, 1979 (5).
Cup-winners' Cup: 1980.
Fairs' Cup: 1962, 1963. Runners-up in 1964.
SuperCup: 1980.
The way Valencia have been performing over the past few years it's probably a good job that their presidency has been taken on by a man, Vicente Tormo, who is a heart specialist.

The most nail-biting of events was the last match of the 1982–83 season. Valencia have never been relegated from the first division since arriving in it in 1931. But the last game of the 1982–83 season could have ended that record: Valencia were home to Real Madrid and needed to win to have a hope of staying up. Madrid needed victory to win the championship. There was one goal in it, scored by Valencia's Miguel Tendillo after thirty nine minutes: Valencia were safe.

Tendillo was a survivor of Valencia's tense Cup-winners' Cup final victory over Arsenal in Brussels in 1980. There were few chances in a poor game, despite Valencia's possession of Mario Kempes, twice top scorer in the Spanish league and Argentina's 1978 World-Cup-winning hero. Goal-less at extra time, this was the first European club final to be decided on penalties,

and when Valencia goalkeeper Carlos Pereira saved from Graham Rix, Valencia had won 5-4.

This wasn't their first European success. In 1962 and 1963 they won the Fairs' Cup, beating Barcelona in one final and then Dinamo Zagreb in the other. Valencia reached the 1962 final having scored twenty six goals, and they underlined why with the manner of their victory over fellow Spanish club, Barcelona. The first leg was in Valencia whose Brazilians, Chicão and Waldo, both had dream matches. So did Spain inside-left Vicente Guillot, who scored a hat-trick. Valencia ran out 6-2 winners and secured the trophy with a 1-1 draw in Barcelona.

Valencia then went one better against Dinamo Zagreb in 1963, winning both 2-1 in Yugoslavia and then 2-0 in front of their own fans.

Their reign was ended the following season by Zaragoza. In yet another all-Spanish final this time it was Valencia who missed out, being beaten 2-1.

ZARAGOZA
Founded: 1932.
Colours: White/blue.
Stadium: La Romareda (45,000).
Club address: Real Zaragoza Club Deportivo, Ponzano 10-1°, Zaragoza.
League: – .
Cup: 1964, 1966.
Fairs' Cup: 1964. Runners-up in 1966.

A Paraguayan, two Argentinians and a Dutchman have combined together in the past couple of years to resurrect some pride at Zaragoza after their one-year relegation in 1977–78.

The Paraguayan was striker Raul Amarilla, the Argentines midfielder Juan Barbas and forward Jorge Valdano – both 1982 World Cup men – and the Dutchman was coach Leo Beenhakker, formerly of Ajax. This quartet's work saw Zaragoza finish sixth in the 1982–83 season, and revive memories of the Cincos Magnificos, the outstanding forward line who made a joint name for themselves in the Fairs' Cup in the 1960s.

The Magnificos were (from the right): Canario, Santos, Marcelino, Villa and Lapetra. Their greatest moment came in 1964 when Zaragoza won the Fairs' Cup thanks to a 2-1 win over Valencia, in the 'neutral venue' of Barcelona. Urtiaga scored for Valencia, Villa and Marcelino for Zaragoza. That was yet another vital goal in what was the great year of Marcelino's career. A few weeks earlier the burly centre-forward had headed Spain's winner against the Soviet Union in the final of the European Nations' championship in Madrid.

Zaragoza didn't defend their crown, their first-ever Spanish Cup victory sending them into the Cup-winners' Cup in 1964–65. But they were back a year later to challenge Barcelona in the Fairs' final. Zaragoza had reached the last stage thanks to a 3-1 play-off victory over Leeds away at Elland Road in the semi-finals. And they found that away-day confidence again to win the first leg of the final 2-1 in Barcelona. However, overconfidence proved their downfall: Barcelona won 4-2 in Zaragoza after extra time to reclaim the Cup.

Zaragoza, formed in 1932 by a merger with the Iberia Club de Futbol, first entered the Spanish first division in 1939. But it wasn't until the late 1950s that they established a presence there. They have since been relegated twice, but

bounced back immediately each time. Their best placing is runner-up in 1965 and, as well as twice winning the cup, they have been beaten finalists in 1963, 1965 and 1976.

SWEDEN

IFK Gothenburg, surprise winners of the UEFA Cup in 1982 – the first Swedish club ever to reach a European final let alone win one – maintained their domestic domination.

First the 'Angels' won the cup, a goal from Dan Corneliusson (later to join Stuttgart in West Germany) proving enough to defeat Hammarby. Then, at the end of the championship in December they overcame Oester Vaxjo in the two-leg title play-off.

That was IFK's third successive championship, all won under different coaches. After the 1981 success, manager Sven-Goran Eriksson stayed long enough to win the UEFA Cup before taking over Benfica. IFK retained the championship in 1982 under Eriksson's former assistant, Gunder Bengtsson. He, preferring to join Valerengen in Norway, duly handed over to Bjorn Westerberg for the 1983 double triumph.

Swedish football continues to prove a consistent source of talent, both at playing and managerial level, for the fully professional set-ups in western Europe.

Just as IFK lost Corneliusson to Stuttgart, so they saw sweeper Glen Hysen join Dutch club PSV Eindhoven soon after being proclaimed Swedish Footballer of the Year. The balance was redressed somewhat this past summer when IFK went to West German club Kaiserslautern to bring home veteran forward Torbjörn Nilsson. This was the second time he had rejoined the club

1983 Championship

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
AIK	22	13	6	3	37	12	32
Malmö FF	22	12	5	5	46	30	29
I F K Gothenburg	22	11	5	5	46	33	17
Öster Vaxjo	22	10	7	5	32	20	27
Hammarby	22	10	5	7	41	32	25
Halmstad	22	10	5	7	32	34	25
Elfsborg	22	7	9	6	31	29	23
Orgryte	22	6	10	6	34	25	22
Brage	22	5	6	11	21	40	16
Gefle	22	4	5	13	21	37	13
Mjaelby	22	3	7	11	18	44	13
Haecken	22	2	8	12	20	39	12

Second stage (direct elimination): Quarter-finals: AIK beat Hammarby 5-2, 1-1 – IFK beat Elfsborg 2-1, 4-2 – Öster Vaxjo beat Orgryte 1-0, 4-0 – Malmö FF beat Halmstad 2-1, 6-0.
Semi-finals: Öster Vaxjo bt Malmö FF 1-0, 1-1 – IFK beat AIK 3-0, 0-2.
Championship final: IFK beat Öster Vaxjo 1-1, 3-0.
Cup final (1983): IFK 1, Hammarby 0.
Cup final (1984): Malmö FF 1, Landskrona 0.
Top scorer: Ahlström (Elfsborg) 16 goals.

with whom he made his name in the mid-1970s; his first spell away was in Holland with PSV.

But there was little sign that the revamped championship, with a league table leading into knock-out finals, was doing much to halt a decline in gates. The retirements of veteran characters such as Bjorn Nordqvist (with his European record 115 international appearances) did not help matters.

A I K
Founded: 1891.
Colours: Black/white.
Stadium: Fotbollstadion (52,000).
Club address: Allmänna Idrottsklubben, Fotbollstadion, 171 38 Solna.
Championship: 1900, 1901, 1911, 1914, 1916, 1923, 1932, 1937 (8).
Cup: 1949, 1950, 1976 (3).
AIK were the first Stockholm club to make an impression on Swedish football in the early years of this century, when most of the initiatives were coming from Gothenburg. AIK which means General Sports Club, won the championship in 1900 and 1901 to break the domination of Örgryte, who had won the first four titles. AIK were founder members of the league in 1924 and have been relegated on just three occasions – bouncing back immediately each time.

In 1983 AIK topped the league at the end of the first stage of the championship but lost 0-3, 2-0 to eventual winners IFK Gothenburg in the semi-finals of the play-offs. The surprise was not that they were beaten then but that they got so far. In the 1982 season they had finished just one point away from relegation.

BRAGE
Founded: 1925.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Domnarsvallen (18,000).
Club address: I K Brage, Box 69, 781 21 Borlänge.
Championship: – .
Cup: – .
Brage are currently enjoying their longest unbroken spell in the first division, having regained the top flight in 1980 for the first time in fifteen years. In 1982–83 they competed in Europe for the first time, in the UEFA Cup, losing 0-2, 2-6 to Werder Bremen, for whom rising West German Rüdi Völler scored a hat-trick.

DJURGÅRDENS
Founded: 1891.
Colours: All blue and white halves.
Stadium: Stockholm Stadion (25,000).
Club address: Djurgårdens IF, Klocktornet, Stadion, 114 33 Stockholm.
Championship: 1912, 1915, 1917, 1920, 1955, 1959, 1964, 1966 (8).
Cup: – .
Djurgårdens are the top club in Stockholm, though despite their successes in the early years of the championship, they didn't establish themselves in the first division until the 1940s. Djurgårdens reached the quarter-finals of the

inaugural Champions' Cup in 1956, where they were beaten 1-3, 0-1 by Hibernian. But because of weather problems both matches were played in Scotland – the Swedes' 'home' leg in Glasgow. That was the first of nine European appearances by Djurgårdens before they were relegated in 1981.

ELFSBORG
Founded: 1904.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Ryavallen (15,000).
Club address: IF Elfsborg, Box 550, 501 08 Borås.
Championship: 1936, 1939, 1940, 1961 (4).
Cup: – .
Elfsborg first came to the fore in the late 1930s, thanks to the goals of Sven Jonasson who was twice the championship's leading scorer. They regained the title in 1961, but missed out on an appearance in the Champions' Cup because of complications surrounding a reorganisation of the Swedish season. They have thus had to be satisfied with four UEFA Cup campaigns. Following in Jonasson's boots, Thomas Ahlström of Elfsborg was the championship's sixteen-goal top scorer in 1983.

HALMSTAD
Founded: 1914.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Örjans vall (18,000).
Club address: Halmstads BK, Box 223, 301 04 Halmstad.
League: 1976, 1979.
Cup: – .
Championship: 1976, 1979.
Cup: – .
Both Halmstad's championship victories were achieved under the direction of English coach Roy Hodgson, who had been recommended for the job originally by his friend Bob Houghton, then at Malmö. Hodgson put the emphasis on organisation and teamwork and was fortunate in the attacking strength of Rutger Backe, who was the championship's twenty one goal top scorer in 1976. Both Champions' Cup campaigns ended in first round elimination, against Dynamo Dresden and then against Esbjerg.

HAMMARBY
Founded: 1897.
Colours: White/green.
Stadium: Söderstadion (18,000).
Club address: Hammarby Idrottsförening, Box 20056 Södermannagatan 61, 104 60 Stockholm.
Championship: – .
Cup: – .
Hammarby made their European debut in the Cup-winners' Cup in 1983–84. They had been beaten 1-0 in the cup final, but by IFK Gothenburg, who had already qualified as champions for the European Cup.

I F K
Founded: 1904.
Colours: Blue and white stripes/blue.
Stadium: Ullevi (52,000).
Club address: IF Kamraterna Göteborg, Folkungagatan 16, 411 02 Gothenburg.
Championship: 1903, 1908, 1910, 1918, 1935, 1942, 1969, 1982, 1983 (9).
Cup: 1979, 1982, 1983 (3).
UEFA Cup: 1982.
IFK, nicknamed the Angels, became the first Swedish team to win a European club prize when, in 1982, they beat Hamburg both home and away in the UEFA Cup Final. A goal from Tord Holmgren was the only score in Sweden and it didn't look enough for the return. But in Hamburg the shrewd tactical planning of coach Sven-Goran Eriksson – later of Benfica – paid off with a shock 3-0 success. Dan Corneliusson, Torbjorn Nilsson and Erik Fredrisson (penalty) were the scorers. The team soon broke up; sweeper Hysen, midfielder Stromberg and both Corneliusson and Nilsson were lured away to the full-time worlds of Holland, Portugal and West Germany. But IFK remained good enough to clinch the domestic league and cup double both in what remained of 1982 and again in 1983.

IFK have the biggest following in Sweden and average around 12,000 for home games in a country where attendances have collapsed over the past decade. They have a reputation for playing entertaining if erratic football. For example, after winning the league in 1969 they were immediately relegated and it took them six years to return to the top flight.

Once they returned IFK invested heavily in experience. Ove Kindvall, Bjorn Nordqvist and Ralf Edström were all brought back from Holland, and Kindvall stayed on after retiring to become general manager. Eriksson was signed from Degerfors as coach in 1979 and immediately guided IFK to their first-ever cup victory – by 6-1 against Åtvidaberg. Eriksson left IFK after the UEFA Cup victory in 1982, to take over Benfica.

Also in 1982, the Swedish authorities reorganised the championship. To try to win back crowds the top eight teams in the league then entered a two-leg knock-out competition to decide the champions. IFK's European experience proved invaluable. In the 1982 final they beat Hammarby 1-2, 3-1 – losing their first, home leg – and in the 1983 championship final they defeated Östers Växjö 1-1, 3-0.

KALMAR
Founded: 1910.
Colours: All red.
Stadium: Fredriksskans (15,000).
Club address: Kalmar FF, Box 169, 391 22 Kalmar.
Championship: – .
Cup: 1981.
Kalmar beat Elfsborg 4-0 in the 1981 cup final to land their only major domestic prize. Two years later they were relegated but came straight back up in 1984 thanks to a 3-1, 0-1 victory over Djurgårdens in the promotion play-offs.

MALMÖ
Founded: 1910.
Colours: Sky blue/white.
Stadium: Malmö (35,000).
Club address: Malmö Fotbollförening, Södra Förstadsgatan 2, 211 43 Malmö.
Championship: 1944, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1953, 1965, 1967, 1970, 1971, 1974, 1975, 1977 (12).
Cup: 1944, 1946, 1947, 1951, 1953, 1967, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1980, 1984 (12 – record).
World Club Cup: Runners-up in 1979.
Champions' Cup: Runners-up in 1979.
Malmö made world football headlines in 1979. Although they had dominated the Swedish championship and cup competitions throughout the 1970s, the work of Englishman Bob Houghton had made little impression abroad. Then Malmö surprised everyone by becoming the first Swedish club to reach a European final, in the Champions' Cup. A useful team revolving around experienced midfielders Bo Larsson and Staffan Tapper, and founded on a solid defence ahead of goalkeeper Jan Möller, beat Monaco, Dynamo Kiev, Wisla Krakow and FK Austria to reach the final in Munich. Opponents Nottingham Forest were expected to walk it, especially as Malmö were without injured Bo Larsson. Their troubles piled up when Tapper was injured in training and had to be substituted after a quarter of an hour. Yet they lost only 1-0, to a goal from Trevor Francis.

When Nottingham then refused to play the World Club final against Olimpia of Paraguay, champions of South America, Malmö stepped into the breach only to be beaten both home and away.

Malmö, who also reached the Cup-winners' Cup quarter-finals in 1975, have won the Swedish double on six occasions, even though they didn't establish themselves in the first division until the late 1930s. Between 1949 and 1951 Malmö set a Swedish championship record of forty nine consecutive games without defeat. They now total more first division points than any other Swedish club – well over 1,400 in fifty seasons.

NORRKÖPING
Founded: 1897.
Colours: White/blue.
Stadium: Idrottsparken (35,000).
Club address: IFK Norrköping, Box 88, 601 03 Norrköping.
Championship: 1943, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1957, 1960, 1962, 1963 (11).
Cup: 1943, 1945, 1969 (3).
Norrköping were at one time the dominant club in Sweden. Between 1942 and 1966 they slipped below fourth in the league on only four occasions, although they have just regained their first division place after being relegated in 1982. Their great era was in the late 1940s when Norrköping were inspired by two of Swedish football's all-time greats: schemer Nils Liedholm and centre-forward Gunnar Nordahl.

ÖRGRYTE
Founded: 1887.
Colours: Red and blue stripes/blue.

Stadium: Ullevi (52,000).
Club address: Örgryte IS, Ullevi, 411 40 Gothenburg.
Championship: 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1909, 1913, 1926, 1928 (13).
Cup: – .
Örgryte won the Swedish championship for the first four years in the late 1890s but haven't won a thing since 1928. Their best-ever player was the 1958 World Cup centre-forward Agne Simonsson, who later played in Spain for Real Madrid and Real Sociedad.

ÖSTER
Founded: 1930.
Colours: All red.
Stadium: Värendsvallen (20,000).
Club address: Östers IF, Storgatan 12, 352 31 Växjö.
Championship: 1968, 1978, 1980, 1981 (4).
Cup: 1977.
Öster are the 'Swedish Ipswich', having won the championship on their first-ever season in the top division in 1968. Current stars are the Ravelli brothers – goalkeeper Thomas and defender Andreas – who are regular members of Sweden's national squad. Öster have appeared in European competition on nine occasions.

SWITZERLAND

It took a play-off after the end of the league programme to sort out the champions of Switzerland for 1983–84. Grasshoppers of Zurich and Servette of Geneva finished all-square on forty four points from thirty games. If goal difference could have decided the affair, then Servette would have been home and dry for they were no fewer than eleven goals better off than the Hoppers. But the rules decreed a play-off, which meant Servette pulling their experienced Belgian international defender, Michel Renquin, out of the finals of the European championship. He lined up as sweeper in the Bern play-off in place of injured Alain Geiger, and was one of six players booked in a tense, scrappy game.

After 2,808 minutes of championship football it took a penalty in extra time to decide the title race. Hoppers' veteran Austrian midfielder Kurt Jara was brought down by two Servette men in the box, and Andy Egli converted the kick.

It was Egli's last game in Switzerland before transferring to West Germany to join Borussia Dortmund; it was also a last game for Grasshoppers' international goalkeeper Roger Berbig, who was retiring to concentrate full-time on a career in medicine.

They could hardly have left their old club in happier mood. For even though Grasshoppers have long been record domestic champions, this was the first time in even their long history that they had completed a league championship hat-trick in successive seasons.

As for Servette, they had some compensation thanks to a 1-0 victory over Lausanne in the cup final. This match also went to extra time and also finished

1-0, though Servette took the decision thanks to a goal five minutes into the extra half hour from Geiger.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Grasshoppers	30	19	6	5	58	33	44
Servette	30	19	6	5	67	31	44
Sion	30	18	7	5	74	39	43
Neuchâtel Xamax	30	16	8	4	54	27	40
Sint-Gallen	30	16	8	6	36	47	40
Lausanne	30	13	8	9	49	37	34
Chaux de Fonds	30	12	9	9	52	47	33
Wettingen	30	12	6	12	43	43	30
Basel	30	11	6	13	55	59	28
Aarau	30	9	9	12	50	42	27
Young Boys	30	8	9	13	39	41	25
FC Zurich	30	8	8	14	39	56	24
Vevey	30	9	6	15	35	50	24
Luzern	30	9	4	17	34	51	22
Bellinzona	30	4	4	22	30	79	12
Chiasso	30	4	2	24	26	82	10

Play-Off: Grasshoppers 1, Servette 0.
Cup final: Servette 1, Lausanne 0.
Top scorer: Bregy (Sion) 23 goals.

BASEL
Founded: 1893.
Colours: Blue/red.
Stadium: St Jakob (60,000).
Club address: FC Basel, Postfach 419, 4021 Basel.
League: 1953, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1977, 1980 (8).
Cup: 1933, 1947, 1963, 1967, 1975 (5).
League Cup: 1972.
Basel's emergence in the late 1960s and throughout the 1970s was largely due to the coaching and managerial ability of the West German Helmut Benthaus. A former Köln wing-half, he stayed a record seventeen years until moving to Stuttgart in 1982.

CHAUX-DE-FONDS
Founded: 1894.
Colours: Yellow/blue.
Stadium: Parc des Sports de la Charrière (14,450).
Club address: FC La Chaux-de-Fonds, Case Postale 607, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds.
League: 1954, 1955, 1964 (3).
Cup: 1948, 1951, 1954, 1955, 1957, 1961 (6).
Chaux-de-Fonds were at their best just a few years too soon. Their league and cup doubles of 1954 and 1955 came just before the European club whirlwind blew up. In fact, Chaux-de-Fonds should have competed in the inaugural 1955–56 Champions' Cup. But the Swiss place had been already allocated to Servette before the season ended.

GRASSHOPPERS
Founded: 1886.
Colours: Blue and white halves/white.
Stadium: Hardturm (35,000).
Club address: Grasshopper Club, Hardturmstrasse 321, 8005 Zürich.
League: 1898, 1900, 1901, 1905, 1921, 1927, 1928, 1931, 1937, 1939, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1952, 1956, 1971, 1978, 1982, 1983 (19 – record).
Cup: 1926, 1927, 1932, 1934, 1937, 1938, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1946, 1952, 1956, 1983, 1984 (15 – record).
League Cup: 1973, 1975.
Grasshoppers are Switzerland's most successful club. They won the first Swiss championship in 1898, and in the late 1920s and the 1930s turned out a string of fine players. Among them were the brothers Trello and Max Abegglen. Max, an inside-forward who joined Grasshoppers from Lausanne, was a World Cup star in 1934 and scored thirty three goals in a remarkable – for that era – sixty eight internationals. He was top scorer in the 1924 Olympics and with Grasshoppers won the league five times and the cup on six occasions.

Hoppers couldn't repeat such domination after the war and it wasn't until the late 1970s that they re-established their reputation for success, in large part due to the goalscoring exploits of Claudio Sulser. In 1978 Grasshoppers reached the semi-finals of the UEFA Cup and three years later the quarter-finals. Their European victims have included the likes of Real Madrid, and they have provided the backbone of the Swiss national team in recent years.

Apart from Sulser – top league scorer in 1980 and 1982 in between his law studies – Hoppers also lined up Raimundo Ponte, veteran Austrian midfielder Kurt Jara, and Swiss defenders Andre Egli, Charly In-Albon, Roger Wehrli and Heinz and Herbert Hermann.

LAUSANNE
Founded: 1896.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Stade Olympique de la Pontaise (38,000).
Club address: Lausanne Sports, Case Ville 3186, 1002 Lausanne.
League: 1913, 1932, 1935, 1936, 1944, 1951, 1965 (7).
Cup: 1935, 1939, 1944, 1950, 1962, 1964, 1981 (7).
Lausanne's best season in Europe was in 1964–65 when they reached the quarter-finals of the Cup-winners' Cup before going down to eventual winners West Ham. More recent star players include controversial sweeper Pierre Chapuisat and national team midfielder Fredy Scheiwiler.

LUZERN
Founded: 1901.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Allmend (21,200).
Club address: FC Luzern, Postfach 772, 6002 Luzern.
League: – .
Cup: 1960.
Luzern have appeared once in Europe – reaching the quarter-finals of the inaugural Cup-winners' Cup in 1961 before losing 0-3, 2-6 to eventual winners

Fiorentina. But they made rare transfer headlines in 1983 when they signed Liverpool's 'Supersub', David Fairclough.

NEUCHÂTEL XAMAX
Founded: 1970.
Colours: Red/black.
Stadium: Stade de la Maladière (14,900).
Club address: FC Neuchâtel Xamax, Case Postale 78, 2000 Neuchâtel 8.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Neuchâtel was the home town of one of Swiss football's most famous families. André and Max Abegglen – nicknamed Trello and Xam – were stars in the 1920s and 1930s. Xam began with Cantonal-Neuchâtel and later played for Lausanne and Grasshoppers. When the Neuchâtel club were being re-formed at the start of the 1970s his name and nickname were incorporated uniquely into the title.

ST GALLEN
Founded: 1879.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Espenmoos (15,200).
Club address: FC St Gallen, Postfach 374, 9001 St Gallen.
League: 1904.
Cup: 1969.
League Cup: 1978.
St Gallen are the oldest club in Switzerland. They made only their second foray into Europe in the 1983–84 UEFA Cup, losing 0-3, 1-2 against Radnicki Nis in the first round.

SERVETTE
Founded: 1890.
Colours: All claret.
Stadium: Charmilles (30,000).
Club address: FC Servette, Case Postale 12, 1211 Châtelaine, Geneva.
League: 1907, 1918, 1922, 1925, 1926, 1930, 1933, 1934, 1940, 1946, 1950, 1961, 1962, 1979 (14).
Cup: 1928, 1949, 1971, 1978, 1979, 1984 (6).
League Cup: 1977, 1978, 1979 (3).
Servette have established themselves as the leading club in French-speaking Switzerland. In fact their home is close to the site of the La Châtelaine College where English students are first recorded playing football in the country in 1869.

Servette have had many fine players over the years – including the long-serving right-winger Jacky Fatton. But the successes the club has come by have never matched Servette's ambition. Even in the 1981–82 season, in which they started by winning all their first eleven games and held a four-point halfway lead, they panicked. Coach Peter Pazmandy was sacked in the spring, while they still led the table, and in the end they finished as runners-up, three points behind champions Grasshoppers!

Servette have competed in Europe on seventeen occasions, and took part in

the inaugural Champions' Cup in 1955–56. But their best performances – comparatively – were in reaching the Cup-winners' Cup quarter-finals in 1967 and 1979. Current stars include national goalkeeper Erich Burgener, one of Europe's best, Belgian defender Michel Renquin and the Swiss league's twenty three-goal top scorer in 1983, Jean-Paul Brigger.

SION
Founded: 1909.
Colours: White/red.
Stadium: Stade de Tourbillon (13,000).
Club address: FC Sion, Case Postake 157, 1951 Sion.
League: – .
Cup: 1965, 1974, 1980, 1982 (4).
Sion first entered the top division in the league only in 1962, winning their first major prize – the cup – by defeating Servette 2-1 in the final. Ironically, Sion's team was built around Servette cast-offs. Later they found some bright young players of their own, such as future national team schemer Umberto Barberis and striker Franco Cuccinotta. But in five European campaigns, Sion have never yet progressed past the first round in UEFA Cup or Cup-winners' Cup.

YOUNG BOYS
Founded: 1898.
Colours: All yellow.
Stadium: Wankdorf (58,500).
Club address: BSC Young Boys, Thunstrasse 22, 3000 Bern 6.
League: 1903, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1920, 1929, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 (10).
Cup: 1930, 1945, 1953, 1958, 1977 (5).
League Cup: 1976.
Young Boys are one of the old, traditional clubs, whose greatest days came during the amateur era in the first part of the century. In the late 1950s they won the league four years in a row, which remains a record. Key players were left half Richard Dürr and winger Toni Allemann. Young Boys reached the semi-finals of the 1959 Champions' Cup but were beaten 1-0, 0-3 by Reims.

ZÜRICH
Founded: 1896.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Letzigrund (21,500).
Club address: FC Zürich, Postfach 364, 8040 Zürich.
League: 1902, 1924, 1963, 1966, 1968, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1981 (9).
Cup: 1966, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1976 (5).
League Cup: 1981.
In terms of European achievement, Zürich are Switzerland's most successful club. No other Swiss team has appeared in even the quarter-finals of more than one European competition. Yet Zürich have featured in the quarter-finals of the Fairs' Cup (1968), the quarter-finals of the Cup-winners' Cup (1974) and on two occasions in the semi-finals of the Champions' Cup (in 1964 and 1977).

Zürich have never been afraid to spend money on players, though their signings are not usually as intriguing as the 1983 purchase of the New Zealand World Cup striker, Wynton Rufer.

TURKEY

When Trabzonspor striker Hasan scored six goals in four pre-season friendlies he was handing out a warning to the rest of Turkish football about the shape of things to come. True to that form, Trabzonspor carried off not only the league title but the cup as well.

Yet for much of the season it seemed the championship would be claimed for Istanbul. First Galatasaray appeared to be establishing their claim to league leadership, then they were overtaken in December by Beşiktaş.

At managerial level this was an all-Yugoslav duel, between Tomislav Ivic at Galatasaray and Djordje Milic at Beşiktaş. Galatasaray had, in another Yugoslav, striker Hosic, the leading scorer in the league, and he inspired their 9-2 win over Adana Demirspor which proved a record for the Turkish first division.

Also pushing the leaders were Fenerbahçe, thanks to the skills of German-raised forward Ilyas Tüfekci. But shortly after they lost the 273rd derby against Galatasaray – by 2-1 – he was put out of the game by an appendix operation and Fenerbahçe began to lose touch with Galatasaray at the top.

Midfielder Osman was sold to Trabzonspor and Fenerbahçe president Ali Sen was forced out of office in the row that followed. Then, at the season's end, Tüfekci let it be known that one season in Turkish football had been more than enough, and he wanted to return 'home' to West Germany.

Trabzonspor ended the season five points clear of Fenerbahçe, and six in front of Galatasaray and Beşiktaş – the latter also falling to Trabzonspor in the cup final on their home patch in Istanbul.

On the national team scene Turkey were never in with a chance of reaching the European finals, and in the spring suffered the humiliation of a 6-0 thrashing by Hungary in a friendly at home!

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Trabzonspor	34	18	14	2	43	14	50
Fenerbahçe	34	17	11	6	46	24	45
Galatasaray	34	17	10	7	54	29	44
Beşiktaş	34	17	10	7	40	21	44
Ankaraguçu	34	9	16	9	27	22	34
Sakaryaspor	34	9	16	9	33	34	34
Denizlispor	34	12	10	12	36	42	34
Kocaelispor	34	11	10	13	35	32	32
Zonguldak	34	8	16	10	36	47	32
Bursaspor	34	8	15	11	29	33	31
Genclerbirligi	34	7	17	10	28	34	31
Sariyer	34	11	9	14	30	43	31
Orduspor	34	13	4	17	27	44	30
Boluspor	34	7	15	12	32	33	29
Antalyaspor	34	10	9	15	34	38	29
Adanademir	34	9	11	14	36	54	29
Adanaspor	34	6	15	13	32	41	27
Karagumruk	34	8	10	16	34	49	26

Cup final: Trabzonspor 2, Beşiktas 0.
Top scorer: Hosic (Galatasaray) 16.

ADANASPOR
Founded: 1954.
Colours: Orange and white/white.
Stadium: Adana (25,000).
Club address: Adanaspor K., Valiyolu 284 – Sokak 2–4, Adana.
Championship: – .
Cup: – .
Adanaspor, founded just thirty years ago, reached their best league placing when they were runners-up in 1981. They then lost 1-3, 1-4 against Internazionale in the UEFA Cup first round. It was their third brief European venture.

ANKARAGUÇU
Founded: 1910.
Colours: Yellow/blue.
Stadium: Important matches in the 19 May Stadium (35,000).
Club address: MKE Ankaragüçü K., MKE Kurumu, Tandoğan-Ankara.
Championship: – .
Cup: 1981.
Ankaragüçü shocked the establishment when they won the cup in 1981 – beating Boluspor 2-1, 0-0 – because they were a second division team. Promotion is not automatic in Turkey, but when Ankaragüçü applied to move up they clearly could not be refused – even though that meant having seventeen clubs in the 1981–82 league. Ankaragüçü also reached the 1982 cup final, but this time lost 0-3, 2-1 to Galatasaray.

BEŞIKTAŞ
Founded: 1903.
Colours: Black and white/white.
Stadium: Inönü (40,000).
Club address: Beşiktaş SK, Siraselviler Cad. No 67/3, Istanbul.
Championship: 1934, 1960, 1966, 1967, 1982 (5).
Cup: 1975.
Beşiktaş claim to be the oldest Turkish club, formed in an era when football clubs were suspected of being mere covers for groups of political subversives. From 1924 to 1958 the championship was held on an occasional basis between regional league winners and over the years Beşiktaş have established themselves as one of Turkey's top clubs.

Controversy is never far from the surface with the top Turkish sides, however, and Beşiktaş are no exception. In the first half of the 1980–81 season they went through no fewer than three team managers. Yet the next season they won the league for the first time in fifteen years. Their 'reward' was to fall immediately to Aston Villa, the holders, in the Champions' Cup. The return game at Villa Park was played behind closed doors because of the Villa fans' misbehaviour the previous season in Brussels.

BOLUSPOR
Founded: 1965.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Bolu (18,000).

Club address: Boluspor K., Bolu.
Championship: – .
Cup: – .
Boluspor lost 0-1, 0-3 against Dinamo Bucharest in the first round of the 1975 UEFA Cup, on their debut in European competition.

BURSASPOR
Founded: 1963.
Colours: Green/white.
Stadium: Atatürk (30,000).
Club address: Bursaspor K., Bursa.
Championship: – .
Cup: – .
When Fenerbahçe achieved the league and cup double in 1975, Bursaspor were the lucky cup runners-up able to enter the Cup-winners' Cup. They beat Finn Harps and Dundee United to become one of the few Turkish clubs ever to reach a European quarter-final, before falling 0-1, 0-2 to Dynamo Kiev.

FENERBAHÇE
Founded: 1907.
Colours: Blue and yellow/white.
Stadium: Fenerbahçe (35,000).
Club address: Fenerbahçe Spor Kulübü, Kiziltoprak, Istanbul.
Championship: 1933, 1935, 1959, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1968, 1970, 1974, 1975, 1978, 1983 (12 – record).
Cup: 1968, 1974, 1979, 1983 (4).
Fenerbahçe were founded by students of the French College of St Joseph in 1907, and quickly earned popularity throughout the country with some morale-boosting displays against British army and Greek community teams. Fenerbahçe were in the lead when professionalism was recognised in 1953, and now hold a record number of league titles. Fenerbahçe completed the league and cup double for the third time in fifteen years in 1983 under the Yugoslav coach Branko Stankovic. Star striker Selçuk was the league's top scorer with eighteen goals.

Fenerbahçe have competed in European competition on eighteen occasions, a domestic record. Their best performance was in the 1968–69 Champions' Cup, when Fenerbahçe eliminated Manchester City 0-0, 2-1 in the first round. Ajax then beat Fenerbahçe 2-0 both home and away.

GALATASARAY
Founded: 1905.
Colours: Red/yellow.
Stadium: Ali Sami Yen (40,000).
Club address: Galatasaray Spor Kulübü, Hasnun Galip Sokak, Istanbul.
Championship: 1962, 1963, 1971, 1972, 1973 (5).
Cup: 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1973, 1976 (6).
Galatasaray are more than a football team; like most Turkish clubs they are an

entire sports/social organisation. But few are as big as this Istanbul set-up: they claim to be one of the richest clubs in the world in terms of facilities and land. Certainly, as well as their stadium they own an island on the Bosphorus where the club's rowing team are based. There is also, elsewhere, a swimming pools complex for the water sports sections. Plans were put in hand towards the end of the 1970s for a major sports and recreational centre on a site twenty five miles outside Istanbul.

When it comes down to football, Galatasaray are one of the most respected of clubs who have frequently looked to England for coaches including Don Howe, Brian Birch and Malcolm Allison. Among their most famous players was Seren Turgay, who played fifty one times in goal for Turkey between 1950 and 1966.

In December 1983, Galatasaray set a first division record by thrashing Adana Demirspor by 9-2, the biggest win in the league's twenty five years.

Galatasaray have appeared in European competition on sixteen occasions, reaching the Champions' Cup quarter-finals in 1963 and 1970. The first time they were thrashed 1-3, 0-5 by ultimate winners Milan; in 1970 they lost narrowly 1-1, 0-2 against Legia Warsaw.

ORDUSPOR
Founded: 1967.
Colours: Purple/white.
Stadium: Ordu (20,000).
Club address: Orduspor K., Ordu.
Championship: – .
Cup: – .
Orduspor lost 2-0, 0-6 against Banik Ostrava in the first round of the 1980 UEFA Cup in their European debut.

TRABZONSPOR
Founded: 1923.
Colours: Maroon/blue.
Stadium: Trabzon (25,000).
Club address: Trabzonspor K., Trabzon.
Championship: 1976, 1977, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1984 (6).
Cup: 1977, 1978, 1984 (3).
Trabzonspor decided to go professional in 1967, gained promotion to the first division in 1974, and then won the championship six times – and the cup three times – in the next ten years. Their success was based on an impregnable defence, and in the 1978–79 season they set what must be a world record: winning the league with just one defeat, and with a mere seven goals conceded in thirty games! Goalkeeper Senol – who stayed 1,230 minutes unbeaten in the first half of the season – duly earned his award as Sportsman of the Year.

In European competition Trabzonspor have had many more downs than ups. Once they were fined for a shirt advertising mix-up, on another occasion they were suspended from European competition as punishment for crowd trouble.

UNITED STATES

It was sadly typical of the North American Soccer world that champions Tulsa, should, within a month of their triumph, come within just thirty minutes of folding. That was the time gap remaining when new financial guarantees were found to prevent the shrinking NASL being pushed even closer to oblivion.

While soccer continues to make tremendous strides at school and college level, the flagship of the Soccer America operation is tottering. Some twelve teams took part in the 1983 NASL, nine of them from the United States. But during the 1983–84 close season it was announced that Seattle Sounders would not operate in 1984, that the Fort Lauderdale Strikers were in line for relocation, and that the brave Team America experiment had been ended because of lack of financial support.

Even Cosmos, the outstanding team of the NASL's short history, had problems. It was reported, then denied, that they wanted Pele to make a comeback. It was reported, then denied, that Cosmos might be wound up as a cost-cutting exercise by owners Warners Communications.

But on the basis of there being no smoke without fire the NASL is clearly in deep trouble if even Cosmos' future is being questioned. Events at Tulsa underline the point. It took a last-ditch Save Our Soccer campaign conducted by a local radio station, KMRG, to put together the £40,000 needed to keep the club alive, at least for the 1983–84 indoor season.

Yet in October 1983, Tulsa was the capital of North American soccer after their surprise 2-0 victory over Toronto in the Soccer Bowl.

1983 NASL League Tables

Eastern Conference	P	W	D*	L	F	A	Pts
Cosmos	28	21		7	81	47	185
Chicago	28	13		15	62	72	132
Montreal	28	13		15	57	62	125
Toronto	28	15		13	45	42	123

Southern Conference	P	W	D*	L	F	A	Pts
Tulsa	28	15		13	50	48	131
Fort Lauderdale	28	13		15	58	61	127
Tampa Bay	28	8		20	44	71	79
Team America	28	8		20	29	53	67

Western Conference	P	W	D*	L	F	A	Pts
Vancouver	28	22		6	57	32	167
Golden Bay	28	19		9	68	47	145
Seattle	28	11		17	58	58	111
San Diego	28	10		18	45	61	96

Note: Six points for a victory (including overtime wins), four points for a shoot-out victory. One point for each goal scored up to three but not counting those scored in overtime or in a shoot-out.

* No draws in the NASL. Matches level at the end of 90 minutes go to overtime and then a shoot-out.

Play-offs: Quarter-finals – Tulsa bt Ft Lauderdale 3-2, 4-2 – Montreal bt Cosmos 4-2, 1-0 (S/O) – Golden Bay bt Chicago 6-1, 0-1, 5-2 – Toronto bt Vancouver 0-1, 4-3, 1-0. **Semi-finals:** Toronto bt Golden Bay 1-0 (S/O), 2-0 – Tulsa bt Montreal 2-1 (S/O), 0-1, 3-0. **Final:** Tulsa bt Toronto 2-0.

Top goal-scorer: Roberto Cabanas (Cosmos) 25. (N.B.: United States teams in these leagues are italicized.)

CHICAGO STING
Founded: 1975.
Colours: Black/yellow.
Stadium: Comiskey Park (45,500).
Club address: Chicago Sting, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 1525, Chicago.
NASL championship: 1981.
It was an all-German partnership which had the largest hand in Chicago's North American Soccer League title in 1981. Karl-Heinz Granitza scored nineteen goals and Arno Steffenhagen seventeen as the Sting topped the Central Division then successively dealt with Seattle, Montreal and San Diego before facing New York Cosmos in the Super Bowl in Toronto. Few have been closer: the match finished in a goal-less draw and it was by virtue of a 2-1 shoot-out victory that Chicago took the title for the first time. It was the third time Chicago had beaten Cosmos that season – much to the delight of Chicago coach, Willie Roy.

GOLDEN BAY EARTHQUAKES
Founded: 1974.
Colours: Red and white/black.
Stadium: Spartan Stadium (21,406).
Club address: Golden Bay Earthquakes, 800 Charcot Avenue, Suite 100, San Jose, California 95131.
NASL championship: – .
The former San Jose Earthquakes were beaten 0-1 – on a shoot-out – 0-2 in the 1983 semi-finals by Toronto.

MINNESOTA STRIKERS
Founded: 1984. Previously Fort Lauderdale Strikers
Colours: Red and yellow/black.
Stadium: Metrodome (62,000).
Club address: Minnesota Strikers, 8100 Cedar Avenue South, Suite 115, Bloomington, Minnesota.
NASL championship: – .
The former Fort Lauderdale Strikers had seen their average attendance fall from 14,262 in 1980 to 10,823 in 1983 – the slide in interest being a key factor in the decision to move out. Under the Fort Lauderdale banner the Strikers made one appearance in the Super Bowl, in 1980, when they lost 3-0 to Cosmos in Washington. Before becoming the Strikers in 1977, the club were the Miami Toros. But whatever the name they have always qualified for the NASL play-offs.

NEW YORK COSMOS
Founded: 1971.
Colours: Royal blue and yellow/white.
Stadium: Giants Stadium, East Rutherford, New Jersey (76,891).
Club address: Cosmos, 44 East 50th Street, New York, New York 10022.
NASL championship: 1972, 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982 (5 – record).
Cosmos are the best-known of the NASL teams, largely thanks to the enterprising decision to tempt the great Brazilian World Cup inspiration, Pelé,

out of retirement in 1975. Pelé scored fifty five goals in 105 games for the Cosmos, and fulfilled most people's hopes about the public projection his presence would earn for soccer in North America. Pelé retired in 1977 at the end of his two and a half-year, one and three quarter million pound stint with Cosmos and concentrated on his lucrative promotional work with Warner Communications, the Cosmos' owners. Without him, the NASL suffered – and rumours even about the Cosmos began to circulate early in 1984.

Recording industry moguls Nesuhi and Ahmet Ertegun had founded Cosmos in 1971 and took on former London *Daily Express* football writer Clive Toye as president. It was Toye whose signing of Pelé to bolster a struggling club in 1975 turned Cosmos into an international byword for money, power and ambition. Once Pelé had arrived there was no end to the list of stars who would follow. West Germany's Franz Beckenbauer, Yugoslavia's Vladislav Bogicevic, Brazil's Carlos Alberto and Belgium's François Van der Elst were just the cream.

Cosmos have won the Super Bowl a record five times and have been runners-up once, to Chicago in 1981. In addition, Italian centre-forward Giorgio Chinaglia was five times the NASL's leading marksman.

SAN DIEGO SOCKERS
Founded: 1978.
Colours: Blue/yellow.
Stadium: Jack Murphy Stadium (22,222).
Club address: San Diego Sockers, San Diego Stadium, 9449 Friars Road, San Diego, California.
NASL championship: – .
The Sockers have never even reached the Soccer Bowl, let alone won it, but the outfit put together by commodities broker Robert W. Ball has proved one of the most consistent in the NASL. Created out of the wreckage left by the failure of the Las Vegas Quicksilvers, San Diego have claimed four divisional championships, the 1981–82 NASL indoors title, and reached the semi-finals of the authentic version for four successive years. Among their recent star names has been Poland's former World Cup captain and schemer, Kazimierz Deyna.

TAMPA BAY ROWDIES
Founded: 1975.
Colours: Yellow and green/white.
Stadium: Tampa (71,600).
Club address: Tampa Bay Rowdies, 2222 North Westshore Boulevard, Tampa, Florida.
NASL championship: 1975.
The strong British connections of Tampa Bay Rowdies through men such as manager Gordon Jago and player-then-coach Rodney Marsh did the club no harm when it came to signing players. Yet their only championship success came in the club's first season, when they defeated Portland 2-0 in San Jose – the first time the play-off final was projected as the Soccer Bowl. Twice they have been runners-up: first in 1978, when Tampa lost 3-1 to Cosmos, then in 1979, when Tampa lost 2-1 to Vancouver. It was some consolation that centre-forward Oscar Fabbiani finished as the NASL's top marksman.

Fabbiani, under the NASL system of points for goals and assists, totalled fifty eight – one ahead of Cosmos' Giorgio Chinaglia. Yet Chinaglia had actually scored more goals – twenty six compared with Fabbiani's twenty five.

TULSA ROUGHNECKS
Founded: 1978.
Colours: Red and white/blue.
Stadium: Skelly (41,000).
Club address: Tulsa Roughnecks, PO Box 35190, 6243 East 61st Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
NASL championship: 1983.
Tulsa won the 1983 NASL Soccer Bowl thanks to a 2-0 victory over Toronto, in Vancouver, with goals from Njego Pesa and Ron Futcher. In the play-off quarter-finals Tulsa beat Fort Lauderdale Strikers, and then gained a place in the Soccer Bowl with a play-off victory over Montreal Manic in the semi-finals. In the Soccer Bowl Tulsa coach Terry Hennessey was lucky to be able to line up Futcher. He should have been suspended after receiving three yellow cards in previous games. However, to Tulsa's delight, the rules were themselves over-ruled 'in the interests of the sport' by NASL president Howard Samuels.

URUGUAY

Nacional, world club champions for 1971 and 1980, finished as top dogs in Uruguay last season, with traditional rivals Peñarol right out of the running.

While Nacional finished nine points ahead of joint runners-up Defensor and Danubio in the second and final stage of the championship, Peñarol had to be content with seventh equal, some sixteen points adrift of their deadly rivals and one of the biggest margins ever between the teams.

Nacional succeeded despite the resignation of their coach, Argentine-born Miguel Basilico, midway through the season under pressure from the boardroom because of Nacional's failure in the South American Club Cup. Later the club reappointed Juan Martin Mujica, a member of the Nacional side who won the 1971 world club cup, and coach to the team who regained it against Nottingham Forest a decade later.

A hero both against Forest and this past season was midfielder Arsenio Luzardo. He top-scored in the league with fifteen goals, having apparently put behind him events late in 1981 when he was jailed for his alleged involvement in a hit-and-run car accident.

Peñarol, like Nacional, also failed in the 1983 South American Club Cup, although it wasn't until the final that they missed out, being beaten by Gremio of Brazil. It was because Peñarol frequently fielded reserves in the league matches, keeping their stars fresh for the cup, that they finished so poorly.

The management expected to make up lost ground in the mini-league which followed the championship. The two top teams would enter the South American Club Cup, but after taking an early lead in the group, they lost to Nacional by 1-0. They were thus absent from the 1984 cup for only the third time in twenty five years, a hefty blow for a great old club reportedly more than £1 million in debt.

1983 Championship

Final round placings: 1 Nacional. 2 Defensor and Danubio. 4 Bella Vista. 5 Wanderers. 6 Progreso. 7 Cerro and Peñarol. 9 Sud America and Miramar. 11 Rampla Juniors and Huracan Buceo. 13 River Plate Montevideo.

1983–84 'Liguilla'

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Danubio	5	4	1	0	7	2	9
Nacional	5	3	1	1	8	7	7
Bella Vista	5	2	1	2	5	6	5
Peñarol	5	2	0	3	6	4	4
Defensor	5	2	0	3	8	8	4
Wanderers	5	0	1	4	2	9	1

Top scorer: Luzardo (Nacional) 15 goals.

BELLA VISTA
Founded: 1900.
Colours: Yellow and white/black.
Stadium: Lucas Obes (20,000).
Club address: Club Atlético Bella Vista, Agraciada 3100, Montevideo.
League: —.
Bella Vista's main claim to fame was in discovering the 1930 World Cup-winning heroes Jose Nasazzi – Uruguay's right back and captain – Jose Leandro Andrade and Pedro Cea. Then, in 1981, they qualified for the first time for the South American Club Cup. They lost their first match in the opening group 3-0 to Peñarol; that proved decisive for they ultimately finished two points behind their Uruguayan neighbours.

DANUBIO
Founded: 1900.
Colours: All white with black sash.
Stadium: Jardines del Hipódromo (18,000).
Club address: Danubio FC, 8 de Octubre 4584, Montevideo.
League: —.
Danubio have appeared twice in the South American Club Cup, the first occasion seeing them win only one game in their first round group. As one of the smaller Uruguayan clubs, they have always been under pressure to sell their best players–most recently Jorge Caraballo to Italian club Pisa in 1982.

DEFENSOR
Founded: 1900.
Colours: Violet/white.
Stadium: Luis Franzini (15,000).
Club address: Club Atlético Defensor, Jaime Zudañes 2537, Montevideo.
League: 1976.
When Defensor won the league in 1976 it was the first time in forty five years that anyone had broken the stranglehold of Peñarol and Nacional. However, in three South American Club Cup appearances they have yet to progress beyond the first round group.

NACIONAL
Founded: 1899.
Colours: White/blue.
Stadium: Parque Central (20,000) but important matches in the Centenario (73,609).
Club address: Club Nacional de Fútbol, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2487, Montevideo.
League: 1902, 1903, 1912, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1919, 1920, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1933, 1934, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1946, 1947, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1963, 1966, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1977, 1980, 1983 (34).
World Club Cup: 1971, 1980.
S. American Club Cup: 1971, 1980. Runners-up in 1964, 1967 and 1969.
Interamerican Cup: 1972. Runners-up in 1981.

Nacional and Peñarol are the two great clubs of Uruguayan football, and two of the greatest in South America. Nacional were founded from a merger of the Montevideo Football Club and the Uruguay Athletic Club, and were chosen – in 1903 – to line up as Uruguay's national team against Argentina in Buenos Aires. Nacional won 3-2 and have maintained an international approach to competition ever since.

In the 1960s Peñarol stole a march on Nacional in the South American Club Cup. But Nacional soon set about catching up: runners-up three times in the 1960s, they first won the Cup by defeating Estudiantes in 1971. That led Nacional on to the World Club Cup. European champions Ajax refused to face them, so their Greek runners-up, Panathinaikos, took part instead. The first leg, in Athens, was unpleasant: Nacional hung on for a 1-1 draw but winger Morales was sent off. The return they won 2-1, both goals in Montevideo being scored by Nacional's marksman in Athens, Luis Artime, the former Argentine World Cup star.

It was nine years before Nacional regained those pinnacles. This time they had a new centre-forward star in Waldemar Victorino. He scored the only goal in the South American final against Internacional of Brazil, and then got the only goal of the World Club final against Nottingham Forest in Tokyo. Nacional's coach at that time, Juan Martin Mujica, had been a player in their 1971 victory over Panathinaikos. He had rebuilt the team by recalling several other 1971 veterans from Europe: midfielders Juan Carlos Blanco and Victor Esparrago, and scheming winger Julio Cesar Morales. Nacional beat Forest despite having sold centre-back Hugo De Leon to Gremio of Brazil a few months before.

However successful Uruguay's clubs or national team have been, they have always had to sell their stars sooner or later. Back in the 1930s Nacional sold centre-half Michele Andreolo to Italy, with whom he won the 1938 World Cup. But Nacional, as always, quickly replaced him, and from 1939 to 1943 achieved what is now recalled nostalgically as their Quinquenio de Oro: their golden five years. Nacional won the league in each of those seasons with a legendary forward line built around the prolific Argentine goal-grabber Atilio Garcia. He was Uruguay's top scorer eight times, and in his career totalled 464 goals in 435 games. Under Scottish manager William Reasdale Nacional also ran up their most treasured victory over deadly rivals Peñarol – defeating them 6-0!

PEÑAROL
Founded: 1891.
Colours: Black and yellow stripes/black.
Stadium: Centenario (73,609).
Club address: Club Atletico Peñarol, Magallanes esquina de Galicia, Montevideo.
League: 1900, 1901, 1905, 1907, 1911, 1918, 1921, 1926, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1932, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1944, 1945, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1978, 1979, 1981, 1982 (38 – record).
World Club Cup: 1961, 1966, 1982 (3). Runners-up in 1960.
S. American Club Cup: 1960, 1961, 1966, 1982 (4). Runners-up in 1962, 1965, 1970, and 1983.

Peñarol have won the World Club Cup more than any other team, but their success is no modern football phenomenon. Peñarol have dominated Uruguayan football since its earliest days; provided a host of stars for Uruguay's 1930 and 1950 World Cup-winning sides; and long since earned the right to consider themselves one of the world's great clubs.

Their international awakening came in 1960 when Peñarol won the inaugural South American Club Cup. They were thrashed by Real Madrid in the first World Club final but returned the next year to make amends with victory over Benfica. It was no less than the talents of players such as defender William Martinez, centre-half Nestor Gonçalves and striker Alberto Spencer deserved.

Peñarol regained the World Club trophy in 1966 – taking revenge over Real Madrid for 1960 by winning both home and away – and then returned after sixteen years in 1982 to defeat Aston Villa 2-0 in Tokyo. By now Peñarol were led by another of the great names of Uruguayan football: Fernando Morena. As a boy he had been a supporter of Peñarol's deadly rivals Nacional, but Peñarol discovered him first playing for the minor Montevideo club River Plate and for more than a decade he was Uruguay's top player. Morena has totalled more than 600 goals in a career which also featured a brief period in Spain with Rayo Vallecano and Valencia, and lately a move to Argentina with Boca Juniors.

But then, Peñarol have always been used to superstars, even though the financial problems of keeping them have been immense. It was Nacional, their rivals, who provided the backbone of the 1930 World Cup-winning Uruguayan team. But the 1950 victory, against all the odds *and* Brazil, their hosts, in the final, was 'made in Peñarol'. Goalkeeper Roque Maspoli – later coach when Peñarol won the 1966 World Club Cup – captain and centre-half Obdulio Varela, right-wing Alcides Ghiggia, centre-forward Oscar Miguez, right-half Rodriguez Andrade and inside-right Juan Alberto Schiaffino all came from Peñarol.

The greatest was Schiaffino. He made his Peñarol debut at eighteen in 1945 alongside his elder brother Raul and nine years later was sold to Italy's Milan for a then world record £72,000. More than any other player, Schiaffino was ideally suited to the skilled, economical style introduced to the club in 1910 by Scotsman John Harley.

Peñarol had been founded as the Central Uruguayan Railway Cricket Club in 1891 and changed their name in 1913 as the British influence waned. The

railway sidings and offices were near the Italian Pignarolo district – after the landowner Pedro Pignarolo – and so the Spanish style of the name was adopted for the club.

WANDERERS
Founded: 1900.
Colours: Black and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Wanderers (10,000).
Club address: Club Montevideo Wanderers, San Fructuoso 1070, Montevideo.
League: 1906, 1909, 1931 (3).
Wanderers were recently adjudged to be the only Uruguayan club who could boast of being free of debts. That owed much, however, to the sale of the brilliant young schemer Enzo Francescoli to Argentina's River Plate in the spring of 1983. Wanderers also have a reputation for making sure they get the money they are owed. The evidence comes from their earlier sale of midfielder Ariel Krasouski to Boca Juniors. When Boca delayed payments Wanderers first complained to FIFA, then went to court in Buenos Aires, forcing the seizure of Boca's ground.

VENEZUELA

Venezuelan football, from being a backwater in the South American scene, has emerged in the past couple of years as a potential force in Latin America.

In 1983 San Cristobal, founded only in 1981, became the first Venezuelan team to reach the quarter-finals of the South American Club Cup. Then, just to prove this was no fluke, ULA Merida matched their achievement a year later.

It was while San Cristobal were reaching the South American Cup closing stages that they lost concentration when it came to domestic competition in mid-1983. Despite a string of changes made by coach Walter Roque, San Cristobal lost six games in a row and let in ULA Merida to grab the championship.

ULA stands for Universidad de Los Andes, a team coached by the Uruguayan Alfredo Lopez and leaning heavily on the skill and experience of

1983 Championship

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
U L A Merida	18	9	7	2	25	13	25
Portuguesa	18	7	10	1	26	13	24
Deportivo Italia	18	8	8	2	26	15	24
Deportivo Lara	18	8	5	5	17	14	21
Atletico Zamora	18	6	8	4	28	20	20
San Cristobal*	17	5	6	6	20	18	16
Deportivo Tachira	18	4	7	7	22	25	15
Estudiantes Merida*	17	3	8	6	14	21	14
Petroleros Zulia	18	4	5	9	12	28	13
Mineros Guayana	18	1	4	13	16	37	6

* Outstanding match not played.

three imports, centre-forward Itamar Acevedo from Brazil, full-back Rodrigo Cosme, and midfielder Ricardo Nada from Uruguay.

In the 1984 South American Club Cup, ULA finished top of their first round group ahead of the Peruvian clubs Sporting Cristal and Melgar and their Venezuelan runners-up, Portuguesa. The Peruvians protested that ULA had fielded an ineligible player in one match and when the complaint was upheld, ULA needed a play-off to beat Sporting Cristal and confirm their qualification for the semi-finals.

Like many of the major clubs now making their presence felt in domestic competition in Venezuela, ULA are a young club. They were formed, and entered the league, only in 1977.

DEPORTIVO GALICIA
Founded: 1926.
Colours: Red and white.
Stadium: Main matches in the Estadio Olímpico (25,000).
Club address: Deportivo Galicia, c/o Federacion Venezolana de Futbol, Estadio Nacional, El Paraiso, Apartado 14160, Caracas.
Pro. championship: 1964, 1969, 1970, 1974 (4).
Galicia are the most popular football team in Venezuela, a country where baseball ranks number one as the national sport ahead of soccer. Galicia hit cash crises in both 1973 and 1983 which forced them to pull out of the championship for a year.

DEPORTIVO ITALIA
Founded: 1952.
Colours: Blue and white.
Stadium: Main matches in the Estadio Olímpico (25,000).
Club address: Deportivo Italia, Centro Profesional, Flor – Los Chirs, Caracas.
Pro. championship: 1958, 1961, 1966, 1972 (4).
Italia were the first Venezuelan team to enter the South American Club Cup, finishing bottom of their first round group.

ESTUDIANTES DE MERIDA
Founded: 1952.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Guillermo Soto Rosa (10,000).
Club address: Estudiantes, c/o Federacion Venezolana de Futbol, Estudio Nacional, El Paraiso, Apartado 14160, Caracas.
Pro. championship: 1980.
The students' club from Merida have competed in the South American Cup four times without yet progressing beyond the first round.

PORTUGUESA
Founded: 1926.
Colours: Green and white.
Stadium: General José Antonio Páez, Acarigua (11,000).
Club address: Portuguesa, c/o Federacion Venezolana de Futbol, Estadio Nacional, El Paraiso, Apartado 14160, Caracas.
Pro. championship: 1973, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 (5 – record).

The club from Acarigua in the interior reawakened interest in football after the initial impact of the professional championship, founded in 1956, appeared to be fading. In 1977 they became the first Venezuelan club to reach the semi-finals of the South American Club Cup, where they were edged out by defending champions Cruzeiro of Brazil. That same year they underlined their ambition by signing Brazil's veteran 1970 World Cup-winner, Jairzinho. Not all their imports have been Brazilian; in 1979 Portguesa hired as coach the former Argentine international centre-forward Alfredo Rojas.

SAN CRISTOBAL
Founded: 1981.
Colours: Green and white stripes/white.
Stadium: Estadio San Cristobal (20,000).
Club address: Atletico San Cristobal, c/o Federacion Venezolana de Futbol, Estadio Nacional, El Paraiso, Apartado 14160, Caracas.
Pro. championship: 1982.
San Cristobal have enjoyed a speedy rise to glory. Only two years after being set up, they were in the semi-finals of the South American Club Cup and lost out only to those two international veterans, Peñarol and Nacional of Uruguay. Their coach was former national team manager Walter Roque, a Uruguayan.

TACHIRA
Founded: 1978.
Colours: Red and white.
Stadium: Tachira, San Cristobal (12,000).
Club address: Deportivo Tachira, c/o Federacion Venezolana de Futbol, Estadio Nacional, El Paraiso, Apartado 14160, Caracas.
Pro. championship: 1979.
Tachira set the Venezuelan transfer fee at a record £140,000 when they signed Arnoldo Iguaran from Colombia in 1982. They maintained their transfer market speculation by signing Peruvian World Cup veterans La Rosa and Munante, as well as Peru's national team boss, Marcos Calderon.

UNIVERSIDAD DE LOS ANDES
Founded: 1977.
Colours: Blue and white.
Stadium: Guillermo Soto Rosa, Merida (10,000).
Club address: Universidad de los Andes, c/o Federacion Venezolana de Futbol, Estadio Nacional, El Paraiso, Apartado 14160, Caracas.
Pro. championship: 1983.
Universidad made their South American Club Cup debut in 1984, following their first championship success, and reached the semi-finals after a first round play-off victory over Peru's vastly more experienced Sporting Cristal.

VALENCIA
Founded: 1926.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Misael Delgado (8,000).

Club address: Valencia, c/o Federacion Venezolana de Futbol, Estadio Nacional, El Paraiso, Apartado 14160, Caracas.
Pro. championship: 1971.
Valencia have appeared twice in the South American Club Cup but, after twelve first round matches, are still seeking their first victory.

WALES

A mixed-up season for Wales. They came close to qualifying for the European finals, but couldn't win their decisive last home game against Yugoslavia. Then they saw their money-spinning matches against Scotland and England cancelled with the ending of the Home International championship. Perhaps even more painful for Welsh pride, the Welsh Cup was won by an English club, Shrewsbury. However, that wasn't too surprising, given the current state of Welsh club football. There are no Welsh clubs in the English first division, only one in the second, two in the third and two in the fourth.

It was the lowest-placed of all Welsh clubs Wrexham – twentieth in the fourth division last season and thus eighty-eighth (!) in the Football League – who carried the Welsh challenge through before they met defeat in the Welsh cup final.

The final is played over two legs, and Wrexham began knowing they had already qualified for the 1984–85 Cup-winners' Cup. Opponents Shrewsbury, being English, could not enter to represent Wales. That had to be done by a Welsh club, Wrexham.

Teenage forward Edwards put Wrexham ahead after just seventeen minutes of the final first leg, at Shrewsbury. But in the forty-first minute Robinson equalised and with twenty minutes to go Cross converted a centre by Bates for the winner.

One week later, at Wrexham's Racecourse Ground, came the second leg. Steel headed against the bar early on, but that was the nearest Wrexham came. At the other end Wrexham goalkeeper Ron Sinclair – on loan from Nottingham Forest – made fine saves from Robinson and Bates.

Shrewsbury won the cup, but that couldn't alter the fact that it was Wrexham who were looking forward to Europe.

Welsh clubs in the Football League 1983–84

First Division:	None							
Second division:	15, Cardiff	42	15	6	21	53	66	51
	21, Swansea	42	7	8	27	36	85	29
	* Swansea relegated.							
Third division:	13, Newport	46	16	14	16	58	75	62
Fourth division:	20, Wrexham	46	11	15	20	59	74	48

Welsh cup final: Shrewsbury beat Wrexham 2-1, 0-0 (2-1 agg).

CARDIFF CITY

Founded: 1899.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Ninian Park (42,000).
Club address: Cardiff City AFC, Ninian Park, Cardiff CF1 8SX.

Football League: – .
FA Cup: 1927.
Welsh Cup: 1912, 1920, 1922, 1923, 1927, 1928, 1930, 1956, 1959, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1976 (20).
Cardiff achieved some remarkable results in the Cup-winners' Cup in the 1960s, quite out of keeping, apparently, with their second division status at that time. Their most memorable season was 1967–68, when they reached the semi-finals. Victories over Shamrock Rovers and NAC Breda earned them a quarter-final against Torpedo Moscow, which was expected to prove beyond them. Cardiff won 1-0 at home, then were forced to travel 2,500 miles to Tashkent in Soviet Asia, for the return! Torpedo had to switch the venue because Moscow was still in the grip of the winter freeze, but Tashkent was not a sensible alternative, except from the point of view of Torpedo, who clearly hoped the strain of the journey would take its toll. It did – but only to the extent that Cardiff lost 1-0. This being before the days of extra time and penalties, the tie went to a play-off in Augsburg, West Germany. A forty second-minute goal from Dean was enough.

Cardiff had earned their semi-final the hard way, but this time stamina was not quite enough and they fell 1-1, 2-3 to Hamburg.

The Bluebirds have appeared in the Cup-winners' Cup on eleven occasions, more than any other Welsh club. But the last time they made an impact was in 1970, when they reached the quarter-finals before going down narrowly to Real Madrid.

NEWPORT COUNTY
Founded: 1912.
Colours: Amber/black.
Stadium: Somerton Park (18,000).
Club address: Newport County FC, Somerton Park, Newport, Gwent.
Football League: – .
FA Cup: – .
Welsh Cup: 1980.
Newport's European baptism in the Cup-winners' Cup in 1980–81 was a thoroughly enjoyable – and profitable – one. It was intriguing to see them reach the quarter-finals when former European winners such as Roma and Valencia had already been eliminated. Newport beat Crusaders 4-0, 0-0, then Haugar 0-0, 6-0 before going under to Carl Zeiss Jena. Newport forced a 2-2 draw in East Germany, but back at Somerton Park they were undone by a goal from World Cup veteran Kurbjuweit. Newport pressed forward throughout the ninety minutes but luck wasn't with them.

SWANSEA CITY
Founded: 1900.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Vetch Field (26,237).
Club address: Swansea City FC, Vetch Field, Swansea.
Football League: – .
FA Cup: – .
Welsh Cup: 1913, 1932, 1950, 1961, 1966, 1981, 1982, 1983 (8).
Swansea were the first Welsh club into Europe, taking part in the second

edition of the Cup-winners' Cup in 1961–62. They lost in the first round to Motor (later Carl Zeiss) Jena. The European experience mostly passed Swansea by until they emerged, during the John Toshack revival, as a first division club, and by far the best in Wales. What was perhaps surprising was not that they dominated the Welsh Cup in the early 1980s, but that they failed to progress beyond the second round at least in Europe.

Ironically, in the 1983–84 season when British clubs proved so outstanding in European competition, Swansea were knocked out by Magdeburg in the preliminary round.

WREXHAM
Founded: 1873.
Colours: Red/blue.
Stadium: Racecourse Ground (30,000).
Club address: Wrexham AFC, Racecourse Ground, Mold Road, Wrexham.
Football League: – .
FA Cup: – .
Welsh Cup: 1878, 1883, 1893, 1897, 1903, 1905, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1914, 1915, 1921, 1924, 1925, 1931, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1972, 1975, 1978 (21 – record).
Wrexham are the oldest club in Wales and were winners of the first Welsh Cup in 1877–78. In fact the final, in which they beat Druids 1-0, was played on 30 October 1877, and there wasn't a cup to present. Wrexham showed greater interest in the competition than several of Wales' other professional clubs, until the European carrot was introduced. Then they didn't get a look-in until the 1970s.

In 1972–73 Wrexham were unlucky to lose on the away goals rule to Hajduk Split in the Cup-winners' Cup second round. Then, in 1976, they lost a mere 1-2 on aggregate against Anderlecht, the Belgian club who went on to win the trophy. Wrexham's last appearance was in the 1979–80 first round, when they lost 3-2, 2-5 against Magdeburg.

WEST GERMANY

Attendances slipped sharply despite competition which produced drama of the highest degree in both league and cup.

In the league it wasn't until the very last game that the championship trophy's destiny was decided. Three teams finished on forty eight points, but Stuttgart landed the crown for the first time since the formation of the Bundesliga thanks to superior goal difference ahead of outgoing champions Hamburg, and Borussia Mönchengladbach.

Borussia missed out by the narrowest of margins too in the cup. After thrilling a television audience of millions with their extra time victory of 5-4 over Werder Bremen, Borussia faced their most deadly rivals, Bayern Munich, in the final. The clubs' cool relations were both a throwback to the days of the 1970s when they were German football's top dogs, but also to the transfer deal by which Borussia's Lothar Matthäus had already agreed to join Bayern at the season's end.

In the event Bayern snatched a 1-1 draw in the final in Frankfurt thanks to a late goal from Wolfgang Dremmler, then won 7-6 on penalties!

Bayern skipper Karl-Heinz Rummenigge was the league's top scorer with twenty six goals before moving to Italy to join Internazionale. It was a source of some comfort to Bayern that Rummenigge's younger brother, Michael, had chosen this past season to establish himself as a class forward with international potential.

Stuttgart's championship success was built on a rock-solid defence commanded by World Cup finalists and brothers Karlheinz and Bernd Förster. But they owed their attacking inspiration to Iceland's Asgeir Sigurvinsson, cast off as a failure a year earlier by Bayern.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Stuttgart	34	19	10	5	79	33	48
Hamburg	34	21	6	7	75	36	48
Borussia Mg	34	21	6	7	81	48	48
Bayern Munich	34	20	7	7	84	41	47
Werder Bremen	34	19	7	8	79	46	45
Köln	34	16	6	12	70	57	38
Bayer Leverkusen	34	13	8	13	50	50	34
Arminia Bielefeld	34	12	9	13	40	49	33
Eintracht Braunschweig	34	13	6	15	54	69	32
Bayer Ürdingen	34	12	7	15	66	79	31
Waldhof Mannheim	34	10	11	13	45	58	31
Kaiserslautern	34	12	6	16	68	69	30
Borussia Dortmund	34	11	8	15	54	65	30
Fortuna D'dorf	34	11	7	16	63	75	29
VfL Bochum	34	10	8	16	58	70	28
Eintracht Frankfurt	34	7	13	14	45	61	27
Kickers Offenbach	34	7	5	22	48	106	19
Nürnberg	34	6	2	26	38	85	14

Cup final: Bayern Munich 1, Borussia Mönchengladbach 1 (Bayern won 7-6 on penalties).
Top scorer: K-H Rummenigge (Bayern Munich) 26 goals.

BAYERN
Founded: 1900.
Colours: All red.
Stadium: Olympiastadion (77,573).
Club address: FC Bayern München, Säbener Strasse 51, 8000 Munich 90.
Championship: 1932, 1969, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1980, 1981 (7).
Cup: 1957, 1966, 1969, 1971, 1982, 1984 (6).
World Club Cup: 1976.
Champions' Cup: 1974, 1975, 1976 (3). Runners-up in 1982.
Cup-winners' Cup: 1967.
SuperCup: Runners-up in 1975 and 1976.
Bayern are the one West German club to have climbed the international football mountain to its very peak: dometic championship, Champions' Cup, World Club Cup. Their success in claiming the World Club title at the expense of Cruzeiro of Brazil was the pinnacle of Bayern's European reign, for the following spring they were eliminated from the Champions' Cup by Dynamo Kiev.

Until then Bayern had ruled effectively, if lacking in the style expected of a team which contained in Franz Beckenbauer one of the very greatest players of his generation, in Gerd Müller an incomparable goalscorer, in Sepp Maier an erratic but experienced goalkeeper – all supported by a string of young players who included the fledgling Karl-Heinz Rummenigge.

Bayern had achieved little before the introduction of the Bundesliga in 1963: just one German championship in 1932 and one cup in 1957. They didn't rate a place in the Bundesliga but had to fight their way up through the promotion play-offs in 1965. Once in the top flight, however, they took off. In 1966 they beat MSV Duisburg 4-2 in the cup final in Frankfurt, and a year later – albeit only after extra time – they landed the Cup-winners' Cup with a 1-0 victory over Glasgow Rangers in happily convenient Nuremberg.

Maier, Beckenbauer and Müller were already in place. Then, in the early 1970's, Bayern added a controversial, wandering left-back named Paul Breitner, and a striker named Uli Höness. They were soon in the national team, helping win the 1982 European championship, and from there it appeared just a matter of time before Bayern, in the club world, emulated the national team.

In 1974 Bayern beat Atletico Madrid 4-0 in a replayed final to win the Champions' Cup for the first time. A few weeks later, West Germany – with Maier, Breitner, Georg Schwarzenbeck, Beckenbauer, Höness and Müller – won the World Cup.

German football was on top of the world and Bayern duly went on to a European hat-trick. A side battered by injury battled to a 2-0 Champions' final victory over Leeds in Paris in 1975 and then clung on luckily to defeat Saint-Etienne at Hampden Park at the same stage a year later. A 2-0, 0-0 victory over Cruzeiro brought the World Club Cup too.

Then it was time to rebuild – around the brilliant Rummenigge and the returned Breitner, although not quite as successfully as a decade earlier. Bayern returned to the Champions' final only to lose 1-0 to Aston Villa in Rotterdam in 1982. Breitner retired, then Rummenigge left for Italy this past summer, leaving younger brother Michael as the key to the next reorganisation.

BORUSSIA DORTMUND
Founded: 1909.
Colours: Yellow/black.
Stadium: Westfalenstadion (53,790).
Club address: BV Borussia, Westfalenstadion, Strobelalle, Postfach 509,4600 Dortmund 1.
Championship: 1956, 1957, 1963 (3).
Cup: 1965.
Cup-winners' Cup: 1966.

Lothar Emmerich and Sigi Held made a great impression on English football in 1966. First they were in the Dortmund side who beat Liverpool 2-1 in a dramatic Cup-winners' final at Hampden, then they returned with West Germany in the World Cup – this time finishing on the losing side in the final against England at Wembley.

Emmerich was a heavily-built left winger who was neither particularly skilful nor fast. But he had a mighty left foot and used it with special emphasis in the 1965–66 season to finish as the league's top scorer with thirty one goals –

a total only ever topped by Gerd Müller. Yet against Liverpool it wasn't Emmerich, but right-winger Reinhard Libuda who struck the decisive blow.

Borussia had beaten Floriana, CSKA Sofia, previous winners Atletico Madrid and defending champions West Ham on their way to the final. The score was 1-1 in extra time, with the Germans taking most of the pressure and holding out thanks to their busy captain and sweeper Wolfgang Paul. Then Liverpool's defence was caught square, Held ran through to meet goalkeeper Tommy Lawrence at the edge of the penalty box. The ball ran loose to Libuda way out on the right and his long lob fell off the woodwork, onto Liverpool skipper Ron Yeats and into the net for the winner.

Borussia haven't built on that early European success. In the late 1960s they struggled and in 1972 they were relegated. It wasn't until 1976 that they reappeared in the first division and not until 1983 that they returned to European competition in the UEFA Cup.They were immediately eliminated, by Glasgow Rangers.

Among their present players Michael Zorc is a former youth international midfielder, Marcel Radacanu a Rumanian international who defected, and Eike Immel a goalkeeper long seen as the national team's eventual successor to Harald Schumacher.

BORUSSIA MÖNCHENGLADBACH
Founded: 1900.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Bökelberg (38,500).
Club address: Börussia Mönchengladbach, Bökelstrasse 165 (Stadion), 4050 Mönchengladbach 1.
Championship: 1970, 1971, 1975, 1976, 1977 (5).
Cup: 1960, 1973.
World Club Cup: Runners-up in 1977.
Champions' Cup: Runners-up in 1977.
UEFA Cup: 1975, 1979. Runners-up in 1973 and 1980.

Borussia were so far outside the band of successful and fashionable clubs that when the Bundesliga superceded the regional league set-up in 1963, they were excluded. It wasn't until 1965 that Borussia gained promotion, intriguingly alongside Bayern Munich, with whom they later spent most of the 1970s battling for the top prizes. Borussia appeared in the inaugural Cup-winners' Cup in 1960–61 and were thrashed by Glasgow Rangers, so it wasn't until a decade later that they returned to Europe as champions of the Bundesliga. Again British opposition meant bad luck: Borussia were beaten in the second round by Everton, on penalties. But the foundations were there. Hennes Weisweiler was one of the best coaches in the game and by 1973, when Borussia lost in the UEFA Cup final to Liverpool, their line-up included outstanding internationals in full-back Berti Vogts, midfielders Rainer Bonhof and Herbert Wimmer and the free-scoring 1974 World Cup-winner Jupp Heynckes. Above all was the superbly skilled Günter Netzer, whose inventive football had entertained millions of TV viewers as West Germany won the 1972 European championship.

Skill on its own is not enough. Borussia lost 3-0 away to Liverpool in the first leg of that 1973 UEFA Cup final and could recover only two of the goals in the

return. But two years later they were back in the UEFA Cup Final determined to succeed.

Their opponents were Holland's Twente Enschede. Borussia switched the first (home) leg to the Rheinstadion in Düsseldorf in order to accommodate more fans. However, while the bank manager was happy with the switch, the players weren't – particularly after the goal-less draw. By now Borussia had got an outstanding string to their bow in the Danish forward Allan Simonsen. He scored twice in Holland and, combined with a hat-trick from Heynckes, Borussia ran out 5-1 winners in this game and on aggregate.

They would win the UEFA Cup again in 1979, defeating Red Star Belgrade. There were also more final defeats – at the hands of Liverpool (again!) in the 1977 Champions' Cup, against Boca Juniors in the World Club Cup, and against their fellow Germans from Eintracht Frankfurt in the UEFA Cup. Borussia's management resisted calls for wholesale changes, however, and were rewarded with a 1984 revival under the managerial/coaching guidance of former star Heynckes.

COLOGNE
* See: Köln.

EINTRACHT BRAUNSCHWEIG
Founded: 1895.
Colours: Yellow/blue.
Stadium: Städtisches Stadion (35,000).
Club address: Eintracht Braunschweig TuS, Hamburger Strasse 210, 3300 Braunschweig (Brunswick).
Championship: 1967.
Cup: – .
Founder members of the Bundesliga in 1963, Eintracht have lately won more attention for their off-field activities than their play on it. They even went to the civil courts with the vain fight to alter their name to that of their brewery sponsors, a move opposed by the DFB, the West German federation. Eintracht – with or without sponsors – have appeared in European competition on four occasions. The first was the best, when Eintracht eventually lost 1-0 to Juventus in a quarter-final play-off.

Goalkeeper Bernd Franke was first reserve to Harald Schumacher for West Germany in the 1982 World Cup finals.

EINTRACHT FRANKFURT
Founded: 1899.
Colours: Black and red stripes/black.
Stadium: Waldstadion (61,146).
Club address: Eintracht Frankfurt, Sportplatz am Riederwald, Am Erlenbruch 25, 6000 Frankfurt/Main 60.
Championship: 1959.
Cup: 1974, 1975, 1981 (3).
Champions' Cup: Runners-up in 1960.
UEFA Cup: 1980.
Eintracht Frankfurt were founder members of the Bundesliga and never relegated – though in the last couple of seasons they have struggled. They have

included some fine players over the years, notably the 1974 World Cup-winning wingers Jürgen Grabowski and Bernd Hölzenbein. Grabowski was used by West Germany as an orthodox right-winger, but with Frankfurt he was the attacking general; Hölzenbein was more of an artisan. However, he earned a place in World Cup history as the subject of the foul and penalty from which West Germany equalised in the 1974 World Cup Final against Holland.

Hölzenbein was still there – supported by Austria's Bruno Pezzey, Korean Bum-kun Cha and East Germans Jürgen Pahl and Norbert Nachtweih – when Frankfurt won the 1979 UEFA Cup. They achieved it by one of the narrowest of margins, defeating Burussia Mönchengladbach only on the away goals rule. But it is not a victory for which Frankfurt will always be remembered, but a defeat.

In 1959 the club won their first German championship, under the benevolent presidency of Rudolf Gramlich, a wing-half for Germany at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. In the 1959 championship play-off (before the days of a unified league) Frankfurt defeated Kickers Offenbach 5-3 after extra time. A Hungarian exile named Istvan Sztani scored a hat-trick but by the time Frankfurt began the 1959–60 Champions' Cup he had left for Standard Liège to be replaced at centre-forward by Irwin Stein – a man who had turned down a place in West Germany's 1958 World Cup squad so as not to infringe his amateur status and chances of playing in the 1960 Rome Olympics.

Stein was directed in the paths of goals by two veteran internationals in right-winger Richard Kress and inside-left Alfred Pfaff – a member of West Germany's 1954 World Cup-winning squad. The trio turned on the power in the 1960 Champions' Cup semi-finals, scoring six goals both home and away against Glasgow Rangers, and returning to Scotland for the final against holders Real Madrid. The rest is history. Kress put Frankfurt ahead, but in what turned out to be one of the greatest games of all time, Madrid floated back to win 7-3. Stein scored twice as brave Frankfurt kept going right to the end of a lost cause.

FORTUNA DÜSSELDORF

Founded: 1895.
Colours: All white with red trimming.
Stadium: Rheinstadion (67,861).
Club address: Fortuna Düsseldorf, Flinger Broich 97, 4000 Düsseldorf.
Championship: 1933.
Cup: 1979, 1980.
Cup-winners' Cup: Runners-up in 1979.

Fortuna emerged from a long sleep in the late 1970s with a team that proved awkward cup-fighters. But their first successful era was in the mid-1930s. In 1933 they won the German championship with a 3-0 victory in the championship final against favourites Schalke. Three years later Fortuna were in the final again, only this time they went down 1-2 to Nürnberg after extra time. In 1938 Fortuna reached the semi-finals where Schalke took revenge for the 1933 defeat. Fortuna did win the third-place match, beating Hamburg 4-2 in a replay after the first game ended goal-less.

In the 1950s and 1960s Fortuna were unheard-of, apart from supplying a young inside-left to the illness-ravaged national team in 1954. The youngster, who played in the 3-1 defeat by England at Wembley, and in a 3-0 win over

Portugal in Lisbon, was named Jupp Derwall, today West Germany's national manager.

In 1966 Fortuna gained first entry to the Bundesliga and were immediately relegated. But they returned to establish themselves in 1971, and not only through the league. Fortuna were cup winners in 1979 and 1980 and runners-up in 1978. They were impressive runners-up too in the 1979 Cup-winners' Cup final, where they lost 4-3 to Barcelona after extra time in Basel. Attacking star then was Klaus Allofs; he later joined Köln, to be replaced at Fortuna by the Icelander, Atli Edvaldsson.

HAMBURG
Founded: 1887.
Colours: White/red.
Stadium: Volksparkstadion (61,418).
Club address: Hamburger Sportverein, Hartungstrasse 14–16, 2000 Hamburg 13.
Championship: 1922 (withdrawn), 1923, 1928, 1960, 1979, 1982, 1983 (7).
Cup: 1963, 1976.
League Cup: 1973.
World Club Cup: Runners-up in 1983.
Champions' Cup: 1983. Runners-up in 1980.
Cup-winners' Cup: 1977. Runners-up in 1968.
SuperCup: Runners-up in 1977 and 1983.

Few clubs have known the heights and the depths within such a short space of time as Hamburg. In May 1983, they celebrated their first Champions' Cup triumph after beating Juventus 1-0 in the final in Athens with a goal from midfield general Felix Magath. The next month they were worrying about replacing Danish right-winger Lars Bastrup and World Cup centre-forward and club captain Horst Hrubesch – Bastrup had returned home while Hrubesch had joined Standard Liège. And, by December, Hamburg's players and fans were left shattered by three major defeats in quick succession: elimination from the Champions' Cup by Dinamo Bucharest; defeat by Gremio of Brazil in the World Club final; and defeat by Aberdeen in the European SuperCup.

That was not the sort of treatment expected at a club who have been rated one of West Germany's leading lights ever since their first appearance in Europe, in the Champions' Cup, in 1960–61. Those were the days of the great centre-forward Uwe Seeler, allied with his brother Dieter at wing-half and a fine left-wing partnership in Klaus Stürmer and Gerd Dörfel.

They came within a minute of beating Barcelona in the 1961 Champions' semi-finals, but had to settle instead for a play-off, which they lost 1-0. Seven years later they reached a European final, but this time Seeler's men went down 0-2 to Milan in Rotterdam in the Cup-winners' Cup. Kurt Hamrin scored both goals.

Hamburg have appeared in European competition on fifteen occasions, but the Champions' and Cup-winners' Cups have seen their best performances. In the 1977 Cup-Winners' final they defeated reigning champions Anderlecht 2-0 in a game which saw the big-match introductions of midfielder Magath and right-back Manni Kaltz.

To strengthen that team Hamburg paid £500,000 for Liverpool's Kevin

Keegan and, after some problems settling in, he led Hamburg to the 1980 Champions' final. Here they had almost all the play against Nottingham Forest in Madrid, yet lost 1-0. It was a margin of victory with which Hamburg were happy in Athens three years later, particularly since it wiped out memories of the shock UEFA Cup final defeat in 1982 at the hands of IFK Gothenburg.

KAISERSLAUTERN
Founded: 1900.
Colours: White/red.
Stadium: Betzenberg (33,000).
Club address: 1. FC Kaiserslautern, Stadion Betzenberg, 6750 Kaiserslautern.
Championship: 1951, 1953.
Cup: – .
Kaiserslautern have competed in the UEFA Cup for the past five seasons, and have been quarter-finalists twice and semi-finalists once, in 1982 when they thought they had a place in the final virtually assured and then lost to IFK Gothenburg. The Lauterers' big names in recent years have included World Cup defender Hans-Peter Briegel and the Swedes Ronnie Hellström and Torbjörn Nilsson. But their greatest era remains the immediate post-war years. Then they won the championship twice, were runners-up three times, and provided virtually half the West German national team who scored one of the game's major upsets by defeating Hungary 3-2 in the 1954 World Cup Final. Captain of both West Germany and Kaiserslautern was inside-left Fritz Walter. Other key men in both teams were Walter's brother, centre-forward Ottmar Walter, and the defensive linch-pin Werner Liebrich.

KICKERS OFFENBACH
Founded: 1901.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Bieberer Berg (31,500).
Club address: Kickers OFC, Bieberer Strasse 282, 6050 Offenbach.
Championship: – .
Cup: 1970.
Kickers have figured in Europe only once, in the 1971 Cup-winners' Cup, when they lost to Club Brugge in the first round. At the end of the season they were relegated. This provoked club president Horst Gregorio Canellas, in a famous TV interview in June, 1971, to lift the lid on a match-fixing scandal which stunned West German football. It was a quixotic gesture: since Kickers were themselves implicated it meant the end of Canellas in the game.

KÖLN
Founded: 1948.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Müngersdorf (61,188).
Club address: 1.FC Köln, Postfach 100 768, 5000 Cologne 41.
Championship: 1962, 1964, 1978 (3).
Cup: 1968, 1977, 1978, 1983 (4).
The city of Cologne was represented by a Köln Select in two early editions of the Fairs' Cup. But the first time 1.FC Köln entered Europe they took a battering, beaten 8-1 away by Dundee. Köln were without Karl-Heinz

Schnellinger, and goalkeeper Fritz Ewert was injured during the match. British opposition has never been to their liking. In the 1965 Champions' Cup they lost on the toss of a coin to Liverpool after drawing 2-2 in a quarter-final play-off in Rotterdam. Then again, Köln – with one World Cup star in Wolfgang Overath outstanding – had to play most of the game with only ten fit men because of injury. Defender Wolfgang Weber was the casualty this time.

Köln were the first champions of the unified Bundesliga after its inception in 1963–64. Zlatko ('Tschik') Cajkovski was just the first of a string of fine coaches who later included Hennes Weisweiler – team-manager of the 1978 double-winning side – and Dutchman Rinus Michels. It was Weisweiler's anti-personality stance that led to the premature retirement of Overath. But Weisweiler wasn't infallible. His tactical and selection errors were to a large part responsible for Köln's failure to beat Nottingham Forest in the 1979 Champions' Cup semi-finals. After drawing 3-3 in Nottingham, Köln blundered through the home return and were beaten 1-0, despite the presence of new heroes such as centre-forward Dieter Müller and midfielder Bernd Schuster.

MÜNCHEN 1860
Founded: 1860 (but football section in 1899).
Colours: Sky blue/white.
Stadium: Grünwald (31,509).
Club address: TSV 1860 München, Grünwalder Strasse 114, 8000 Munich 90.
Championship: 1966.
Cup: 1942 and 1964.
Cup-winners' Cup: Runners-up in 1965.
1860 made a name for themselves by the quality of their football in defeat by West Ham in the 1965 Cup-Winners' final. Stars included the Yugoslav goalkeeper Petar Radenkovic and West German international centre-forward and club captain Rudi Brünnenmeier. They won the championship the following season but then entered into turbulent years which ended in catastrophe in 1982 when their professional licence was withdrawn and they were expelled from the Bundesliga after failing to put their finances straight. They have been re-admitted to the professional fold this season.

NÜRNBERG
Founded: 1900.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Städtisches Stadion (60,000).
Club address: 1. FC Nürnberg, Valznerweiherstrasse 200, 8500 Nuremberg.
Championship: 1920, 1921, 1924, 1925, 1927, 1936, 1948, 1961, 1968 (9 – record).
Cup: 1935, 1939, 1962 (3).
Nothing has gone right for Nürnberg since, under the guidance of the controversial Austrian coach Max Merkel, they won the 1968 Bundesliga crown. The following season they lost 1-1, 0-4 in the first round of the Champions' Cup to Ajax and, at the term's end, were relegated. It was a decade before they regained their first division place, only to be instantly relegated and then promoted again. Of their five European campaigns the first was the best, when they reached the semi-finals of the 1963 Cup-winners' Cup.

SCHALKE
Founded: 1904.
Colours: White/blue.
Stadium: Parkstadion (70,600).
Club address: FC Schalke 04, Postfach 680, 4650 Gelsenkirchen.
Championship: 1934, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1940, 1942, 1958 (7).
Cup: 1937, 1972.
Schalke were the outstanding German club of the 1930s when they won the championship four times and were twice runners-up. The key to their success was the inside-forward pairing of Fritz Szepan – Germany's best pre-war player – and his brother-in-law Ernst Kuzorra. They were founder members of the Bundesliga in 1963 and runners-up in 1972 and 1977. After a financial crisis which threatened the club's existence they were relegated in 1981 and again in 1983.

STUTTGART
Founded: 1893.
Colours: All white.
Stadium: Neckarstadion (70,705).
Club address: VfB Stuttgart, Mercedesstrasse 109, Postfach 501 142, 7000 Stuttgart 50.
Championship: 1950, 1952, 1984 (3).
Cup: 1954, 1958.
Stuttgart's best domestic years were in the 1950s, although through the 1970s and 1980s they have competed eight times in the Fairs'/UEFA Cups. Their best players lately have been midfielder Hansi Müller and defenders Karlheinz Förster and his brother Bernd Förster. All three took Stuttgart to the 1980 UEFA Cup semi-finals and later appeared for West Germany in the 1982 World Cup Final in Madrid. Stuttgart entered the champions' cup for the first time this season after pipping both Hamburg and Bonissia Mönchengladback to the league title on goal difference.

WERDER BREMEN
Founded: 1899.
Colours: White/green.
Stadium: Weser (40,000).
Club address: Werder Bremen, Weserstadion, 2800 Bremen 1.
Championship: 1965.
Cup: 1961.
With hindsight it is possible to say that the most remarkable feature about Werder's 1965 championship-winning team were the full-backs. Left-back Horst-Dieter Höttges went on to play in the 1966 World Cup Final at Wembley as well as in Mexico four years later while his Bremen partner Sepp Piontek – a Polish-born German international – earned his greatest fame as a manager by taking Denmark to the finals of the 1984 European championship. That same 1983–84 season saw Werder establish their revival too, thanks to the goals of new discovery Rüdi Völler.

YUGOSLAVIA

Hajduk Split, Rijeka and Partizan all led at one time or another in a dramatic league title chase. But in the end it was Red Star Belgrade who took the honours.

Red Star could have landed the league-and-cup double as well. But, perhaps missing the young winger Mitar Mrkela because of a ligament operation, they just couldn't press home their advantages in the two-leg final against Hajduk.

However, Hajduk were in no mood to be generous, and later claimed their cup victory as overdue success after their failure to make a great deal of skilled, stylish football pay off against Tottenham in the UEFA Cup semi-finals.

Red Star went to the front for the last time only in the penultimate game of the season. They won 1-0 at home to Vojvodina while Partizan – outgoing champions who had been level on points – were held 1-1 by Sloboda Tuzla.

On the last day Red Star were away to Sarajevo, while Partizan were home to Zeljeznicar. Partizan had to win and win well, because if the teams ended up level on points they had a much inferior goal difference.

As it turned out Red Star drew 2-2 after leading 2-1. But poor Partizan went to pieces and lost 1-0 to a goal scored for Zeljeznicar in the thirty-fifth minute by Nikolic. Partizan tried hard but nothing would go right; thus Red Star were champions.

Yet only three of this Red Star team were flown off to France for the European championship finals a few weeks later in a national team squad which manager Todor Veselinovic had finally narrowed down to twenty after using more that fifty players in the previous eighteen months.

1983–84 League Table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Red Star	34	17	10	7	52	26	44
Partizan	34	15	12	7	43	25	42
Željezničar	34	15	12	7	52	35	42
Rijeka	34	16	10	8	53	37	42
Hajduk Split	34	12	15	7	39	22	39
Osijek	34	12	10	12	36	39	34
Radnički	34	15	3	16	40	47	33
Pristina	34	15	3	16	36	55	33
Sarajevo	34	11	10	13	53	45	32
Vojvodina	34	11	10	13	39	36	32
Dinamo Vinkovice	34	11	10	13	41	54	32
Dinamo Zagreb	34	11	9	14	58	51	31
Velež Mostar	34	11	9	14	33	35	31
Buducnost	34	12	7	15	33	37	31
Vardar Skopje	34	14	3	17	46	56	31
Sloboda Tuzla	34	12	7	15	41	53	31
Olimpija Ljubl.	34	10	8	16	29	40	28
Celik	34	9	6	19	36	66	24

Cup final: Hajduk Split beat Red Star Belgrade 2-1, 0-0 (2-1 on agg).
Top scorer: Pancev (Vardar Skopje) 19 goals.

CRVENA ZVEZDA

* see: Red Star

DINAMO ZAGREB
Founded: 1945.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Dinamo (55,000).
Club address: Nogometni Klub Dinamo, Maksimirska 128, 41000 Zagreb.
League: 1948, 1954, 1958, 1982 (4).
Cup: 1951, 1960, 1963, 1965, 1969, 1973, 1980, 1983 (8).
Fairs' Cup: 1967. Runners-up in 1963.

Dinamo – with an 'i' – remain the only Yugoslav club to have won a European competition. That was the Fairs' Cup of 1966–67, in which they sprung two surprises in the closing stages of the campaign: first in beating Eintracht Frankfurt in the semi-finals, then in defeating Leeds in the final. Dinamo had a sound rather than a brilliant team. They had been beaten in the 1963 Fairs' final by Valencia, but goalkeeper Skoric, defender Belin and key forward Zambata all survived to beat Leeds.

In the first leg goals from Cercek and Rora gave the Slavs a working lead and they held out for a goal-less draw at Elland Road against a Leeds team with all the regulars – including Charlton, Hunter, Bremner and Giles.

In the Cup-winners' Cup Dinamo were quarter-finalists in 1965 and 1970 and reached the semi-finals in the inaugural competition in 1961. There they lost 0-3, 2-1 against the ultimate winners Fiorentina. In the Champions' Cup Dinamo have appeared on two occasions. In 1958–59 they lost right at the start to Dukla Prague, and in 1982–83 they were unlucky enough to be drawn in the first round against a Sporting of Portugal whose midfield general Oliveira was going through a purple patch. He scored a hat-trick in Lisbon and Dinamo went out 1-3 on aggregate.

It was an unlucky season all round for the club. Their players were robbed of money and valuables on a summer tour in Los Angeles, one player after another was injured, and a winter break tour to crisis-torn El Salvador resulted in a stiff fine from the federation.

Dinamo, whose most recent star players have included Yugoslavia central defenders Zvezdan Cvetkovic and Velimir Zajec, were founded in 1945. But they were built on the foundations of the old Gradjanska club whose great claim to fame was in having won the first Yugoslav championship in 1923. They also won the last, in 1940, before the war closed in.

HAJDUK SPLIT
Founded: 1911.
Colours: White/blue.
Stadium: Poljud (55,000).
Club address: NK Hajduk, Stadion Poljud, 58000 Split.
League: 1927, 1929, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1971, 1974, 1975, 1979 (9).
Cup: 1967, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1984 (7).

Hajduk's bright run in the 1983–84 UEFA Cup, taken alongside Yugoslavia's qualification for the finals of the European championship, was welcome evidence of a resurgence in Slav football, the more so as Hajduk and Yugoslavia shared three key men – midfielder Ivan Gudelj and the Vujovic twins, Zoran and Zlatko.

Hajduk are the oldest surviving major club in Yugoslavia, having been set up before the nation itself – back in 1911 – by a group of students who brought a

football home with them after studying in Prague. The story goes that they couldn't decide on a name. They burst into the office of their college principal to ask his opinion and he replied: 'Since you burst in here like bandits, why not call yourselves just that.' That is the meaning of the name Hajduk.

In 1924 Hajduk provided all eleven players who lined up for Yugoslavia against Czechoslovakia. They lost, but only 2-0 against vastly more experienced opponents, and in time it was with a backbone of Hajduk men that Yugoslavia reached the semi-finals of the first-ever World Cup in 1930.

Since the war great players such as goalkeeper Vladimir Beara and inside-forward Bernard Vukas have passed through the ranks. Later Vukas returned as coach, first in a line of distinguished team managers who would include Ante Mladinic and Tomislav Ivic. Under their various guidance, Hajduk reached the 1973 Cup-winners' Cup semi-finals, only to fall to Leeds, and in 1976 were beaten by PSV Eindhoven in the Champions' Cup quarter-finals.

OLIMPIJA
Founded: 1945.
Colours: All green.
Stadium: Bežigrad (20,000).
Club address: NK Olimpija, Cankarjeva 1, 61000 Ljubljana.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Olimpija have three appearances in Europe to their credit, and one of those was thanks to the fact that Red Star, who beat them in the 1970 cup final, had also won the league and preferred to enter the Champions' Cup. Olimpija thus entered the Cup-Winners' event and were buried 1-1, 1-8 by Benfica in the first round.

PARTIZAN
Founded: 1945.
Colours: Black and white stripes/black.
Stadium: J N A (Yugoslav National Army: 55,000).
Club address: F C Partizan, Humska 1 (stadion JNA), 11000 Belgrade.
League: 1947, 1949, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1976, 1978, 1983 (9).
Cup: 1947, 1952, 1954, 1957 (4).
Champions' Cup: Runners-up in 1966.
Partizan are the only Yugoslav team to have reached the final of the Champions' Cup. In the 1965–66 competition they beat Nantes, Werder Bremen, Sparta Prague and Manchester United to find themselves facing Real Madrid in Brussels. It was the Partizan swansong: several players, such as full-back Jusufi, wing-half Vasovic, forwards Kovacevic and Galic, and goalkeeper Soskic were ready to take up offers in western Europe. Vasovic put Partizan ahead, too, but in the last twenty minutes Madrid hit back with goals from Amancio and Serena.

Madrid have always had the upper hand in the clubs' meetings – the first coming in the quarter-finals of the first-ever Champions' Cup. Partizan had played Sporting of Portugal in the competition's inaugural match in Lisbon but received a 4-0 beating from Madrid on their return to the Iberian peninsula. On a snow-covered pitch in Belgrade, Partizan won 3-0 but it wasn't quite enough.

Star players in the 1950s included left-winger or centre-half Branko Zebec and centre-forward Milos Milutinovic, who returned later as coach to guide Partizan to the 1983 league title. Key players now include stopper Ljubomir Radanovic and striker Dragan Mance.

RADNIČKI
Founded: 1923.
Colours: Blue/white.
Stadium: Cair (20,000).
Club address: FC Radnički, Sportska hala Cair, 18000 Niš.
League: – .
Cup: – .
In 1982 Radnički achieved a brief moment of European glory when they reached the semi-finals of the UEFA Cup before losing 2-1, 1-5 to Hamburg.

RED STAR
Founded: 1945.
Colours: Red and white stripes/red.
Stadium: Crvena Zvezda (95,000).
Club address: F C Crvena Zvezda (Red Star), Ljutice Bogdana 1/a, 11000 Belgrade.
League: 1951, 1953, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1973, 1977, 1980, 1981, 1984 (15 – record).
Cup: 1948, 1949, 1950, 1958, 1959, 1964, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1982 (10 – record)
UEFA Cup: Runners-up 1979.
Red Star are the greatest post-war club in Yugoslavia. They have won the league and cup on a record number of occasions and landed the double no fewer than four times – in 1959, 1964, 1968 and 1970. The period of success in the late 1960s and early 1970s coincided with the rise to worldwide fame of their chief coach, Miljan Miljanic. He left for Real Madrid in the autumn of 1974, but not until Red Star achieved the remarkable in the Champions' Cup: beating Liverpool 2-1 both at home and away, at Anfield.

To the English the club are Red Star; to the Spanish Estrella Roja; to the Italians Stella Rossa; to the Germans Rote Stern; to the French Etoile Rouge. Certainly the name Crvena Zvezda means nothing outside Yugoslavia. Yet Red Star were UEFA Cup runners-up to Allan Simonsen's Borussia Mönchengladbach in 1979 and are the only Slav team to have reached the semi-finals in all three European competitions.

They retain a special place in the mind of English fans because it was after eliminating Red Star in the 1957–58 Champions' Cup semi-finals that Manchester United suffered their disastrous air crash at Munich. But they had already left an indelible impression with the contrast of their football – the skill of the artistic gypsy midfielder Sekularac allied to the striking power of Bora Kostic, with thunder in his shooting boots.

Star name successors have included two brilliant left-wingers in Dragan Dzajic in the 1960s and Vladimir Petrovic in the 1970s – as well as the latest revelation in that post, Mitar Mrkela.

RIJEKA
Founded: 1945.
Colours: White/mauve.
Stadium: Kantride (20,000).
Club address: NK Rijeka, Korzo 38, 51000 Rijeka.
League: – .
Cup: 1978, 1979.
Rijeka reached the Cup-Winners' Cup quarter-finals in 1980 with a team which included a deaf-mute, Damir Desnica, at outside-left.

SARAJEVO
Founded: 1947.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Grbavice (35,000).
Club address: FC Sarajevo, Maršala Tita 40, 71000 Sarajevo.
League: 1967.
Cup: – .
Sarajevo's one venture in the Champions' Cup was ended in the second round in 1967–68 by ultimate winners Manchester United. They have since made two appearances in the UEFA Cup.

SLOBODA TUZLA
Founded: 1919.
Colours: Red/black.
Stadium: Tusnj (20,000).
Club address: FC Sloboda, Ozrenskog odreda 8, 76000 Tuzla.
League: – .
Cup: – .
Sloboda have had one campaign in Europe, in the 1978 UEFA Cup, and were thrashed by Las Palmas in the first round.

VARDAR
Founded: 1945.
Colours: Red/black.
Stadium: Gradski (18,000).
Club address: FK Vardar, Kej 13 Novembri, kula 1, 91000 Skopje.
League: – .
Cup: 1961.
Vardar benefited from a bye in the first round of the 1962 Cup-winners' Cup, were then thumped 0-5, 2-0 by Dunfermline and haven't ventured into Europe since. They now possess one of Yugoslavia's most promising forwards in Darko Pancev.

VELEŽ MOSTAR
Founded: 1949.
Colours: Red/white.
Stadium: Bijel (25,000).
Club address: FC Velež, Stjepana Radica 41, 79000 Mostar.
League: – .
Cup: 1981.
Enver Maric, the 1974 World Cup goalkeeper, is the best-known player to

ıave emerged from Mostar in recent years. He was in goal during the club's ›est European season, when they reached the UEFA Cup quarter-finals in .975 after beating Spartak Moscow, Rapid Vienna and Derby.

VOJVODINA
Founded: 1914.
Colours: Red and white halves/white.
Stadium: Vojvodina (20,000).
Club address: FC Vojvodina, Zarka Zrenjanina 8, 21000 Novisad.
League: 1966.
Cup: – .
Vojvodina were eliminated by eventual winners Celtic in the quarter-finals of he 1967 Champions' Cup and then by Bologna in the quarter-finals of the ollowing season's Fairs' Cup. They have entered European competition eight imes in all.

ŽELJEZNIČAR
Founded: 1921.
Colours: All blue.
Stadium: Grbavice (35,000).
Club address: FK Zeljeznicar, Dinarska 27, 71000 Sarajevo.
League: 1972.
Cup: – .
Even though Željeničar's one championship is now more than a decade in the ›ast, the club could be in for a revival judging by the number of players coming hrough to the national squads. They include central defenders Vlado Capljic nd Mirsad Baljic, as well as promising forward Mehmet Bazdarevic.

Their best season in Europe was in the 1972 UEFA Cup, when they lost nluckily on penalties to Ferencváros in the quarter-finals.

VORLD CLUB CUP
960: Real Madrid bt Peñarol 0-0, 5-1.
961: Peñarol bt Benfica 0-1, 5-0, 2-1 (play-off in Montevideo).
962: Santos bt Benfica 3-2, 5-2.
963: Santos bt Milan 2-4, 4-2, 1-0 (play-off in Rio de Janeiro).
964: Internazionale bt Independiente 0-1, 2-0, 1-0 aet (play-off in Madrid).
965: Internazionale bt Independiente 3-0, 0-0.
966: Peñarol bt Real Madrid 2-0, 2-0.
967: Racing Club bt Celtic 0-1, 2-1, 1-0 (play-off in Montevideo).
968: Estudiantes de la Plata bt Manchester United 1-0, 1-1.
969: Milan bt Estudiantes 3-0, 1-2.
970: Feyenoord bt Estudiantes 2-2, 1-0.
971: Nacional (Ur) bt Panathinaikos 1-1, 2-1.
972: Ajax Amsterdam bt Independiente 0-1, 3-0.
973: Independiente bt Juventus 1-0 (in Rome).
974: Atletico Madrid bt Independiente 0-1, 2-0.
975: No competition.
976: Bayern Munich bt Cruzeiro 2-0, 0-0.
977: Boca Juniors bt Borussia Mönchengladbach 2-2, 3-0.
978: No competition.

1979: Olimpia (Asuncion) bt Malmö FF 1-0, 2-1.
1980: Nacional bt Nottingham Forest 1-0 (in Tokyo).
1981: Flamengo bt Liverpool 3-0 (in Tokyo).
1982: Peñarol bt Aston Villa 2-0 (in Tokyo).
1983: Gremio Porto Alegre bt Hamburg 2-1 aet (in Tokyo).
Winners: 3 – Peñarol. 2 – Internazionale, Nacional, Santos. 1 – Ajax Amsterdam, Atletico Madrid, Bayern Munich, Boca Juniors, Estudiantes de la Plata, Feyenoord, Flamengo, Gremio, Independiente, Milan, Olimpia Asuncion, Racing Club, Real Madrid.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA
S. American Club Cup (Copa Libertadores)
1960: Peñarol bt Olimpia (Par) 1-0, 1-1.
1961: Peñarol bt Palmeiras (Brz) 1-0, 1-1.
1962: Santos bt Peñarol 2-1, 2-3, 3-0 (play-off in Buenos Aires).
1963: Santos bt Boca Juniors 3-2, 2-1.
1964: Independiente (Arg) bt Nacional (Ur) 0-0, 1-0.
1965: Independiente bt Peñarol 1-0, 1-3, 4-1 (play-off in Santiago).
1966: Peñarol bt River Plate 2-0, 2-3, 4-2 aet (play-off in Santiago).
1967: Racing Club (Arg) bt Nacional 0-0, 0-0, 2-1 (play-off in Santiago).
1968: Estudiantes (Arg) bt Palmeiras 2-1, 1-3, 2-0 (play-off in Montevideo).
1969: Estudiantes bt Nacional 1-0, 2-0.
1970: Estudiantes bt Peñarol 1-0, 0-0.
1971: Nacional bt Estudiantes 0-1, 1-0, 2-0 (play-off in Lima).
1972: Independiente bt Universitario (Peru) 0-0, 2-1.
1973: Independiente bt Colo Colo (Ch) 1-1, 0-0, 2-1 (play-off in Montevideo)
1974: Independiente bt Sao Paulo 1-2, 2-0, 1-0 (play-off in Santiago).
1975: Independiente bt Union Española (Ch) 0-1, 3-1, 2-0 (play-off in Asuncion).
1976: Cruzeiro (Brz) bt River Plate 4-1, 1-2, 3-2 (play-off in Santiago).
1977: Boca Juniors and Cruzeiro 1-0, 0-1, 0-0 aet; Boca 5-4 on penalties.
1978: Boca Juniors bt Deportivo Cali (Col) 0-0, 4-0.
1979: Olimpia bt Boca Juniors 2-0, 0-0.
1980: Nacional bt Internacional (Brz) 0-0, 1-0.
1981: Flamengo bt Cobreloa (Ch) 2-1, 0-1, 2-0 (play-off in Montevideo).
1982: Peñarol bt Cobreloa 0-0, 1-0.
1983: Gremio (Brz) bt Peñarol 1-1, 2-1.
1984: Independiente bt Gremio 1-0, 0-0.

Winners: 7 – Independiente. 4 – Peñarol. 3 – Estudiantes de la Plata. 2 – Boca Juniors, Nacional, Santos. 1 – Cruzeiro, Flamengo, Gremio, Olimpia, Racing Club.

Central & N. American Club Cup (Copa CONCACAF)
Winners: 1963 Guadalajara (Mex). 1964 Guadalajara. 1965 Guadalajara. 1966 Racing Club (Haiti). 1967 Alianza (El Salvador). 1968 Toluca (Mex). 1969 Cruz Azul (Mex). 1970 Shared: Cruz Azul, Saprissa (Costa Rica) and Transvaal (Surinam). 1971 Cruz Azul. 1972 Olimpia (Honduras). 1973 Transvaal. 1974 Deportivo Municipal (Guatemala). 1975 Atletico Español (Mex). 1977 America (Mex). 1978 Comunicaciones (Guatemala). 1979

Deportivo FAS (El Salvador). 1980 UNAM (Mex). 1981 Transvaal. 1982 UNAM. 1983 Atlante (Mex).

Interamerican Cup (Copa Interamericana)

1969: Estudiantes (Arg) bt Toluca (Mex) 2-1, 1-2, 3-0 (play-off in Montevideo.)
1972: Nacional (Ur) bt Cruz Azul 1-1, 2-1.
1973: Independiente bt Olimpia (Hond) 2-1, 2-0.
1974: Independiente and Dep. Municipal (Guat) 0-1, 1-0, 0-0 aet; Independiente on penalties.
1976: Independiente and Atletico Español (Mex) 2-2, 0-0, 0-0 aet; Independiente on penalties.
1978: América (Mex) bt Boca Juniors 0-3, 1-0, 2-1 (play-off in Mexico City.)
1980: Olimpia (Par) bt FAS (El Salvador) 3-3, 5-0.
1981: UNAM (Mex) bt Nacional 3-1, 1-3, 2-1 (play-off in Los Angeles).

Winners: 3 – Independiente. 1 – América (Mex), Estudiantes de la Plata, Nacional, Olimpia (Par), UNAM.

EUROPE

Champions' Cup

1956: Real Madrid bt Reims 4-3 (in Paris).
1957: Real Madrid bt Fiorentina 2-0 (in Madrid).
1958: Real Madrid bt Milan 3-2 aet (in Brussels).
1959: Real Madrid bt Reims 2-0 (in Stuttgart).
1960: Real Madrid bt Eintracht Frankfurt 7-3 (in Glasgow).
1961: Benfica bt Barcelona 3-2 (in Bern).
1962: Benfica bt Real Madrid 5-3 (in Amsterdam).
1963: Milan bt Benfica 2-1 (at Wembley).
1964: Internazionale bt Real Madrid 3-1 (in Vienna).
1965: Internazionale bt Benfica 1-0 (in Milan).
1966: Real Madrid bt Partizan Belgrade 2-1 (in Brussels).
1967: Celtic bt Internazionale 2-1 (in Lisbon).
1968: Manchester United bt Benfica 4-1 aet (at Wembley).
1969: Milan bt Ajax Amsterdam 4-1 (in Madrid).
1970: Feyenoord bt Celtic 2-1 aet (in Milan).
1971: Ajax bt Panathinaikos 2-0 (at Wembley).
1972: Ajax bt Internazionale 2-0 (in Rotterdam).
1973: Ajax bt Juventus 1-0 (in Belgrade).
1974: Bayern Munich and Atletico Madrid 1-1 aet. Replay: Bayern 4, Atletico Madrid 0.
1975: Bayern 2, Leeds United 0 (in Paris).
1976: Bayern 1, Saint-Étienne 0 (in Glasgow).
1977: Liverpool 3, Borussia Mönchengladbach 1 (in Rome).
1978: Liverpool 1, Club Brugge 0 (at Wembley).
1979: Nottingham Forest 1, Malmö FF 0 (in Munich).
1980: Nottingham Forest 1, Hamburg 0 (in Madrid).
1981: Liverpool 1, Real Madrid 0 (in Paris).
1982: Aston Villa 1, Bayern 0 (in Rotterdam).
1983: Hamburg 1, Juventus 0 (in Athens).
1984: Liverpool 1, Roma 1 (in Rome). Liverpool 4-2 on penalties.

Winners: 6 – Real Madrid. 3 – Ajax Amsterdam, Bayern Munich, Liverpool. 2 – Benfica, Internazionale, Milan, Nottingham Forest. 1 – Aston Villa, Celtic, Feyenoord, Hamburg, Manchester United.

Cup-winners' Cup

1961: Fiorentina bt Rangers 2-0, 2-1.
1962: Atletico Madrid and Fiorentina 1-1 aet (in Glasgow). Replay: Atletico Madrid 3, Fiorentina 0 (in Stuttgart).
1963: Tottenham Hotspur bt Atletico Madrid 5-1 (in Rotterdam).
1964: Sporting (Portugal) and MTK Budapest 3-3 (in Brussels). Replay: Sporting 1, MTK Budapest 0 (in Antwerp).
1965: West Ham United bt TSV 1860 München 2-0 (at Wembley).
1966: Borussia Dortmund bt Liverpool 2-1 aet (in Glasgow).
1967: Bayern Munich bt Rangers 1-0 aet (in Nuremberg).
1968: Milan bt Hamburg 2-0 (in Rotterdam).
1969: Slovan Bratislava bt Barcelona 3-2 (in Basel).
1970: Manchester City bt Gornik Zabrze 2-1 (in Vienna).
1971: Chelsea and Real Madrid 1-1 aet (in Athens). Replay: Chelsea bt Real Madrid 2-1.
1972: Rangers bt Dynamo Moscow 3-2 (in Barcelona).
1973: Milan bt Leeds United 1-0 (in Salonika).
1974: Magdeburg bt Milan 2-0 (in Rotterdam).
1975: Dynamo Kiev bt Ferencváros 3-0 (in Basel).
1976: Anderlecht bt West Ham United 4-2 (in Brussels).
1977: Hamburg bt Anderlecht 2-0 (in Amsterdam).
1978: Anderlecht bt F K Austria 4-0 (in Paris).
1979: Barcelona bt Fortuna Düsseldorf 4-3 aet (in Basel).
1980: Valencia and Arsenal 0-0; Valencia 4-3 on penalties (in Brussels).
1981: Dynamo Tbilisi bt Carl Zeiss Jena 2-1 (in Düsseldorf).
1982: Barcelona bt Standard Liège 2-1 (in Barcelona).
1983: Aberdeen bt Real Madrid 2-1 aet (in Gothenburg).
1984: Juventas 2, Porto 1 (in Basle).

Winners: 2 – Anderlecht, Barcelona, Milan. 1 – Aberdeen, Atletico Madrid, Bayern Munich, Borussia Dortmund, Chelsea, Dynamo Kiev, Dynamo Tbilisi, Fiorentina, Hamburg, Magdeburg, Manchester City, Rangers, Slovan Bratislava, Sporting Club, Tottenham, Valencia, West Ham United.

Fairs'/UEFA Cups

Fairs' Cup:

1958: Barcelona bt London XI 2-2, 6-0.
1960: Barcelona bt Birmingham City 0-0, 4-1.
1961: Roma bt Birmingham City 2-2, 2-0.
1962: Valencia bt Barcelona 6-2, 1-1.
1963: Valencia bt Dinamo Zagreb 2-1, 2-0.
1964: Zaragoza bt Valencia 2-1 (in Barcelona).
1965: Ferencváros bt Juventus 1-0 (in Turin).
1966: Barcelona bt Zaragoza 0-1, 4-2.
1967: Dinamo Zagreb bt Leeds United 2-0, 0-0.
1968: Leeds United bt Ferencváros 1-0, 0-0.

1969: Newcastle United bt Ujpest Dozsa 3-0, 3-2.
1970: Arsenal bt Anderlecht 1-3, 3-0.
1971: Leeds and Juventus 2-2, 1-1; Leeds on away goals rule.
* In a play-off between the first and last winners of the Fairs' Cup, to decide who should keep the original trophy, Barcelona beat Leeds 2-1.

UEFA Cup:
1972: Tottenham Hotspur bt Wolverhampton Wanderers 2-1, 1-1.
1973: Liverpool bt Borussia Mönchengladbach 3-0, 0-2.
1974: Feyenoord bt Tottenham 2-2, 2-0.
1975: Borussia Mg bt Twente Enschede 0-0, 5-1.
1976: Liverpool bt Club Brugge 3-2, 1-1.
1977: Juventus and Athletic Bilbao 1-0, 1-2; Juventus on away goals rule.
1978: PSV Eindhoven bt Bastia 0-0, 3-0.
1979: Borussia Mg bt Red Star Belgrade 1-1, 1-0.
1980: Eintracht Frankfurt and Borussia Mg 2-3, 1-0; Eintracht on away goals rule.
1981: Ipswich bt AZ'67 Alkmaar 3-0, 2-4.
1982: IFK Gothenburg bt Hamburg 1-0, 3-0.
1983: Anderlecht bt Benfica 1-0, 1-1.
1984: Tottenham and Anderlecht 1-1, 1-1; Tottenham 4-3 on penalties.

Winners (both Cups): 3 – Barcelona. 2 – Borussia Mönchengladbach, Leeds United, Liverpool, Valencia. 1 – Anderlecht, Arsenal, Dinamo Zagreb, Eintracht Frankfurt, Ferencváros, Feyenoord, IFK Gothenburg, Ipswich, Juventus, Newcastle, PSV Eindhoven, Roma, Tottenham Hotspur, Zaragoza.

European SuperCup
1972: Ajax Amsterdam bt Rangers 3-1, 3-2.
1973: Ajax bt Milan 0-1, 6-0.
1975: Dynamo Kiev bt Bayern Munich 1-0, 2-0.
1976: Anderlecht bt Bayern 1-2, 4-1.
1977: Liverpool bt Hamburg 1-1, 6-0.
1978: Anderlecht bt Liverpool 3-1, 1-2.
1979: Nottingham Forest bt Barcelona 1-0, 1-1.
1980: Valencia bt Nottingham Forest 1-2, 1-0.
1982: Aston Villa bt Barcelona 0-1, 3-0.
1983: Aberdeen bt Hamburg 0-0, 2-0.

Mitropa Cup
* The Mitropa (Mittel-Europa = Central Europe) Cup was the forerunner of today's European tournaments.
1927: Sparta Prague bt Rapid Vienna 6-2, 1-2.
1928: Ferencváros bt Rapid Vienna 7-1, 3-5.
1929: Ujpest Dozsa bt Slavia Prague 5-1, 2-2.
1930: Rapid Vienna bt Sparta Prague 2-0, 3-2.
1931: FC Vienna bt WAC Vienna 3-2, 2-1.
1932: Bologna (It) walkover.
1933: FK Austria bt Ambrosiana-Inter (It) 1-2, 3-1.

1934: Bologna bt Admira Vienna 2-3, 4-1.
1935: Sparta bt Ferencváros 1-2, 3-0.
1936: FK Austria bt Sparta 0-0, 1-0.
1937: Ferencváros bt Lazio 4-2, 5-4.
1938: Slavia bt Ferencváros 2-2, 2-0.
1939: Ujpest Dozsa bt Ferencváros 4-1, 2-2.
1955: Voros Lobogo (later MTK) bt UDA Prague (later Dukla) 6-0, 2-1.
1956: Vasas Budapest bt Rapid Vienna 3-3, 1-1, 9-2.
1957: Vasas bt Vojvodina (Yug) 4-0, 1-2.
1959: Honved bt MTK Budapest 4-3, 2-2.
1960: New format based on national representation. Winners: Hungary.
1961: Bologna bt Nitra (Cz) 2-2, 3-0.
1962 Vasas bt Bologna 5-1, 1-2.
1963: MTK bt Vasas 2-1, 1-1.
1964: Sparta Prague bt Slovan Bratislava 0-0, 2-0.
1965: Vasas bt Fiorentina 1-0.
1966: Fiorentina bt Trencin (Cz) 1-0.
1967: Spartak Trnava bt Ujpest Dozsa 2-3, 3-1.
1968: Red Star Belgrade bt Spartak Trnava 0-1, 4-1.
1969: Inter Bratislava bt Union Teplice 4-1, 0-0.
1970: Vasas bt Internazionale (It) 1-2, 4-1.
1971: Celik Zenica (Yug) bt Salzburg 3-1.
1972: Celik Zenica bt Fiorentina 0-0, 1-0.
1973: Tatabanya (Hun) bt Celik Zenica 2-1, 2-1.
1974: Tatabanya bt Zilina (Yug) 3-2, 2-0.
1975: Innsbruck bt Honved 3-1, 2-1.
1976: Innsbruck bt Velez Mostar 3-1, 3-1.
1977: Mini-league system. Winners: Vojvidina Novisad.
1978: Partizan Belgrade bt Honved 1-0.
Since then played on a mini-league system. Winners: 1980 Udinese. **1981** Tatran Presov (Cz). **1982** Milan. **1983** Vasas.

Overall winners: Pre-war – 2 – Bologna, FK Austria, Ferencváros, Sparta Prague, Ujpest Dozsa. 1 – FV Vienna, Slavia Prague, Rapid Vienna.
Post-war – 6 – Vasas. 2 – Celik Zenica, Innsbruck, MTK Budapest, Tatabanya. 1 – Bologna, Fiorentina, Honved, Inter Bratislava, Milan, Partizan Belgrade, Red Star Belgrade, Sparta Prague, Spartak Trnava, Tatran Presov, Udinese, Vojvodina.

Latin Cup
* Immediate post-war predecessor of today's tournaments.
First edition (finals only):
1949: Barcelona bt Sporting Portugal 2-1.
1950: Benfica bt Bordeaux 2-1 (after a 3-3 draw).
1951: Milan bt Lille 5-0.
1952: Barcelona bt Nice 1-0.
National representation winners: Spain.
Second edition (finals only):
1953: Reims bt Milan 3-0.
1955: Real Madrid bt Reims 2-0.

1956: Milan bt Bilbao 2-1.
1957: Real Madrid bt Benifica 1-0. National representation winners: Spain
Discontinued

Cup of the Alps
Winners: 1960 Italy (club representation). 1961 Italy (club representation). 1962 Genoa. 1963 Juventus. 1964 Genoa. 1966 Napoli. 1967 Eintracht Frankfurt. 1968 Schalke. 1969 Basel. 1970 Basel. 1971 Lazio. 1972 Nîmes. 1973 Servette. 1974 Young Boys Bern. 1975 Servette. 1976 Servette. 1977 Reims. 1978 Servette. 1979 Monaco. 1980 Bordeaux. 1981 Basel. 1982 Nantes. 1983 Monaco.

International Football Cup
* Organised each summer to serve pools betting in central and southern Europe and parts of Scandinavia.
1961 group winners: Slovan Bratislava, Banik Ostrava, Spartak Hradec Kralove, 1st Vienna, Feyenoord, Ajax, Orgryte, Sparta Rotterdam. Final: Ajax bt Feyenoord 4-2.
1962 group winners: Red Star Bratislava (later Inter), Padova, Servette, Ujpest Dozsa, OFK Belgrade, Rijeka, Tatabanya, Pecsi Dozsa. Final; Red Star Bratislava bt Padova 1-0.
1963 group winners: Standard Liège, Sampdoria, Modena, Rouen, Rapid Vienna, Bayern, Orgryte, Norrköping, Slovnaft (formerly Red Star, later Inter) Bratislava, Slovan, Polonia Bytom, Odra Opole. Final: Slovnaft bt Polonia 1-0.
1964 group winners: Hertha W. Berlin, DWS Amsterdam, Kaiserslautern, Liège, Lok Leipzig, Empor Rostock, Szombierki Bymtom, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Malmö, Slovnaft, Polonia Bytom. Final: Polonia bt Lok Leipzig 0-3, 5-1.
1965 group winners: Lugano, Fortuna Geelen, Norrköping, Orgryte, Motor Jena, Empor Rostock, Lok Leipzig, Chemie Leipzig. Final: Lok Leipzig bt Norrköping 0-1, 4-0.
1966 group winners: Eintracht Frankfurt, DWS, Go-Ahead Deventer, Ado Den Haag, Zablebie Sosnowiecz, IFK Gothenburg, Gornik, Inter Bratislava, Vorwärts, Norrköping. Final: Eintracht Frankfurt bt Inter Bratislava 3-2, 1-1 aet.
1967 onwards: No play-offs or finals have been staged. Once the mini-leagues have been completed the tournament ends. Prize money is spread among the group winners.

Major Spanish pre-season tournaments
Trofeo Teresa Herrera (La Coruna). Winners: **1946**Sevilla. **1947** Bilbao. **1948** Barcelona. **1949** Real Madrid. **1950** Lazio. **1951** Barcelona. **1952** Valencia. **1953** Real Madrid. **1954** Sevilla. **1955** Coruna. **1956** Atletico Madrid. **1957 Vasco da Gama (Brz). 1958** Nacional (Ur). **1959** Santos. **1960** Sevilla. **1961** Sporting Portugal. **1962** Coruna. **1963** Monaco. **1964** Coruna. **1965** Atletico Madrid. **1966** Real Madrid. **1967** Ferrol. **1968** Vitoria Setubal. **1969** Coruna. **1970** Ferencváros. **1971** Red Star Belgrade. **1972**Barceloana. **1973** Atletico Madrid. **1974 Peñarol. 1975** Peñarol. **1976** Real Madrid. **1977** Fluminense. **1978** Real Madrid. **1979** Real Madrid. **1980** Real Madrid. **1981** Dynamo Kiev. **1982** Dynamo Kiev. **1983** Bilbao.

Trofeo Ramon de Carranza (Cadiz). Winners: **1955** Sevilla. **1956** Sevilla. **1957** Sevilla. **1958** Real Madrid. **1959** Real Madrid. **1960** Real Madrid. **1961** Barcelona. **1962** Barcelona. **1963** Benfica. **1964** Betis. **1965** Zaragoza. **1966** Real Madrid. **1967** Valencia. **1968** Atletico Madrid. **1969** Palmeiras. **1970** Real Madrid. **1971** Benfica. **1972** Bilbao. **1973** Español. **1974** Palmeiras. **1975** Palmeiras. **1976** Atletico Madrid. **1977** Atletico Madrid. **1978** Atletico Madrid. **1979** Flamengo. **1980** Flamengo. **1981** Cadiz. **1983** Cadiz.

AFRICA

Champions' Cup

1964: Oryx Douala (Cam) bt Stade Malien (Mali) 2-1.
1966: Stade Abidjan (Iv.Cst) bt Real Bamako (Mali) 1-3, 4-1.
1967: TP Englebert (Zaire) bt Asante Kotoko (Gh) 1-1, 2-2 w/o.
1968: TP Englebert bt Étoile Filante (Togo) 5-0, 1-4.
1969: Ismaili (Eg) bt TP Englebert 2-2, 3-1.
1970: Asante Kotoko bt TP Englebert 1-1, 2-1.
1971: Canon (Cam) bt Asante Kotoko 0-3, 3-0, 1-0.
1972: Hafia (Guin) bt Simba (Ug) 4-2, 3-2.
1973: Vita Club (Zaire) bt Asante Kotoko 2-4, 3-0.
1974: CARA (Congo) bt Mehalla (Eg) 4-2, 2-1.
1975: Hafia bt Enugu Rangers (Nga) 1-0, 2-1.
1976: Mouloudia Chalia (Alg) bt Hafia 0-3, 3-0 and penalties.
1977: Hafia bt Hearts of Oak (Gh) 1-0, 3-2.
1978: Canon bt Hafia 0-0, 2-0.
1979: Union Douala (Cam) bt Hearts of Oak 0-1, 1-0 and penalties.
1980: Canon bt AS Bilima (Zaire) 2-2, 3-0.
1981: JET (Alg) bt Vita Club 4-0, 1-0.
1982: Al Ahly (Eg) bt Asante Kotoko 3-0, 1-1.
1983: Asante Kotoko bt Al Ahly 0-0, 1-0.

Winners: 3 – Canon (Cam), Hafia (Guin). 2 – Asante Kotoko (Gh), TP Englebert (Zaire). 1 – Al Ahly (Eg), CARA (Congo), Ismaili (Eg), JET (Alg), Mouloudia Chalia (Alg), Oryx (Cam), Stade Abidjan (Iv.Cst), Union Douala (Cam), Vita Club (Zaire).

Cup-winners' Cup

1975: Tonnerre (Cam) bt Stella (Iv.Cst) 1-0, 4-1.
1976: Shooting Stars (Nga) bt Tonnerre 4-1, 1-0.
1977: Enugu Rangers (Nga) bt Canon (Cam) 4-1, 1-1.
1978:. Horoya (Guin) bt Mahd (Alg) 3-1, 2-1.
1979: Canon bt Gor Mahia (Ken) 2-0, 6-0.
1980: TP Mazembe (Zaire) bt Africa Sports (Iv.Cst) 3-1, 1-0.
1981: Union Douala (Cam) bt Stationery Stores (Nga) 0-0, 2-1.
1982: Arab Contractors (Eg) bt Power Dynamos (Zam) 2-0, 2-0.
1983: Arab Contractors bt Ogaza Lomé (Togo) 1-0, 0-0.
Winners: 2 – Arab Contractors (Eg). 1 – Canon (Cam), Enugu Rangers (Nga), Horoya (Guin), Shooting Stars (Nga), Tonnerre (Cam), TP Mazembe (formerly TP Englebert; Zaire), Union Douala.

A S I A

Champions' Cup

1967: Hapoel Tel-Aviv bt Selangor Select (Malaysia) 2-1 (in Bangkok).
1969: Maccabi Tel-Aviv bt Yangzee (S. Korea) 1-0 (in Bangkok).
1970: Taj Club (Iran) bt Hapoel Tel-Aviv 2-1 (in Tehran).
1971: Maccabi Tel-Aviv bt Police Club (Iraq) walkover.
Discontinued.

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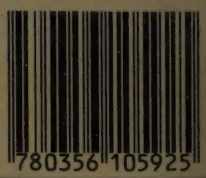
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